SOME QUEER GREETINGS. Methods of Salutions in Vogue in Variou

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'How do you do ?' we say as we meet friend whom we have not seen for some time, and the question is almost invariably accompanied by a shake of the hand which is cordial or cold, long or short, hearty or indifferent, according as the hearts back of the hands are more or less attached one to the other. This is our common greeting, but our brethren of other lands have some oddities of saluation, though no doubt the feeling back of the form are very similar the world around.

The French and German people have one custom in common, though they are not on the best of terms in some respects. Gentlemen who are good friends kiss each other on the check when meeting, and it is only courtesy for gentlemen to kiss the hands of their lady friends by way of greeting. Russia has the same custom, and to unfamiliar eyes the spectacle ol two beared 'mujiks' embracing each other terderly upon the street is rather mirth provoking, to say the least. Also the Arabs of the desert, stately and imposing figures in their flowing robes and miny folded drappries, their belts full of daggers and pistols and other war-like gear, these stalmen hug and kiss each other with all the effusiveness ascribed to the average school girl, at the same time making a host of inquiries about each other's health, past and present and prospects for the future.

A Chinaman who happens to be riding dismounts and leads his horse past one whom he considers his social superior or equal. His neighbor of the land of cherry lossoms, the Mikado's empire, kicks off his straw or wooden sandals, crosses his hands upon his breast, in an attitude of supplication, and cries 'Spare me !' as though his brad-batted vis-a-vis, who per-

supplication, and cries 'Spare me !' as though his brad-hatted vis-a-vis, who per-haps is his next-door neighbor and a very good friend, was the great and powerful Mikado himself, who had only to say the word and his head would roll in the dust. The implied meaning of this salutation is an outgrowth of the exaggerated, polite-ness for which Japan is famous. The natives of Arabia Petres bravely put cheek to cheek and pass on about their business without speaking. The Burmese, with delicate flattery, pre-tend to smell of each other's faces, pro-nounce them sweet and makes a profound obsei-ansce, or 'salasm,' thus showing his deep regard without consing in contact person-ally with its object, and the savages of the Australian bush practice the singular cus-tom other in a frank fashion that would delight the beart of a physician, no doubt. To postrate one's sell before another and lie with face to the dust is the salura-to the with ace to the dust is the salura-to the with ace to the dust is the salura-and lie with face to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-to the with ace to the dust is the salura-to the with ace to the dust is the salura-and lie with face to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor of the with ace to the dust is the salura-tor

other in a frank fashion that would delight the heart of a physician, no doubt. To prostrate one's sell before another and lie with face to the dust is the saluta-tion of an interior in Dahomey in Africa to a superior. This abject crawling upon the ground, no doubt, first began in fear, and is now held as a ceremony of recogni-tion The above is an extract from a letter written by an American acquaintance of the writer of these lines and never intend-ed in any sense for publication or as a 'testimonial' to Siegel's Syrup. It was simply the statement of a fact too interest-ing and remarkable (in his opinion) to be kept to himself. In case he chances to see this article he will, I am sure, pardon the reference to his case in view of the good it may do. The fact that this intelli-gent and wealthy gentleman had never heard of the theory on which this medicine works so many marvellous cures, renders it all the more a duty to publish them to the work. -, among the thousands constantly occurring. In the Spring of 1890.' writes Mrs. Sara

tion. While Western pations insist on the unevening of the head in token of respect, In India it has always been the feet that must be uncovered before the royal pre-

PIN HOLES IN THE CHEOKS.

The Only One of the Cashier's Precautions That was Overlooked by the Forger.

occurring. In the Spring of 1890,' writes Mrs. Sara Wood, 'I began to teel low and weak, having no iite or energy. My appetite was poor, and no food that I took agreed with me. After every meal I had great pain at my chest and stor ach. In the course of a lecture delivered recently on chemical tests used in discovering by the ink the age of documents, and whether there have been interpolations, Prof. C. A. Doremus told of a curious dispain at my chest and storach 'I was also much swollen around the body; my skin was puffed up as if water had accumulated under it. [That is precisely what had taken place. Chronic dimension in and it is not in a state of the s covery in the case of a raised check, made by his father who is an expert in chemistry and in documents. The interests involved in this case were very large, and it was not practicable that the original check not practicable that the original color should be tampered with or chemically treated. For purposes of testimony an enlarged photograph of the check was taken by Dr. Doremus, who was called as an expert in the case. The first trial re-sulted in no decision, and on the second trial, what purported to be the original check was produced. It was handed to the cushier of the bank for identification. He examined it and said: "This is not the original check." "How do you know that ?" demanded the amazed lawyer. "Because in the heading of the original check I pricked a hole in the centre of each of the 'o's with a pin,' was the reply. "This check has not those holes." In all other respects the check seemed to be identical. The court called for Dr. Doremus's photograph to be produced. It plainly showed the pin holes. Upon this the lawyer for the detence threw up his case and the guilty substitutor of the false check fled the country. <u>The Biggest Snake.</u> should be tampered with or chemically

PROGRESS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1898.

With a sharp stick you can turn up the dirt and get ground ready

for planting-but what a clumsy, slow, laborious, ineffective way of going to work! Not 31 much more so, though, than the oldand down on a wash-board, with nothing but soap and main strength to get out the dirt. Then

think how simple and easy is Pearline's way -soaking, boiling, rinsing. You need Pearline for all

your washing and cleaning. You need something better than soap or a sharp stick when you're dealing with dirt. Millions Pearline

He Thought it Very Strange.

ical Society last month, a brief account of which was given in the Companion last month, was the largest reptile ever con-fined there. There is a general impression that pythons reach a length of forty feet or more an absurdity made manifest when the authorities assert that the female Indian python still in the gardens, and but a trifle over eighteen teet long, is the longest make in captivity of which there is any record. General impressions as to the length oi these great reptiles are due to the aburb pictures that formerly decorated geographies and other text books, showing a picture of a phython in the act of crush-ing and swallowing au Indian buffalo. The London python, which was a real instead of a fabulous reptile, was obtained in Malacca and was presented to the society by Destor Hampshire on August 29 1876, and had, therefore, lived rather more times swallow dior or free ducks at one meal. Its food was offered to it once a work hot it sometimes relued to eat tor a month together. The specimen will be mounted for the Tring Museum. The Wretened Middle Class. Dicto .-... You eught to take that child into the country for several weeks every Mother-'Oh, doctor, I'm sorry to say Mother-'Bat, doctor, we're not poor enough'!

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczama, Ulcers, Biotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritations of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 35 cents a box

On The Read. Have you got your bicycle yet P She-Have you He-Ob, yes !

'Iden't see you on the road as much this s ason as I did last.' 'No; I'm on my wheel more now. I ride better you know.'

A Fellow Feeling.

'My mother-in-law must catch that train, driver ! So burry up. Driver-Count on me. I shall drive as if she were my own.

STRENGTH CAME BACK.

The Anvil once more rings with the strekes of his hammer.

Mr. Thos. Porteous, the well known blacksmith of Goderich, Ont., tells how sickness and weakness gave way to health and strength. "For the past four years my

mar-s have been very weak, my sleep fittal and disturbed by dreams, consequently I arose in the morning unrested. It was frequently very dizzy and was much troubled with a mist that came before my eyes, my memory was often defective and I had fluttering of the heart, together with a sharp pain through it at times. In this condition I was easily worried and fait enervated and exhausted. Two months ago began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Fills, since that time I have been gaining in health and strength daily. They have restored my nerves to a healthy condition, new I sleep well and derive comfort and rest, Weakness, Heart Trouble and similar complaints goes without saying." Prices of cis. a box at all druggists or T. Milburn of cis. a box at all druggists or T. Milburn to co., Toronto, On.

STORY OF A SETTLES. sian Immigrant

The fourth stage of the Dakota settler' I he fourth stage of the Discots swithing progress, which I saw reached by but one man, and he had been in this country seven years, is the frame house stage. The old timer who has gained this heighth of pros-perity lives in Mercer County, which is almost wholly settled by Russians, and his most wholly settled by Kussians, and his neat dwelling, containing six rooms, all on the ground floor, stands on a crest of the water shed between the Missouri and Big Knife rivers, commanding a glorious view of twenty miles in every direction. This man owns six hundred and forty acres of land, all of which is upland prairie, such as American farmers, having in mind the rich valleys of the Red, James, and other wheat-region rivers, had deemed unfit for cultivation. Nor could it be properly cul-tivated with their extravagant methods; but its Russian owner, in 1897. put one hundred and sixty acres into wheat that yielded him eighteen bushels to the acre, forty

more into flax and potatoes, and enclose the remainder with a wire fence as a pas ture for his two hundred head of cottle. On the open range he herded a flock of sheep, and from the free prairie meadows he cu one hundred tons of hay, which he hauled nome and stacked for winter use.

His stables and outbuildings, low but thick-walled and warm, form two sides of a square that opens to the south, while his dwelling and its adjacent granaries form the third side. Besides owning several teams of fine horses. a herd of cattle, and a flock of sheep, he raises pigs, chickens, turkeys and ducks; sends eggs and butter turkeys and ducks; sends eggs and butter to market every week, is not in debt to any man, has \$1,000 in the bank, is es-timated to be worth \$10,000 more. Sev-en years ago when he located where he still lives. he bad less than \$500 with whi h to make his new start in lite, and he was fifty miles from a railroad. But he had pluck, energy and thrift, besides a family of sons and daughters who had been edu-cated to hard work.

ot sons and daughters who had been edu-cated to hard work. Now, though the old man still hauls his wheat fifty miles to the railroad, he can count twenty-three homesteads from his own house; and though most of his sons and daughters have left him, he is proud of the fact that they are raising families of bright young Americans who will honor his name and bless him for their beritage of freedom.—Kirk Muaroe in Harper's.

THIRTY-NINE YBARS IN BED.

Queer Whim of an English Woman who Died Quite Recently.

A spinster lady of fortune died a short time ago at Teignmouth, Devonshire, who for the last thirty-nine years had led a most extraordinary life.

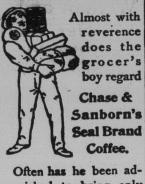
One evening in the year 1858, being then in her 38th year, and in perfect health she retired to rest as usual. The following morning she remarked that bed was the most comfortable place in the world, and announced her intention of remaining

there for the rest of her natural life. And she did.

From that day until the day upon which she was pl. ced in her coffin she never got up again, although remaining to within a few months of her death in the best of health. For two years she lay in an upstairs room, but for the last thirty-seven her bed was placed in one on . the ground floor, commanding the entrance to the house and grounds. From this vantange point, by an ingenious arrangement of mir-rors, she could see everything that went on around the house and in the gardens,

while her sense of hearing became so acute that nothing transpired inside its four walls which escaped her attention. Neither the death of her father nor that of her mother, which took place after she

had retired for this long rest, operated to alter her resolution, On the latter's decease she tound herself possessor of the



monished to bring only Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand, he now realizes that it stands in a class by itself.

The best people to whose houses he is sent demand this brand.

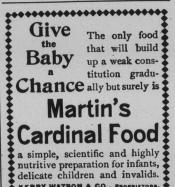
No matter what he may forget, no matter what he may bring wrong, he never makes a mistake in bringing another kind of coffee when Seal Brand is ordered.

All grocers sell it, in pound and two-pound tin cans.



You need it to bear the daily burdens of life. If your back's weak—Doan's Kidney Pills will strengthen it. If it p ins and aches—Doan's Kidney Pills will cure it. No experiment in taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured hundreds of weak, aching backs long before other kidney pills were dreamed of

MR. JAMES Row, Belleville, Ont., suffered Ins. JAH'S KOW, BELEVILE, OLT., SUITEFED for nine years with terrible pain in the back, rheumatic pains, and pains in the bladder. He spent \$300 doctoring, but god little relief. Doan's Kidney Fills have completely cured him, banished the back pains, and all the other pains and aches.



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The Biggest Snake.

The New York Tribune prints a timely and interesting paragraph abont the length of snakes-a subject concerning which "intelligent eyewitnesses," as well as imaginative pictures, have borne much exaggerated testimony. There are states of mind in which things look many times bigger than they are. So much is known to all who have ever been seriously frightened. The python twenty feet in length that died in the rantile houseof the London Zoolog-

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[That is precedy what had taken plays. Chronie dyspepsia is not infrequently ac-companied with a tendency to dropsy, on account of the inactivity of the kidneys through the paralysing effect on those organs of the poisonous principles in the blood, originally engendered in the sto-mach] 'I became very weak.' continues the

organs of the poisonous principles in the blood, originally engendered in the sto-mach] 'I became very weak,' continu's the lady, 'and had difficulty in getting about, and was always in parn. I consulted a doctor, who said that my blood was out of order. I took his medicines for over six months, and paid him pounds; but I got no better. His medicines did not seem applicable to my compleint. "At Christmas, 1890, she concludes, "my mother, who lives near Downham, read in a book about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and urged me to try it. I procured a bottle from the chemist at Downham, and, atter_laking it a short time, I began to im-prove. My appetite returned and iood agreed with me. I continued with it, and gradually all the dropsy and puffiness left me, and I grew strong and well as I had ever been. Since then I have kopt in the best of health. I have told many of my friends and customers of what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for me. You can use this statement as you like. (Signed) (Mrs) Bara Wood, Grocer, &c., Stanhoe, near Lynn, Norfolk, July 10th, 1896 " Continuously for many years, in many hanages, and in countless publications, we have insisted that indigestion or dy-pepsis is the true and only disease of which most of the aliments which afflict us are results and symptoms. These cases mere-ly serve to demonstrate the fact anew. We can but express our regret that so many mut suffer so long before they learn the truth and resort to the remedy. TO



50 Highest Awards OVER ALL AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN COMPETITORS

Benson's

the best POROUS PLASTER

Then juries of scientific services of the service o

property. She had the house locked up at 9 o'clock every night and the keys put on a table at her bedside. She proved an exellent woman of business, transacting all her affairs, managing her servants, entertaining her guests and revising her visiting list, without turning a counterpane, so to peak. Neither did she change her diet ins peak. Neither ind she change ber die has any way, but, despite her recumbent habit of life, continued to eat her usual meals, dining at 8 and consuming such things as ducks, game, peaches, pork and all things indigestible and taking her coffee and liquors regularly all her life. Doctors visited her, but she had no need of their prescriptions, and it was only a few months ago that the effects of her ex-traordinary muaner of life began te be visible. Then she gradually broke up. The medical men who made a post-mortem-examination of her remains found that her heart and lungs were free from disease, so that had she led an ordinary existance she would in all probability have lived for another ten or fitteen years. At her death, at the age of 77, she weighed nearly seven-teen stone, and the coffin in which she was buried was considered the largest ever made in South Devon. She was no miser, but lived well, gave freely and handed on her fortune unimpaired to her collateral descendants.--London Mail. any way, but, despite her recumbent habit

Disposition is the mint that coins our omforts or their counterfeits.

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