ancient friend, won't you give us a speech? Something about Shakspeare, you know- he's the fellow." "Nobody, of course, imagined that the old man would have the nerve to get up and say anything, but he did. Well, sir, in the course of my experience I have heard a great many clever people talk about the immortal bard, but on this occasion I heard in fifteen minutes the most intelligent exposition of Shakespeare's genius that it has ever been my fortune to listen to. And the whole thing was done so easily, and with such an entire absence of effort, that it was not until he had finished that we all began to realize that we had been under the spell of a profound critic and an accomplished orator. And those who came to scoff remained to pray. John McCullough rushed over and grasped his hand enthusiastically, and thanked him for the honor of his presence, and begged his name that the company ought to know to whom they were indebted. For the first time the old man seemed to lose his selfpossession. He articulated a few words, but it was plain his emotions were getting the better of him. Crane filled him up a glass of wine, and the old man drank it, and after a little pause, rose slowly and with difficulty. His manner had been changed. He no longer looked the keen critic and fluent orator, but a weak, infirm old man, who in spite of every disadvantage of appearance, still retained a certain dignity-an elusive but unmistakable some-

the meantime speeches

toasts were drank, and a slightly inebriated individual sung out: Say, mine

"Said a friend to me as the old man got upon his feet, 'Bob, this don't look like art; this is nature.' 'Gentlemen,' said the unknown, in a voice tremulous and full of pathos, 'I owe an apology to you all. I have no excuse to offer for having intruded upon your festivity, but I can at least make the amend of confessing that I am no intruder. I came to this house this evening on the invitation of a man I once knew, and I stumbled by accident into your banquet. I came here hungry and cold (and I thought I could hear the wind whistling outside as he intoned rather than pronounced the words 'hungry and cold') and I could not resist the temptation. I wanted to eat and drink and get warm. Andre, as it overpowered with a sense

thing that pronounced him to be a gen-

of his degradation. "I know this is shameful,' he continued, but physical weakness sometimes begets mental weakness, and I have eaten nothing for three days. For three weeks past I have not slept in a bed, but stolen a rest in doorways or in a chair in the office of some hotel. Sometimes I have walked the streets till daylight. Such things, gentlemen, tell heavily upon a man of my age. Otherwise no man with a remnant of pride left could have acted as I have done to-night. But I thank God I have at least retained courage enough to tell the truth. And now, gentlemen,' said

and drank with you, and am refreshed

a purse of \$68 for their needy friend. he saw the young Canadian woman Robson will not tell his name, but says struggling with her oars and the tro!!- answer by experiments made upon himthat twenty-five years ago he was a ing line attached to her right arm drawn | self. When he applied himself to a Congressman from Ohio, and he was taut. She evidently had caught a large subject which he had a difficulty in unonce a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States."

Boys Reared by Wolves. In his eminently interesting work entitled 'Jungle Life in India," Mr. Ball has adduced good reasons for believing that the old classical story of the rearing of Romulus and Remus by a she wolf may be founded on fact. This author cites the case of two lads in an orphanage in Sezandra, near Agra, who rad been discovered among welves, and in many ways shared the habits of these animals. One of his stories is supported by a letter from Professor Max Muller. It says: "A trooper sent by a native governor of Chaudaur to demand payment of some revenue was passing along the bank of the river about noon, when he saw a large female wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. The boy went on all fours, and when the trooper tried to catch him he. an entered the out by the people x-axes, and the boy was secured. ruggled hard to rush into every ie or den they came near. He beame alarmed when he saw a grown-up person, but tried to fly at children and bite them. He rejected cooked meat with disgust, but delighted in raw flesh and bones, putting them under his paws hke a dog. They tried to make him with the understanding that he should only one of them is considered worth. The vests were made, the proprietor speak, but could get nothing from him

but an angry growl or snarl,"

myta.

The Death of General Lee. The Philadelphia Times prints the following letter from the wife of General Robert E. Lee, describing her hus-

Lexington, November 20, 1870. My Dear Mrs. --: . . That Wednesday night, at half-past seven o'clock, after a day every moment of which had been filled with care for others and the closing hours to the vestry meeting of of the English Palestine exploration We the church, my husband came in. had been waiting for him, and I relong time. Where have you been?" He did not reply, and stood up as if to say grace, but no sound proceeded from his lips and he sat down in his chair perfectly upright and with a sublime ock of resignation on his countenance, but did not attempt to reply to our inquiries. That look was never to be forgotten, and I have no doubt that he felt then his hour had come, although he submitted to the doctors, who were immediately summoned and had not even reached their homes from the same vestry meeting. His whole demeanor during his illness showed one who had

taken leave of earth. He rarely attempted to speak except in his dreams, and then he wandered to ye rebels-must we fetch you water out those dreadful battle-fields. Once. when - urged him to take some medicine, which he always took with reluctance, he looked at her and said, When he became so much better the and their beasts." The waters were kind of game, but leave the women to doctor said: "You must soon get out called of Meriban, that is, "strife." and ride your favorite gray." He shook his head emphatically and looked up-

He slept a great deal, but knew us all and greeted us with a kindly pressure of the hand, loving to have us around him. For the last forty-eight hours he seemed quite insensible of our presence, breathed heavily, and at last quietly sank to rest, with one deep-drawn sigh. Oh, what a glorious rest was in store for him-the humble consistent Christian, who, not many weeks before, had said, when we were talking of the assurance of heaven, he wished he could feel that assurance. He will be surprised at the welcome: "Well done, good and faiththy Lord.

Had he been successful instead of have been more beloved and honored. I am content and would not have him back, though I must continue my weary pilgrimage alone, without the support on which I have leaned with such perfect confidence for more than thirty years. We shall continue to make this our home. I could not bear to move into a new house, and my own Arlington is not open to me. Believe me always truly and affec-

tionately your friend, MARY CUSTIS LEE.

Egyptian Mines.

A writer on the Egyptians says in Blackwood's Magazine: There is a strong and very natural propensity to hoard among them; and the possession of wealth having always been synonymous with persecution, when it was discovered, has led to habits of secrecy in regard to it; so that the first instinct of a peasant who, by some for unate accident acquires a sum of money, is to bury it, and not disclose its existence, even to his wife and family. Under the oven is a favorite hiding-place, as there is a certain security in a fire being generally burning over it. Even to the last, men have been known to guard the secret, dying with it unrevealed: good deal of money has been lost in this way, and that, if we add the stores of the ancients to those of modern times, the country must contain a considerable amount of hidden treasure. This is confirmed to some extent by the fact that the ideas of the peasantry are always running upon hidden treasure. I received a curious evidence of this upon one occasion when I was trying to induce a man to sell me some antiques which he had dug out of a mound. Among them he inadvertently said there was a large earthern jar-on which his wife interrupted him, and a violent argument took place between them. She objected strongly to her husband selling the jar, on the ground that if it came to the ears of the government they would certainly be accused of having stolen the treasure which it contained, and be forced to pay money by War of this suspicion and reluctance to reveal the possession of money, by spending it, we have but to look a little closely to see the evidences of an increasing material prosperity all

oum especially has taken a marvelous start within the last two years. Capsized by a Fish.

taken back into cultivation; the Fay-

rapidly; at Medinetel Fayoum, Minieh

Rhoda and other places which I visited,

this was observable; land which had

A romantic story comes from Claythe brave old man, straightening up ton, one of the many resorts on the St. with wonderful dignity of manner, Lawrence. Almost every day during 'accept my gratitude for what the summer a young woman, the daugh-I have received. I have eaten ter of a wealthy merchant of Ottawa, had been seen sailing along the Amerand grateful. I trust you will pardon ican shore, trolling for large fish. One my infringement of hospitality and afternoon a young American named common honesty and permit me to de- Rice was rowing in his paper-shell near Governor Alvord's island. About half a of intellectual work on the cerebral cir-"The dinner party immediately raised | mile from the shore, on looking around, muscalonge or sturgeon and was en- derstanding thoroughly, and had, thereboard oar so as to follow the fish gradu- upon it, the rhythm of the heart was they kept the body as stiff as though ally. In her excitement she leaned too far more accelerated than when he took it was in a strait jacket. The callor's far to the starboard side and tumbled up some matter with which he was well into the water. Rice, with a few pulls acquainted. at his sculls, quickly reached the untwinkling both were struggling in the the edges and are pressed together by bed the plates met in front. They water. The trolling line was still attached to the young lady's arm, while she clung to her boat, and the fish India rubber rims, which grip and guide than twice as thick as a sheet of blotting seemed to be pulling Rice, his fair the cloth or paper as it passes between and said she had had similar experienc | acuse the rollers to revolve. ccasions she had

xplanation Rice noticed that the trolling line was still taut and the young woman had not relinquished her hold of it. Convinced that something large was at the other end of the line he pulled it in as rapidly as possible and muscalonge rise to the surface. It was dian, forgetting her wet clothes and insisted that her rescuer should take the muscalonge, and he accepted it, accompany her hereafter in her fishing tapping.

but an angry growl or snarl."

Another instance is quoted as having occurred at Chupra. A Hinde father and mother went ont to cut their crop in March, 1843. The woman had with a little b w, who lately had been select by No. 2 have by hor L-d on the left knee. While the parents were at work the child was the parents were at work the child was for the proprietor refused to divulge; say-the parents the proprietor refused the parents were at work the child was first settled, 160 years ago, was an open the business is fast extending. Prescarried off by a wolf. Some time afterprairie like region, covered with tall ent prices are said to be unprecegarment of steel that would fit the
ward a wolf with three small cubs was grass, on which herds of deer, buffalo dented and to cause surprise at the seen about ten miles from Chupra, fol- and elk fed, and devoid of timber except readiness with which they are accepted. lowed by a boy. The boy, after much on occasional ridges; but that after it Breeding was comparatively new to the resistance, was caught and recognized became settled trees sprang up almost raisers as late as 1876, and was confined resistance, was caught and recognized became settled trees sprang up almost raisers as late as 1876, and was confined giness in appearance. The manufacture the flour; the aggregate amount of by the mark of the burn on his knee. as thickly and regularly as if seed had then to the hands of a few persons who He could eat nothing but raw flesh, and been planted. These forests, having could afford, if necessary, to lose sevcon'd never be brought to speak. He been preserved by the farmers, cover eral thousand head of cattle by Indian used to untter and snarl, but never ar- now a large part of the surface of the depredations and epidemics. When the ticulated distinctly. The pans of his valley with hard wood trees of superior Indians finally disappeared, small capkness and the points of his elbows had excellence. The explanation of this italists confidently entered the field, become borny from going on all fours change is that previous to the settle- and immediate growth then followed. with the wolves. In November, 1850, ment of the valley annual fires, negli- During the past year the increase was this converged again and desappeared gently started by Indians, burned up greater than in any tormer one, and this by leaving out one here and there, the month. Nearly all of them are either plained that the water on certain constitutions would have one effect and the widows, wives or daughters of design. Rome" may have been, after all, no of settlers these fires were prevented; is looked for in the figures of the year and the opinion is asserted that the tree- just passing. During the last five years Angusta, Ga., has now in operation is owing to the Indian practice of an-follows: In 1876, \$1,253,920 mlc.; in ber of field marshals in the British serless character of the Western prairies the value of the prize stock sold was as 175,000 spindles in her cotton mills, hually burning the grass. Were it not 1877, \$3,668,903 mlc.; in 1878, \$8,278, vice will be limited to six. There are expressed his regard for Guiteau, not the doctor was justified. The stout girl representing an investment of \$5,000,- for that, dense forests would have cov- 334 mlc.: in 1879, \$10.517,580 mlc., and now only three field marshals, but it is only was hanged in effigy, but he is had lost seventeen pounds of flesh and ered these vast plains for centuries. in 1880, \$18,605,857 mlc.

THE LIVING WATERS. The Rock Which Moses Smote at Kadesh. The Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull's account of his recent discovery of the probable site of the Kadesh Barnea, Animal flesh is not a regular article of seed being carried into the stalks, ears where the children of Israel rested for so long in their forty years of nomadic life between Egypt and the promised land, is published in the quarterly statement society; and the society accept his identification without reserve. This is possible to the history and geography of the Bible. Kadesh is the place in the Arabian desert "where the people with Moses," complaining that he had brought them into a wilderness where they and their cattle would die, saying "it is no place of seed, or of neither is there any water to drink.' Then the Lord bade Moses to gather the assembly together, and take his stand with Aaron, and "speak to the rock" and it should give forth water. But Moses appears to have lost all his proverbial meekness, and in a very spiteful mood he mocked the people of this rock,"-ss if he were doing it It was because of this behavior here Certain it is that the girls and women

and with his rod he smote the rock twice and the water came out abundantly, and the congregation drank. that Moses was forbidden to enter the promised land. The messengers who brought back the grapes of Eshcol from that land were sent from Kadesh. Mr. Trumbull quotes from several anthorities to show that, as Dr. William Smith the name Kades or Quadis, a name having the same meaning with the Hebrew Kadesh, and confidently identified the place. His view has been accepted by very oddly, in these nearly forty years,

many travelers have coolly pronounced the "hero of a lost cause" he could not peculiarities and the names attaching were shipped, and the waiting men rethe reasons why the wells discovered by Rowlands have not been found since that they are in the territory of the Azazimeh Arabs, while the guides of the region are Tehayah Arabs, and not on good terms with the others; that the Bedawin don't like to show Christians their sacred wells, and that few travel over the route he took. But "peculiar circumstances" helped him, and last April he found the disputed well of Quadis and also the wells of Quadhave thought that Rowlands misapplied the name of Quadis to one or the other of them. Mr. Trumbull found a Jebel with remains of rude stone buildings and other ruins which show it was once

a well-peopled region. His picture of

the place of the waters is as follows: "It was an casis unapproached by any I had seen in the desert since leaving Feiran, and not surpassed within its limits by that. It was carpeted with grass and against its limestone hill-sides. Shrubs in richness and variety unbounded. at the northward of the beautiful oasis amphitheater was the 'large single mass or small hill of solid rock' which Roylands looked at as the cliff (sels) smitten by Moses to cause it to 'give forth its water when its flowing had the abundant stream. A well, walled up with time-worn limestone blocks, was the first receptacle of the water. Not far from this was a second well simi-larly walled, supplied from the same source. Around both these wells were ancient watering troughs of limestone. in opening bivalves with the knife. Several pools, not walled up, were also supplied from the stream. On from the line of these pools a gurgling stream flowed musically for several hundred yards and then lost itself in the verdure covered desert. The water was clear and were ample for bathing. Before the cliff and around its neighboring wells, camel and goat dung was trodden down

through Egypt. In many of the smaller towns new houses are springing up POPULAR SCIENCE.

showing that the place was much fre-

Old vulcanized caoutchouc may be been allowed to run out was being

in making water-proof covers. It has been found by Mr. P. Hoglan that calomel is slowly changed in the human system by the action of water and the temperature of the body into corrosive sublimate. This decomposition is aided by the presence of citric

acid, chloride of sodium or sugar. What are the effects of different kinds culation? This question, M. Gley, a French physiologist, has attempted to officers in the late war. The vests were when done. A large piece of thick and men."

A novel pair of scissors has been de- bottom of his military jacket in front, fortunate young woman and caught her vised by Herr Sievert, of Dresden. The and well around on each side. Solid by the arm. The combined weight of blades are represented by two circular plates of steel were slipped into the the two upset his shallow shell and in a steel knives, which slightly overlap at

charge and the boat down the stream the knives. a who the latter may cut rapidly. Rice, after considerable work, straight. These cutters are carried by succeeded in getting into the fair Cana-two and less, or levers, which are held it at point-blank range. It was found dian's boat, and then pulled her in after in the hand, and the cutting is effected that a twisting ball from a rifle would him. She appeared but little carened by pushing the scissors forward so as to Dr. Kirk has determined with accur-

scue herself. During acy the plant which yields the best East African India rubber, and has obtained seeds of the species for introduc- proof vest weighed about five pounds. tion into India. It occurs in great abundance along the newly-made road from Dar-es-Salaam, in a west-southwesterly direction, for about a hundred was overjoyed at seeing a mammoth miles toward the interior of Africa, proprietor did not seem to be over anxthrough the Wazamaro country. It is quickly secured, and the young Cana- apparently but little affected by the more bother than it was worth to make reckless mode of tapping employed. In them, he said, since inquiries were mishap, seemed to be delighted. She many parts a native can still collect made for such wares only three or four about three pounds of rubber daily, times in a year. The inquiries always There are five species of the tree, but came from the Southwestern States. whiskey and brandy averaging about 50; and Atkinson. Visitors are always made

not intended to fill the vacancies.

The Ear-Shell, and the Women-Divers FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. of Japan.

The daily food of the thirty-five millions of people who inhabit the Japanese archipelago is fish and cereals. diet. Millet in the north, rice in the south, with fish for the staple. The good daily food of Ebisu, who was once a fisherman. His idol is found in most houses among the lower classes. All is fish that comes to the Japanese

net. Rare is the living thing in the sea marked: "You have kept us waiting a one of the most important services that is not put to use. Shark's flesh is chopped into a kind of paste, and sliced carp is eaten raw. Shell fish are delicacles, and the awabi or "sea-ear" is a favorite article of fresh and dried food. It is something like an immense clam, except that it has but one shell, and fastens itself to the rocks below figs, or of vines, or of pomegranates; tide-water. Through a row of holes which perforate the shoulder or convex ridge of the shell, it sends out its tenevery smutty stalk and burn it. tacles, and breathes. From the fact that it holds on to the rock with its stomach which also serves as a foot, it is called a gastero-pod.

Cleansed of its fleshy pulp, the "earshell" is often seen in our country, the and the Lord both, saying: "Hear now, iridescent surface being used for inlaying fine articles, and for making buttons. It is " mother - o' - pearl," himself; and he "lifted up his hand though in this case the mother has no children; for I never heard of any gems around the lower end. As soon as cold being found in the haliotis.

Why the men do not go after do the diving, I have never understood.

and watched the mermaids at their a mulching about the roots of coarse battle-field. It is the horse Comanche, party of fishermen to their grounds, work. Spite of the cold and wind, the manure, and the following summer give which was found wounded by seven said, "to determine the position of Ka- women stripped to the waist, being clean culture, cutting out all dead wood, desh itself is the great problem of the covered below with a short garment of etc. The best varieties are the old Red Dutch, Versailles and Victoria. whole route." The Rev. John Row- woven straw. Those who went among lands in 1825 found a fountain bearing the rocks, where the boat could not follow, had each a basket strapped to her back, and a knife in her belt. Deftly plunging into the deep water.

they remained under a full minute. many scholars, while sliding their knives under the shells they tossed them into their baskets, and ful servant, enter thou into the joy of no traveler has visited the place, though after a short time swam to the boats and emptied their loads. When the Rowlands mistaken in the location, the boats could follow them, the sculls to it. Mr. Trumbull mentions among lieved the divers of their spoil as fast as they came up.

The size and weight of the haliotis make a small number of them a good load for a swimmer. Seven inches in diameter, and weighing several pounds, a first-class sea-ear is a good dinner for two men.

Such hardships shorten the lives of the divers, and I never saw an old woman who had steadily followed the occupation.

On land, however, a merry-making eirat and Qasemeh, which have been follows. With heads wrapped in gay, visited by several other travelers, who new handkerchiefs, they sit around the fire, on the coals of which the shell-fish are stewing in their own juice, their shells serving as skillets. The women Quadis, a Wady Quadisand an Ain Qua- sing songs of a strange, weird melody. dis in complete accordance with the A number of dances, imitating a storm, description of Rowlands; and the well the life of sea-creatures, the action of is at the head of Wady, which is "an the boat, diving, etc., are practiced with extensive and fertile plain," abounding great glee and applause, on special occasions.

When the marine harvest is good, and work presses, the awabi are at once prepared for export to the great cities, where they are sold at all seasons of the year in a dessicated state. Along the sunny beach, mats of rice-

straw are laid and the baskets of awabi flowers. Fig trees laden with fruit were brought from the boats. Dexterously emptying the shells by means of a round-pointed knife, the pulp is cut Standing out from the mountain range into strips as long as it will make-say two or three feet long. These thin slivers are then spread out in the sun, and are soon as hard and dry as shavings. They need little are no salt, and being packed in bundles, are shipped by sea, or go overland by pack-horse, to Tokio, ceased. From beneath this cliff came Yokohama, Ozaka, or some other city. The shells sell well, and command good prices in Japan or the United When sliced and eaten raw, or States. pickled, awabi tastes like that part of the oyster that clings to the "eye" of the shell, and which has to be severed When cooked and made into soup, it

is more palatable. Sometimes the shells are polished on the outside, disclosing the gorgeous iridian nacre which the shell fancier so delights in. Split into slabs, it adorns the dainty, perfumed feather-edged fans for beauty's hand to toy with. Thus, in various ways, this humble denizen of the sea serves for the use and decoration of as if by the accumulation of centuries, man.—Golden Days

Bullet-Proof Vests.

In answer to a correspondent's inquiry as to where he could obtain a steel jacket, a New York Sun reporter visited gunsmiths' shops to learn whether lifetablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful recovered if cut into pieces and brought saving apparatus was known to the into contact with steam sufficiently trade as well as life-destroying appliheated to volatilize the sulphur. The ances. He visited eight first-class shops caoutchouc melts and is then collected of this kind, and no one in them had as a liquid, which may be found useful ever heard of such steel jackets made milk, one gill of rice, one teacup brown or sold in this country. Some bullet- sugar, one stick of cinnamon about proof vests, it was said, had been made three inches long; wash the rice in a battle." at one time by a firm in London, which | colander to remove the floury particles, is now out of the business. Such things which are so much loose starch, and are made now in Paris, and might be spoil the pudding; put it in the baking

> made to order, and sent to the front. paper or a large nate can be used to Privates never bought them, because cover up the string dish. work was simply to make string pockets on each side that reached to the pockes, and when the jacket was butpaper. The inventor tested these plates by putting them into an old jacket, buckling it around a tree, and firing at

go through them as though they were sheets of paper, but a pistol ball, even at close range, would be stopped and the plate indented. A bayonet or knife would make no impression. This bullet-In the Maiden lane shop it was said by the proprietor that chain-armor vests had been made by his firm, although none were kept in stock, and the ious to receive an order for one. It was said, in New York by a man in the employ of this firm. The workman's name make these vests, continued the proprietor, lay in the necessity of making a for even milk contains small quantities for even milk contains small quantities person so that it could be worn under the clothing without attracting attention by any bulging, wrinkles, or bagof a shirt of this armor is begun by linking four very short steel links into

links point outward to the feur links of

the compass, and into the outer ends

to the artist's design.

different roads. Under the new army scheme the num-

losing all his subscribers.

from it !- Chambers' Journal.

and rinsed occasionally.

Alcohol Everywhere.

it forms the intoxicating ingredient,

rum containing about 75 per cent.;

Corn Smut.

Enriching Orchards.

left alive after the operation.

The Pigpen.

small sum. He can be used one season

nd then sold, or castrated and fed,

when he will, of himself almost or quite

pay for his original cost. Breeding in-

and-in in the swine family won't answer.

Always use new males .- American Ru-

Tomato Sauce.-Nine ripe tomatoes,

peeled and cut small, red pepper

chopped fine, one teacupful of vinegar,

two tablespoonfuls brown sugar, one

ginger, one of cloves, one of allspice;

RICE PUDDING COLD .- Two quarts of

dish, scattering in a quarter of a pound

a gallon and a-half of water). When

have ready a porcelain kettle of vinegar,

At two shops, one on Broadway and of raisins; cook very slowly for two

put vinegar in last; stew one hour.

and other parts of the plant.

Governor's Island. Corn smut is a fungus which grows from the substance of the plant, the or spores are in the soil, and may be carried there in manure made from animals fed upon corn-fodder or corn ears infested with smut. Or the spores, which are as fine and as light as the finest dust, may be carried to the soil by the wind and washed into it by rains. At any rate it is there. It only makes the matter worse to bury the smut; this some of the curiosities. should be burned. If buried it remains in the soil, and will infest a crop after some time is elapsed. The only thing that can be done is to steep the seed in strong brine or solution of blue vitrol (four ounces in a gallon of water,) to be

sure the seed is pure, and then if smut appears from infested ground to cut out a spring bayonet attachment. To Propagate the Carrant. In the month of October select healthy, well-ripened cuttings about a man with the bullet you touched this foot in length, cutting them square off spring, and the bayonet, which lies just below the bottom bud. Set in a along the top of the barrel, flew up and well-prepared bed, some six inches extended itself rigidly six inches in apart, leaving the top bud just above front of the muzzle. Then you finthe ground and pressing the earth close | ished your man with cold steel.' weather sets in cover them some two or three inches deep with coarse manure from the stables, which should be removed in the spring. After that keep down all weeds and cultivate thoroughly during the summer. The same autumn While living in Echizen, on the west coast of Japan, in 1870, I accompanied a coast of Japan, in 1870, I accompanied a

soil, about four feet apart, and receive men on Little Big Horn, Custer's last master, Colonel L. Any farmer who has been accustomed ed from labor. to raising apples and has been uni-"Those chessmen and that chessformly successful will doubtless say ter of General Worth from part of the treats the orchard as he does for any flagstaff which stood in the City of other crop. He manures it, and he finds that a manure that will do for most other crops will do for the crop of apalso these 'Washington vignettes.'" ples. It is the neglect to manure or-

chards at all that causes them to bear so poorly and the trees to look in bad condition; nothing is better than wood ashes for orchards, if we had the ashes; The vignettes lie on an extremely antories. Although the oceans which lave but nearly everybody burns coal, except in certain out-of-the-way sections, and we must therefore resort to something which was frequently used by General else. Next to wood ashes there is no fertilizer better than barnyard manure. A liberal application of this, if only once of Rocky Hill, N. J. "Nothing in the in three years, with careful pruning and scraping of the trees and ferreting out

"What are these old papers?" asked

spine generally leads to a cure. It is or exposure to cold rains, and is more "They are copies of Bushe's Philafrequent in young pigs than old ones. A chill will sometimes produce it suddelphia Aurora, published September, denly. The thoroughbred pig, instart-4, 1799, and the Genius of Liberty, published July 11, 1809. In the same

ing a herd, is chiefly valuable in breeding to common stock. By using a thorcase are two old legal documents. One, eughbred boar upon common sows a half signed by Santa Anna, was captured in blood is obtained that does very well for the war with Mexico in 1847; the other breeding purposes, which can be further is an old conveyance bearing date 1787, improved by selecting the best sow pigs, and signed by Patrick Henry. What feeding them liberally and again getting do you think of that for calligraphy?" a thoroughbred boar to use with them. Patrick Henry had signed the convey-If this is practiced a year or two it will ance in a copper-plate hand resembling produce pigs equal to pure blood. But grade or impure males should never be day. used, as the tendency is to run back to "This homely piece of wood," said chased young, can be obtained for a

don during a recent visit made by him to the Stadt Kirche in which Martin Luther preached in the town of Witten-"What is in that box?" asked the re-

fashioned chest on the floor. "That chest is filled with paints, pigments, brushes, mahlsticks and other articles used by Hogarth. The contents of the box are just as they were left by him. We could get its weight in gold for that box and its contents."

twin bullets from Waterloo," said Captain Sanno. "One is English and the other French. It is evident that they must have met in mid-air during the "What is there remarkable about this

bent gun-barrel?"

longed was one of a stack belonging to the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunthe other on Maiden lane, it was said hours. Keep a cover over the dish unthat such jackets had been made in til the last half hour, when the upper Court-house, Va., May 9,1864. The barrel America. In the Broadway establish- skin may be allowed to brown; denot was bent into its present shape by the ment the proprietor described a vest stir it, as this breaks up the rice; it shell, which at the same time discharged that had been much used, he said, by ought to look like rich yellow cream the other muskets, killing six officers "And this curious-looking cradle?"

"It was captured by the late Lieutentaut. She evidently had caught a large muscalonge or sturgeon and was endeavoring to pull around with her lardeavoring to pappoose, and then slew the mother. scalding hot turn over the cucumbers These are Apache playing-cards (spreadand cover; repeat this process three ing out several squares of soiled pastemornings in succession, taking care to board, adorned with rudely-drawn deskim thoroughly. On the fourth day signs). There are forty in a pack. An Apache card-player would gamble away to which has been added a piece of his grandmother with the most affecalum the size of a walnut. When tionate resignation. Here (turning to scalding hot, but in as many cucum- a sort of skin or fur cape, from which bers as may be covered with the depended a great many thin locks of vinegar; do not let them boil dark hair, from four to eight inches in but skim out as soon as scalded through, length), is the war dress of an Indian and replace with others, adding each chief. Each piece of hair is from the time a small piece of alum. When this head of a different warrior under his process is through, throw out the vine- command. Whenever the chief dons parts. gar, and replace with good cider or this dress it means war, and the owners white wine vinegar; add spices, mus- of the various locks of hair hastily arm tard seed and red pepper. Sort the themselves and follow him without a pickles and place them in stone or glass question. These two curious-looking jars, turn over the hot spiced vinegar; affairs are pipes. One was formerly the seal and put away the jars not wanted property of One-Eye-Ten-Bears, and for immediate use. Pickles thus pre- was smoked in council by that Comanpared are fine and crisp at the expira- che chief. The other solaced the idle tion of a y ar. Those that are kept in hours of Red Cloud, the celebrated open-mouth jars may be covered with a Sioux leader." cloth, which will need to be taken off "Where did "Where did that cutlass come from?"

The amount of alcohol present varies greatly in the several liquors of which port wine, 20; sherry, 15 to 24; Madeira, 19; claret, 10; champagne, 14;

duced in considerable quantity by the spicuous New York publicist had been to carry you safely through danger and disease. in astonishment: "What are you drinksome 300,000 gallons annually. Some ing from this spring for?" flesh," promptly responded the other. "Why," exclaimed the first, indignantly, chemists go to the length of asserting a central circlet of steel. These four that even water itself is not entirely free "I'm drinking it to get thin." Then the are linked other steel circlets, and so The number of women employed in two girls tore over to their physician, a on outward in every direction. By the railway offices of Austria is now over celebrated professor from Vienna, and

A CURIOUS COLLECTION.

Some Interesting Objects to be The Military Institution of the United States, which was organized in June, 1878, has established at its headquarters, on Governor's Island, a museum of objects not wholly but chiefly military, which is unique in its way. General Hancock is president of the institution, and Captain J. M. Sanno, of the Seventh Infantry, is curator of the museum. Captain Sanno related to a New York reporter recently the history of "We arrange them in five distinct

classes," said Captain Sanno; "arms and armor, the various articles taken from our American Indians, battle flags, pictures (including pertraits of many distinguished generals), and trophies and relics. The most unique thing among the arms is No. 223, a pair of muzzle-loading, flint-lock pistols, with were made in London about a hundred years ago. If you failed to kill your A lifelike stuffed horse is one of the prized objects in the museum. "That's Winchester," said Captain Sanno, "the

charger made immortal by Thomas Buchanan Read's poem. General Phil. Sheridan, under whom the horse was twice wounded, sent him here. Talkbullets and lying by the side of his dead Comanche has recovered, has been adopted by the Seventh Cavalry as regimental charger, and by special orders is forever exempt-

board yonder were made by the daugh-Mexico when General Scott took the city in 1847. Miss Worth has lent us The vignettes are letters four inches high, forming the name of Washington, its bulletin No. 245 gives a glance at each letter displaying pictorially some notable incident in Washington's life. cient-looking carved card table, with hollows for the "fish" or counters, Washington, and is one of a pair pre- surprised to learn that by far the greater sented by him in 1782 to Judge Berrien, museum," said Captain Sanno, "is more fully authenticated than this table. Washington's farewell address, by the 29,800,298 bushels, of which 888,958

the borers and all other insects which lay concealed under the bark, will soon way, was written at Rocky Hill! make a change in the productiveness of the orchard. October and November are the best months to apply the manover the Speaker's chair of the Confedwhich is by far the largest proportion,
which is by far the largest proportion,
Wich erate Congress on the day of the evacu- from natural subterranean brines. Michure and to give the trunks of the trees ation of Richmond. Here are the lock igan takes the lead, with 12,423,885 a good scraping off of all old bark. If and key from the old sugar-house prison bushels, mostly evaporated by artificial the trunks were washed with whale oil soap, say one pound to a bucket of where the British confined their prisoners of war in 1780. These two old- York follows with 8,748,203 bushels, all water, there would not be many insects fashioned horse-pistols, with flint locks, from subterranean brines; West Virpeople generally take to be relics of the ginia, 2,679,438, and Ohio 2,650,301, war of the Revolution. As a matter of and Pennsylvania 851,450 bushels, all fact they were found in the possession from the same source. The salt lakes Paralysis of the hind quarter in pigs is sometimes caused by inflammation of of an officer of the Confederate army, who was taken prisoner in the late war. and consequent effusion upon the ani-It is a fact, sir, that the man had come duced 425,895, and Nevada 182,408 mal marrow, causing pressure and loss of nerve power. Sensation and power into battle with those primitive pistols. of action may often be restored by the I suppose they served his great-grand- bushels from sea water by solar evapoapplication of a mild irritant to the father, and he thought they would sufloins. Turpentine or a thin paste of fice for him." mustard rubbed upon the loins over the

the reporter, pointing to some yellow- evaporation produced 4,831,126 bushels, brought on by colds and damp quarters, looking printed sheets lying in a glass and artificial evaporation 24,969,172

the scrub. The thoroughbred, if pur-chased young, can be obtained for a pulpit, obtained by Colonel L. L. Lang-

porter, pointing to a big, square, old-

Lying in a case were two bullets

"The musket to which the barred be-

"That is an East India weapon, and was presented to an American gentleman by Jung Bahadur, Prince of Nepaul." Among the portraits which adorn the walls are those of Washington, Napoleon, Generals Scott, Sherman, Sherileon, Generals Scott, Sherman, Sheri-dan, Hancock, Worth, Gibson, Brown lead debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore

making the links longer or shorter, or 3,000. They get paid from \$15 to \$30 best him for deceiving them. He example and I bless the day that it links MAKIA MOBSON. funct or active male employes on the upon another a directly opposite. The girls retired, by no means convinced of this miraculous discrimination of the

Following Wild Bees. A gentleman, an old bee hunter, told story how he once took some honey out in the woods, warmed it on stones, then left it there as a sort of feeding place for the bees, and a day or two afterwards noted the direction in which they went after loading themselves, and by following them some distance found there were two lines of bees running parallel to each other. In about three hours he found one tree, marked it, and then again set out his honey. In a short time he took the other line for the other tree. He hunted and hunted for a long time without success. Finally reaching a cliff of rocks, while trying to pick his way down, he accidentally slipped and slid to the bottom. Somewhat stunned he lay a few minutes, and looking up to see how far he had come, lo! and behold his experienced eye saw bees going in and out of a hole in a tree within a few feet of him. From those two trees he took eighty or ninety pounds of honey, with a considerable quantity of beeswax, and considered it one of the most successful hunts he ad ever had. Besides honey, there is

bed in bee hunting a strong flavor of young clover, as it is called, of which the bees, seemingly, are fonder than honey itself. The proper way to trace bees is to heat a stone, drop honey on it, have the comb near by, and the farm in its Mammoth Cave. It is said heated honey will immediately draw there is room enough to produce a milthe bees, who will then find the comb and proceed to load themselves with it and return to their homes. It requires a sharp eye to follow the line, but the term "a bee line" is well known to be a line straight as an arrow, and all the bee hunter has to do is to get the course of the bee and follow it straight until he has reached the vicinity of the tree, as near as he can judge, after which he he will try his honey again, and so tell whether he has not yet reached it or gone by. Some hunters select a good, bee, throw flour over him, and then by noting the time it requires for that bee to unload himself and return, get a good idea of the distance.-Kings ton (N. Y.) Freeman.

Among the industries of this country

which add to its aggregate wealth and employ its labor not the least is the production of salt. The census bureau in the magnitude of this industry, which is carried on in fifteen states and territhe long coast line of the United States would produce salt enough for the world, many people will no doubt be part of the salt produced in this country is from subterranean brines raised from wells and evaporated by solar or artificial heat. The total salt product was were produced from sea water, 944,158 "This faded tassel," Captain Sanno from inland lakes or natural deposits, heat from subterranean brines; New of Utah furnished 483,800 bushels, while from subterranean brines Virginia probushels. California produced 878,093 natural deposits, the principal of which is at Petite Anse, near the coast. Solar

> Their Statements Indorsed. [Pittsburg Catholic.]

bushels.

A strong statement unqualifiedly indorsed must induce confidence. In this connection we note the following from Dr. Louis Bock & Son, Sheboygan, Wis.: We have been handling St. Jacobs Oil and are pleased with the large demand. Hardly a day goes by without hearing from some one or another of our patrons having used it with entire satisfaction, saying it is the best thing they ever tried, and we join them in so saying.

Southern Snake Story.

While perambulating the woods recently we came across an object which bore a striking resemblance to a goodsized India rubber ball. We were about to pick it up, when it developed a wonderful activity, and commenced rolling off at a rapid speed. A close and exciting chase ensued, and we finally brought the thing to a halt against a huge pine log. A thorough investi-gation revealed the fact that a huge black snake had swallowed itself until it had become solidified into a dark, round mass of elastic snake. This is an socketed together. "We call them the authentic record of a wonderful fact.-Natchitoches (La.) Vindicator.

> [Boston (Mass.) Cultivator.] Mr. M. F. Morse, Westboro', Mass., mentions to us the gratifiying informs tion that St. Jacobs Oir reneved him of a very severe attack of sciatic rheumatism and is an excellent thing.

> Major George S. Leland of New York killed a seventeen-year-old rattlesnake near the Hot Springs, in Bath county,

For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a United States flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars A person once sent a note to a wag-

gish friend, requesting the loan of his noose paper, and received in return his friend's marriage certificate. In April Last, Twenty-four members of Arlington's minstrels were taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver

Within the last ten years 1,300,000 Italians have emigrated to foreign

> But the CARBOLINE oil Put new hair on the soil, And now with an heiress he's wed.

There was a young man so well bred,

Vegetine.

Female Weaknesses.

yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and a healthful vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrheea or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofula in the system, or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten ing dialogues may frequently be heard tain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious in consequence. The daughter of a cor - and cheap. Try VEGETINE, and do not doubt its power

> A Splendid Medicine --- Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness. Beston-Dear Sir: I was afflicted Viding Progress, and other Female

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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Fever and ague, shatters the most vigorous
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of the alkaloid often taken to arrest it, sulphate of quinine, are scarcely less pernicious. The best remedy—proven to be so, not alone in malaria-stricken regions on this continent, but also in those portions of South and Central America where malarial fevers are most prevalent and malignant—is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its remedial and preventive effects as an opponent of intermittent and remittent an opponent of internation and remittent fevers are owing to its tonic, regulating in-fluence upon the liver, stomach and bowels. By it these co-operating organs, upon the joint, harmonious action of which depends the health and vigor of the system, are made to act like clock-work. The consequence is that digestion, assimilation and secretion are thorough, and the system sustained and defended against

miasmatic influences. Irwin Stark, of Harbor Creek, Eric county, has a yoke of trotting steers, three years old. One of them goes single inside of four minutes.

Cured of Drinking.
A young friend of mine was cured of an in atiable thirst for liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do ness. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst, took away the appetite for liquor, made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no de-sire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it .- From a Leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Iti.

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AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhesa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Palns in the limbs, back and chest, Such a remedy is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

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