FRUIT CULTURE.

What Fruits are Best Adapted to our Cli-

After God created man and gave him "dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, and everything that moveth upon the earth," he gave him, as his first gift, "every herb-bearing seed, and every tree in the which was the fruit of the tree yielding seed," which includes fruit in its strict, technical sense of every description, thereby showing the estimate which He placed upon it as a gift to our race—a source of continual enjoyment, health and profit, or as Webster defines it to be, "whatever is produced for the enjoyment of man or suimals by the processes of vegetable seed"—one of the leading articles of our existence, giving comfort, health and vigor to our consti-tutions; it being a well established fact that that part of the population in any country which habitually uses fruits of the best quality are the most vigorous and live the longest, and are the most active in whatever pursuits they are engaged, and also that a liberal supply of fruit is nighly beneficial to stock of all

The love of fruits may be said to be universal, and no home without a liberal supply of them is such a home as every owner of even a few acres of land should have for the enjoyment of himself and family, and without such supply he need not be surprised that his children do not love their home as they should, and that they find more pleasure at other places, or to find them committing petty thefts in the fruit gardens of his neighbors; and the supply of good fruits should not only be sufficient for the fam-ily, but also for all the operatives em-ployed upon the farm, not only because they contribute to their health, and keep em contentedly at home, but they attach them contentedly at home, but they attach them to the place, and in that way the very best labor is secured and permanently retained. And an abundant supply of fruit should be supplied for a large part of the year to the hoga and other stock on the farm, not only because it contributes to their health and growth, but because it is furnished at less expense

than any other kind of food. The cultivation of fruits, especially the finer kinds, is extremely fascinating, as the study of Nature in any of its branches always is and is bight. always is, and is highly improving to the intellects of those engaged in it, in de-termining the aspect and soil in which each fruit succeeds best; in the various ways of abstracting from the soil all ex-cessive moisture; in the various processes by which the soil is adapted to the different kinds of fruit to be grown upon it; in the different methods and times of plantin the different methods and times of planting seeds and putting out tress and vines, reference always being had to the ease and success of the subsequent cultivation; in the improvement of old varieties by skillful culture or in the production of new and improved ones either by the system of amelioration as practiced by Van Mons of Belgium, or that of crossbreeding or hybridizing as practiced by Knight of England, and Dr. Wiley of Chester, S. C.; in selecting the beat kinds of fruits of different sorts ripening at the same time for each period of the entire fruit season; in selecting the kinds which fruit season; in selecting the kinds which to the trees, and in every respect produc-ing the best results attainable—furnish t such habits and methods of thought as every man who is engaged in agricul ture, in any of its departments, should possess, because it enables him to bring up his soil to the highest state of cultivation to study and ascertain the peculi-arties and habits of the various crops grown by him, producing the best results, to produce and improve the various seeds sown by him, and in properly harvesting the crops produced, and I might add, in the selection and management of all the stock raised on the farm. And also I might add, without fear of contradiction, that the farmer who during the entire year supplies himself and those who are dependent on him with a good supply of good fruits is a good agriculturist in all its departments. A successful fruit-grower cannot be a poor tarmer. The cultivation of fruits always keep peace ple and improves the tastes not only of those engaged in it but of the entire peo-ple, as is everywhere apparent and is ful-ly illustrated by the results at Vineland in the State of New Jersey where "the encouragement of fruit growing and garing constitutes one of the conditions of the settlement," and has greatly contributed

to the success of the enterprise. The first thing to be done by the fruit-grower is to select a suitable piece of and. For the cultivation of most fruits a deep clay loam is best, but the pear and the grape require a deep, porous soil in which the roots can run deeply without coming in contact with water. are more sensitive to atmospherice hanggrown by us, and hence the importance of their roots growing deeply. In growing fruits in this climate, especially the ore tender ones, a northern aspect is much by the extreme cold as by the rapid thawing and expansion of the sap and thereby rupturing the wood vessels, and aspect and thereby sometimes a crop of fruit is saved.

To successful fruit-growing the plat of land ought to be naturally well drained, and if not, the first thing to be done is to make it so by covered drains. It has been said that the pear tree cannot bear to have its feet in water, and it might be added that none of our fruit-bearing trees, vines or plants can be healthy and vigorous in land that is not properly drained, and by thorough drainage the growing and fruit maturing season is lengthened, thereby supplying the early fruits earlier and ripening late fruits which proving the character of all the fruits grown. If the s'umps have not all been removed, let it at once be done, as every foot of the land is to be devoted to the fruits and their proper culture. The entire plat of land should be deeply and thoroughly broken up, and then the hole digging for setting out the trees would be a small matter. The land should be thoroughly manured with composts of lime, wood mold and muck, or with sweepings from the yard, or with well-rotted stable manure, the quantity to be applied to be in proportion to the depth l has been broken, as dcep breaking is often injurious without

Do not be afraid of making the land too rich, for it is just as important that the land be rich for successful fruit duced. growing as it is for wheat growing or crop of fruit every year, and the smallest corn growing, and the peach is no exception to this rule, though the pear may be may raise an abundant supply of fruit. The only enemies to which peach trees ble furry.—Scribner for November.

from its supposed greater liability to blight when it is forced by high manuring and cultivation. I omitted to mention, in selecting a site for a fruit garden, one matter which I regard as because important, that is never select.

The plants should be set out annually, color of the tree, at or near the surface as is done by the truck farmers around of the ground, and they should always be color of the tree, at or near the surface as is done by the truck farmers around of the ground, and they should always be color party important, that is never select.

Charleston or the plants should be not promptly removed by the knife. There never do so well, whether it is because the rotten roots are poisonous to the trees or because some element or elements important to their health and growth have the first tree is planted out the plat of ground should be enclosed by a high and substantial fence, even in those countries which have no fence laws, so that the which have no letter laws, and vines when planted may be absolutely safe from the depredations of stock, which often in a single night so mar the beauty and symmetry of the trees that the true lover of trees would

coner see them dug up in order that he

might again plant over aud train them

to suit his fancy of what trees ought to

The fruit garden in our climate should contain at least the strawberry, the plum, the fig. the apple, the pear, the peach, the grape, the mulberry and nut trees, the two last in a separate inclosure, and with a little care and attention many of the kinds less suited to the climate might be added. Each tree, vine and plant showing to the grower by its peculiarities that it is true to name, and that the growth and form is as near perfect as the most skilful management could make it, all covered over during the early spring with bloom of various colors, tints and hues, which are ornamental in the highest degree; then come in succession the rich, luscious fruits, each kind in its season seeming to surpass in appearance and the exquisiteness of its flavor all that preexquisiteness of its flavor all that pre-ceded it, giving pleasure, refinement and health to those who share its blessings, surpassing the fabled apples of Hesperi-des, guarded by the hundred headed dra-gon, and should lead us to adore the God who so richly supplies us with good things of His bounty, and grateful to the men whom He has used as His agents in producing from the sour crab of the forproducing from the sour crab of the for-est the prince of apples, the Newton pip-pin, and from the choke pear of the woods the magnificent Bartlette and exquisitely flavored Sickle pear, which has been largely effected within the last century, and there is no telling or even imagining what may be achieved within the next century. God, indeed, loves to assist man in all his efforts to improve his

blessings.
I have thrown out some ideas about the selection of a site for an orchard, the general preparation of the soil, the dif-ferent kinds of fruits which should be cultivated, and the advantages and pleasures connected with fruit raising, and I now come to the selection of the varieties of the different kinds to be planted, reference being had to the appearence and quality of the fruit, the object for which it is produced, whether for home consump-tion or for distant markets, or for the stock farm, and especially for having a liberal supply of different kinds of every period of the year, and of not leaving an ver supply at any one period. I will atexhibiting skill, experience and design. Don't buy trees from those men who go about over the country with their highly colored plates and catalogues, who as a general thing, know nothing about fruits, but can in a few moments furnish you with the very best trees you want all

holes in which trees are to be planted should be from three to four feet in diameter, and should be from twelve to eighteen inches deep and should be filled with rich wood mold or rich scrapings from the jams of the fences. when the dirt fully settles down they will nursery; for if they are they will not begin to grow till they throw out from their sometimes called, breathing roots, and in that way the growth of the year is en-At the time the trees are set out all the mutilated roots should be cut should be carefully spread out as they would naturally grow, and the tops of the trees should be carefully cut back so as to make them correspond with the reduced condition of the roots, and thereby the proper, equilibrium of the two may be preserved. limbs in this climate should not be more than from two and one-half to three never stilke the bodies of trees more than three or four years old except early in the morning or late in the afternoon otherwise the bodies of the cherry, the peach and some others will be where the sun strikes them from 12 to 2 o'clock, and in addition to that the flavor of the fruit is always affected by the exposure. The best artificial pro-tection is made by fastening corn stalks together and fastening them around the bodies to be protected. No substance is a more complete non-conductor, and selves and also between them and the tree. The cultivation of a fruit garden

not be continued late in the season, as much new wood should not be produced after it is too late for it to fully mature. When the trees are small root crops and regetables may be grown between them. but no crop that will shade them; and no kind of small grain should ever be sown amongst them, as is very apparent from the appearance of the trees, not on-ly when the crop is gathered, but long afterwards, and if the grain be sowed more than one year the trees commence dying out. After the trees commence pearing well the whole land, with a lib eral supply of manure, should be devoted entirely to the benefit of the trees The tops of the trees should be carefully thinned out so that the light and the air may pass freely through them, and in order that the roots may be kept vigorous and growing there should be crossing or over-laping of limbs. All kinds of fruits should be so planted that they be cultivated with the plough, as it is now cheaply and generally more thoroughly done in that way than any other. Of all the small fruits the strawberry is the only one we would recommend general cultivation. Dowing pronounced it "the most delicious and the most wholesome of all berries," and the most universally cultivated in Northern cli-

The plants are early and cheaply pro-They can be relied upon for a

ing very important, that is never select cone where the same kind of fruits were out twelve inches apart in rows three or grown before, because it is difficult to get three and one half feet wide, and the runners should be encouraged to occupy the centre space betweeen the rows until the crop is matured and gathered, and then the plants standing in the centre between the old rows should be barred with a plough on both sides, leaving the plants standing in the middle of the old rows to be cultivated for the next crop, and setting out each year is in that way avoided, and at the same time the plants each year are young and vigorous, and on land well broken up during the year, thereby securing large crops of the best

quality.

The fine plums are so subject to the attacks of the curculio that ordinarily they will not pay for the trouble of cultivation, except where grown on hard or paved yards, to which poultry and pigs have free access, but different kinds of the Chickasaw plums should be produced in

every orchard.
Different kinds of figs should be grown in every orchard or garden; the flavor of the fruit is exceedingly sweet and lus-cious, so much so that it is not often relished at first, but a love for it both in its green and dried state is soon acquired, and one advantage is that it bears several crops during the year, and if the first should be cut off by the spring frosts another is soon taken on which is almost the heat area.

We believe that Nature has not been

different and far superior to those which | successfully grown in our seacoast rewere grown by our ancestors a hundred gion. But we do not properly appreciyears ago, and no doubt may yet be greatly improved; though no variety has of late years been produced which equals the Northern pippin in exquisite flavor.

Many of the finest apples can only be successfully grown in small sections or belts of country, completely failing in all others, whilst others seem to be equally well adapted to various countries, as the red Astrocom, and those which they do have are ordinarily of the most inferior kinds, produced from seedlings scattered about in the cotton or corn fields, or in the fence jams. The very ease, cheapter of the produced and shipped North are sold for our farmers have them for their own consumption, and those which they do have are ordinarily of the most inferior kinds, produced from seedlings scattered about in the cotton or corn fields, or in the fence jams. The very ease, cheapter of the produced and shipped North are sold for our farmers have them for their own consumption, and those which they do have are only improve our advantages. Fruits are and improve our advantages. Fruits are and improve our advantages. Fruits and improve our advantages. Fruits are and improve our advantages. the red Astracan, a native of Russia, one | ness and abundance with which the best

long life of apple trees. Where it is attention is paid to planting grafted wanting it should be liberally supplied, and budded trees, but too many of them as it greatly improves the character of the fruit. Little trimming is required beyond properly balancing the head of the tree, the cutting out of dead wood the cutting out of limbs where they and the cutting out of limbs where they

Dowing expresses the opinion that the apple tree is more perfectly naturalized in America, and succeeds better in the Northern and Eastern portions of the Northern and Eastern portions of the United States than in any other part of world. We cultivate the summer and it. Then the crops are to be ploughed early fall apples of the Northern States as successfully as they are grown there, but their winter apples are all failures the stock of the farm are turned into as such here, and are not even good fall the fields, so they may have the run of over supply at any one period. I will attempt to suggest the varieties. My adverget to suggest the varieties. My adaples. We have many native sorts them and of the trees during the fall and which keep well, and are of fair quality carolina, the Berckmans, of Georgia, or the Summers, of South Carolina, with a full description of the plat of land, prepared as above directed, which you intend devoting exclusively to fruit raising and leave it to them to select and the full and them and of the trees during the fall and which keep well, and are not even good fair the neids, so they may have the rain of the many native sorts them and of the trees during the fall and which keep well, and are not even good fair the neids, so they may have the rain of the many native sorts them and of the trees during the fall and which keep well, and are of fair quality tell you that our climate and soil do not sult fruit growing. In my section of the State there was more attention paid to raising apples and peaches fifty years ago than the neids, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so they may have the rain of the many find the meds, so the many find the meds, so the many find the meds, beauty and quality, but also in the pe-culiar texture and solidity of the fruit, caused by the genial and extended period

of their growth.

In the cultivation of the pear tree care should be taken to avoid too rapid or excessive growth, especially late in the season, when the wood does not have sufficient time to ripen. Apart from the times, no doubt caused by the highly as of the fruit, the pear is subject to very few diseases, and trees have been fre quently known to live till they were 300 or 400 years old, and bear enormous crops. covered more than one-half of an acre of ground, and produced in a single bodies a new set of growing, or as they are year 15 hogsheads or 945 gallons of perry. And there is a tree standing in Illinois, which was planted by a Mr. Ockletree, which in 1834 produced 184 bushels of fruit. There is no fruit tree the top of which yields so readily to the use of the knife, and which forms such beautiful pyramidal heads, and no fruit has been so much improved within the last century by skilful cultivation. From the astringent pear of the hedge-row, it has become one of the

much cotton, corn and

With the same energy and skill

A Prairie Fire.

Next to calamities like that the home-

steader's wife told of, the great besetting fear of the settlers on the border—in all

the new and thinly peopled portions of

Kansas, in fact-is the coming of the au

tumn prairie fire, which so frequently

helpless stock, their stable and cabins

known danger and power of havoc, this

spectacle of commanding force and beau-ty. First, you will catch glimpses of

will see these vagrant particles deeper

gradually, and gather into a definite vol-

mue of smoke, black, like a rain-cloud,

and bronze about the edges. Then the

strange, somber bulk starts forward

breath at sight of the rapid progress of it

A mile in two minutes is not an excep-

tional rate of speed for a fire once fairly

note, over a broad swale where there is

upland again and dry grass; and directly

ful roar, resembling the sound of artillery in heavy timber. And it is so calm im-

mediately about you that you do not so

much as miss the ticking of your watch

in your pocket; there is no breath of air

stirring, and the sun is shining, and

cid. But the stillness will be broken soon. The oncoming cloud is only a few

miles away now, and you easily trace

the scarlet and terrific energy in its base;

the smoke begins to hurt your eyes, too,

and the heat becomes heavily oppressive

you are in a darkness as of a midnight

seems an hour, and when you look out

you a mile or more to your right, and is

smoldering stacks of hay, and an occa-

back the outer line of the fire with brush and old clothes, and sending forward lit-

tle counter-fires to meet it and if possi-

creek may stop it and smother it when it

gets there, though such a hope has mere

and resistless is their momentum; and as a rule they are effectually stayed only

when they reach a wide extent of plowed

sible keep it at a safe distance.

the heavens above you are blue an

prairie, and you hold your

It halts an instant, you

menaces their stacks and cribs,

tempest and scourge of fire would

most delicious and highly prized of all our fruits, and is a favorite in all gardens where it is cultivated.

The cultivation of the pear, owing to its healthfulness, its long life, its great fruitfulness and the exquisite flavor of its fruit, would be rapidly extended in all parts of the country were it not for havoc amongst the most beautiful trees, laden with crops of the most magnificent fruit. What is pear blight? Is it the work of insects? Is it a fungus growth in or upon the wood? Or it the rupture of the wood vessels caused by extremes of heat or cold, or by the too rapid growth of the wood? The latter now seems to be the more common opinion, as those kinds which grow slowly and mature their wood early are less liable to its ravages, and the disease often makes its appearance, after sudden and extreme changes of temperature, and less frequently on northern than on The pomologist southern exposures. who will detect the true character of the

disease and will prescribe an efficient remedy will indeed be a benefactor of his race, and will annually add millions of wealth to the nation. There is no fruit more highly appreciated during the summer than the peach, and staggers you, that appalling roar deaf-or one that contributes so much to ens you and the sun is blotted out, and healthfulness, or is more profitably grown. The proper culture requires that from one-half to two-thirds of the wood grown during the past year should be cut back, just before the buds commence swelling; in that way the vigor of every part of the tree may be preserved. There will be no dying out of the still rolling desperately onward; and small limbs, or the bodies of the larger there in its track are charred and limbs of the trees; the blooms are reduced to the same extent that the wood is cut sional house aflame and tottering to its back, and in that way the fruit is thinned | fall, and a group of men and boys beating out, and grows larger and matures better. And when the trees are properly cut back every year their heads will be low and spreading, and thereby completely shading the trunks of the trees. And during the fruit season there will be no breaking down of long and unsightly chance for a warrant; sometimes these limbs, thereby leaving the trees the mighty conflagrations vault across streams twenty or thirty yards in width, so swift be under a proper system of pruning. When the training is judiciously done the trees will come into bearing sooner,

A MODERN MIRACLE.

months before. My disease grew into settled spine difficulty, accompanied with hyperæsthesia of my spine, hips, knees

and ankles. So great was the sensitive-

ness of these portions of my body that it

was impossible for myself even to touch

ed by thick gum exuding from the A Young Lady Cured by Faith After Being an Invalid for Nearly Two Years. color of the tree, at or near the surface of the ground, and they should always be Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. promptly removed by the knife. There One of the most marvelous cases of re

is no region of the world where the peach can be more easily and successfulstoration to health ever made public is that of Miss Carrie F. Judd, daughter of ly grown than in South Carolina. Com-Mr. O. K. Judd, for the past twenty-seven years in the American Express of it and the superior size and flavor of fruit to that grown in the best portions of office, and who resides at No. 260 Conthe Middle States, and all the advantages necticut street. From an account of the are in favor of those grown in this State. case written by the young lady to a friend No fruit is grown so extensively as the grape, which is a native of all temperate we take the following extracts:
"On January 6, 1877, after a gradual decline of health, I was prostrated with and tropical climates, and has highly appreciated ever since Noah an attack of nervous fever, proceeding planted a vineyard. Wine was one of the promised blessings of Canaan, both for its fruit and the wine made therefrom. months before. My disease grew into

One great mistake has been in attempt-

ing to cultivate European varieties or

ing our native varieties both by planting

seedlings from them, instead of improv-

seed and hybridizing; from which such them however lightly, and we often had to take means to prevent my clothes touching them. The nerves in my spine and large joints were so unnaturally alive sorts as the Delaware, the Concord, the Hartford Prolific and the Palmetto Chester have been produced, and should be in every garden. But the most valua-ble grape for us to grow is the Scupperthat they felt as if they were bare, and the slightest noise or jar in the room would cause them to vibrate, giving me great agony. I suffered such intense pain in my head that I could scarcely nong, and its varieties, such as the Thomas and the Flowers, which in any deep, porous soil, even in our poorest hills, produce enormous crops of good ruit. One vine of the Flowers grape, live, and sometimes I could not even stir not more than from 20 to 30 years old, in my eyelids. I could not endure a ray of live, and sometimes I could not even stir light, and my sense of hearing was un-naturally acute. We were obliged to exclude everybody from the room except-ing those who had the care of me. I be always the best crop.

The apple is not only the most extensively grown and most highly appreciated fruit in this country, but also in all temperate climates, and its praises have been celebrated first in fable, next in song, and now for the numerous uses to which it is applied.

The varities now cultivated are entirely different and far superior to those which is successfully grown in our seacoast reduced in the sum of the most valuable tropical fruits are different and far superior to those which is successfully grown in our seacoast reduced in the sum of the sum of the most valuable tropical fruits are that time I began to improve slowly, and commenced sitting up a few moments commenced sitting up a few moments each day. I continued to improve very slowly until the following summer, when I was able to sit up part of the day, though I could not by my greatest exer-tions get able to help myself any. The only way in which I could be lifted from the bed to the chair was by being lifted under my arms, as I could endure no pressure on my spine. Owing to the very warm weather at that time, and to the fact of my over exerting myself when fruits might be grown are leading causes so weak, I was taken very violently of our best summer apples.

Lime is essential to the health and why we do not do it. Of late years more worse, and continued to fail in spite of everything that was done for me, until last February (though I rallied a little the previous fall.) Last February I was so weak that it was only by the greatest effort that I could speak even in a whisper, and sometimes I could only move my lips. Often the exertion of speaking one word in a whisper would cause the tallest horse or mule on the farm may pass under them without touching the perspiration to start out all over me. I would lie for hours needing something rather than ask for it. They brought me lower branches. The next thing is to see that there shall not be a stalk of an alphabet torn from a primer, but I was too weak to move my finger from one

ing me a spoonful of nourishment, would have to wait several moments before give ing me another, as it exhausted me so to take it. For several months I had been obliged to take 'pepsin' to aid digestion.

"My disease had grown into blood consumption, and my largest veins looked like mere threads. I was so cold that fruit season; in selecting the rinds which are best suited to this soil and climate in which they are to be grown; in the study of the peculiarities and habits of all the fruits which are regarded as worthy of general cultivation or peculiarly suited to any particular location; in the use of the knife in giving the best form and the most vigor to the trees grown, therework the most vigor to the trees of the mountains is superior to that the mountains of North and South Carolina for North and South Carolina may produce no apple equal to the Northern spy, yet in the Piedmont this State, except in the Piedmont this State, except in the Piedmont than there is now. They then planted ilke mere threads. I was so cold that the mountains of North and South Carolina in the region. And although the mountains of North and South Carolina for their treis on the Northern spy, we all ripened at the same time, that is just the blow of the wall a double row of terra cotta like mere threads. I was so cold that the mountains of North and South Carolina in the region. And although the mountains of North and South Carolina for their treis on particular leads to the first was that it pretty much then trees, vines and plante was gradually r limbs seemed to be dragging me to that the energies and intellects of our peo-ple are devoted to the production of too pieces, and this terrible strain was always constant. My pulse could scarcely be found, and I was not expected to live from one day to the next. About this that was in former years devoted to the cultivation of indigo, rice and long cotton, I believe the South would surpass time we heard of a colored lady, Mrs. Edward Mix, of Wolcottville, Conn., who performed wonderful cures by the power of prayer. At my request, sister Eva in fruit growing any other portion of the wroter her a few lines, telling her that I believed her great faith might avail for

letter to another; I could take no solid

food whatever, and my weakness was so extreme that I could scarcely swallow

liquid food. Often my nurse, after giv-

me if she would pray for my recovery. On Tuesday, February 25, her answer came, as follows: WOLCOTTVILLE, CONN., Feb. 24, 1879. Miss Carrie Judd: I received a line from your sister Eva, stating your case, your disease and your faith. I can en-courage you by the word of God, that according to your faith so be it unto you, and besides you have this promise: "The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up." Whether the person is present or absent, if it is a prayer of faith, it is all the same, and God has promised to raise up the sick what you take to be gray wisps of haze ones, and if they have committed sins to forgive them. Now this promise is to you as if you were the only person living. away off on the horizon, and watching, you Now, if you can claim that promise. I have not the least doubt but what you lav aside all the medicine of every description. Use no remedies of any kind for anything; lay aside trusting in the arm of flesh and lean wholly upon God and His promises. When you receive this letter I want you to begin to pray for faith, and Wednesday afternoon the standing water; but it is for an instant only. The next moment it reaches the female prayer-meeting is at our house. We will make you a subject of prayer. between the hours of three and four. it grasps a belt of the tall, thick blue stem, and the flame leaps suddenly and want you to pray for yourself and pray believing, and then act fiith. It makes madly out above the smoke, then sub-sides again, and the black mass grows no difference how you feel, but get right blacker than ever, and rolls higher and out of bed and begin to walk by faith. Strength will come, disease will depart you can scent the burning grass, and hear the distant roar of the fire-an awand you wilt be in the Gospel: "Thy me, in the Gospel: "Thy me, thee whole." Write soon.
Yours in faith, and you will be made whole. We read "Thy faith hath made

MRS. EDWARD MIX. "Mrs. Mix, you will perceive, quotes everal Bible promises, told me to pray for faith, and directed me to leave off all medicine, which I did. She said that on Wednesday, February 26, the female prayer-meeting would be held at her ouse, when they would make me a subject of prayer between the hours of 3 and 4. At the time appointed, members of our family also offered up prayer, though

not in my room. I felt a sudden and remarkable increase of faith, different from anything which I had ever experienced. There was no excitement, but a feeling of faith and confidence. Without the least fear or hesitation I turned over and without moon or star. It is an experi-ence of but a dozen seconds or so, this sudden plunge into darkness, though it raised up alone for the first time in over again you find that the fire has passed two years. My nurse, who had taken care of me for nearly a year, was so affected that she burst forth into prayers and praises. Directly after, with a little support from Mrs. H., I walked to my chair. I had not borne any weight on my feet (except as I made unsuccessful attempts to do so when so much better months. During the same hour that great change was perceptible in my color, circulation and pulse. Referring to my diary, which Mrs. H. wrote, I find under "rotary engine" is suspended on a main shaft, to which any desired number of Feb. 27: 'This afternoon after sitting up she walked from her chair to the bed, distance of about eight feet, by taking hold of my arms. The Lord strengthens tor claims that this engine can be re-

help but notice the change in the color with less steam and less fuel than any of her flesh; instead of the yellow, dead engine now in use.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1879. look, it is pink and full of life.' Under THE NUEVO PAJARO DEL OCEANO. March 1, 'This morning she drew on her stockings.' March 2, 'Her chest and lungs have been strong, she has talked aloud a great deal, appetite good, color fresh and clear.' In about three weeks from the time I first commenced getting better I could walk all around the room without even having any one near me; in four weeks I walked down stairs with a little assistance. I walked very steadi-ly from the first. We could almost see

my muscles fill out; still I suffered nothing from aching or lameness as would be naturally the case. The first pleasant day in April, I went out of doors and into a neighbor's. One can fully appreciate the fact of my walking, when I tell them that my spine and large joints had be-come so weakened by the hyperesthesis that they were like cartilage, and if by any human power I could have been placed upon my feet I should have immediately been all out of shape. They, however, became strong and firm at once. I have continued to improve in strength and flesh. I can walk several blocks without resting, and for more than two months have taught my class at Sunday school. I have not taken a drop of medicine since February 25. My friends say that I look much better than I did before I was prostrated."

The above story is substantiated by her father, her nurse and her friends, and Mr. Judd relates several other cases where persons have been cured apparently by prayer and faith. At the present time Miss Judd is enjoying excellent health, and is growing stronger daily.

A POMPEIAN BIRD STORY.

Relies of the Canaries of Eighteen Hun-

flames behind them. chamber commenced than, as I have already told you, a number of bronze and terra-cotta vessels, bronze fibulæ, bracelets and rings, iron keys, kitchen utensils, and other articles of household use were found almost in a heap together erable number of small earthenware pots. which I somewhat incredulously heard lescribed as drinking cups for birds; but there soon followed abundant proof that this had been the shop of a seed mer-chant and seller of singing birds, and very little imagination was required to see the place as it was the day before the fatal eruption of 79. At first the room for a miscellaneous collection of bronze special character about it. The walls bore no traces of painting, but, as the clearing was continued, to the left of the door on entering a heap of millet-seed was found, so carbonized that ou taking up a handful it flowed between one's fingers, for every grain was separate and distinct. It was taken away in basketfuls. Close to this a quantity of hempseed, and of what appeared to be small beans in the same well-preserved condisiderable fragments of the sacks in which they had been kept, the fibre and texture clearly distinguishable. Behind these heaps, and against the wall, more seed was dug out, mixed with pieces of carbonized wood, iron hinges and nails, and some iron hoops, evidently the remains of small barrels and bins which had been ranged on this side, while along the op-

were fragments of other tiny bones. There could no longer be any doubt that the use of the little terra-cotta pots had been correctly described. It became clear why so many of them were found there, and that the number of plain pronze rings of about an inch and a half in diameter, and pieces of fine chainwork discovered, had been used for hangbird cages. But what connection had all those bronze vessels and ornanents near the door with a seed and bird seller's shop? This also soon became evident. As the exervators continued arther into the room, great masses of carbonized beams of wood were found, among them a quantity of fragments of intonaco and stucco wall-facing, colored porphyry with a border of green and white. These were at once seen to be the remains of the floor of the room above with some of the plastering of its walls, and from the direction in beams were lying, it was evident that the floor had given way in the middle and toward the door of the shop below, pre-cipitating the greater part of the contents of the upper room in that direction, the remainder falling toward the middle, and it was here the elegant long-stemmed candelabrum was found among the masses and fragments of carbonized wood. Did the worthy bird-seller live above his shop? Did this candelabrum and the various bronze vases and other utensils form part of his domestic furniture? Who can tell? They were elenamented, and not out of character with the requirements of a person of that conbronze, but none of richer material there were women's bracelets and fibulæ of delicate workmanship, but only of

come somewhat solidified, and as it broke

apart a complete skeleton was revealed.

It was that of a little singing bird, en-

bronze, some glass beads, and a delicate blue glass cup broken in pieces. The smaller terra-cotta vessels were all of the plainest workmanship. Among them were three small amphore with flat bottoms for standing on the table, and the bronzes were of the variety of size and form adapted to household purposes. Some were like jugs with one others were in the form of flat oval tazze two others of smaller size lying within it. There was one the exact counterpart of a pint-pot, several of flat shape like casseroles with a straight handle on one side, and some without handles, like deep bronze soup plates.—Pompeii correspon dence of the London Times. - Lampasas (Texas) Dispatch: J. A. Adams, of East Lampasas, has invented a steam engine which may soon revolutionize the world. It is called the "rotary steam engine," and is a wheel with a semi-circular steam chest attached to the rim, and the steam is let on to the and engine. No piston or piston-rod, no cranks, no cogs, or other contrivances now in use are needed, but the steam is applied direct from the boiler to the wheel, and the wheel is the engine. The escape and cut off are perfect and the

A Graphic Description of the Adventures and Horrible Sufferings of those of the Crew and Passengers who Escaped from

orne by the shipwrecked Spaniards in 'Don Juan' was suffered by their unhappy countrymen who survived from the destruction of the Nuevo Pajaro del Oceano. The latter, indeed, did not reach the horror of cannibalism, but they were subjected to what in mid-ocean is scarcely less dreadful in the scourge of fire.
The Nuevo Pojaro was an old-fashion-

d side-wheel steamer and had been used as a transport for troops. She was for-merly the Ningara, and piled between Havana and New York. She left Ha-vana on the 16th of October. On the 18th, being only two days on her passage to Nuevitas, an alarm of fire was given. There were either fifty-seven or sixty-two persons, for the accounts differ, all told, n the ship's company. Of these seventeen or twenty were passengers, the others constituting the crew. The alarm took lace at 4 o'clock in the morning, and all save the watch on deck were in their berths below. Now, the cargo of the steamship consisted largely of petroleum and gunpowder, beside other inflammable stores, destined for the Spanish army, and many persons on board knew the that the fright and confusion that ensued were extreme. The survivors say that most of those on board jumped directly nto the sex. Some had clothes and others none; but equipped as they were nearly all made the leap. It was better, they doubtless thought, to trust even the treacherous waves than the more cruel

hass an act for the encouragement of Some perished misearably by drowning at once. Others managed, as we infer from the reports, to drag together mate-rials for a rough raft and to scramble upon it; and still others clung to bencoops and fragments of spars. While there they saw the steamship burn to the water's edge, while those who remained on board were consumed with her. But the condition of their shipmates on the raft was not much better. The raft was very low in the water, and now and again the sea anade a clean breach over it. When this happened the poor wretches had to cling to the frail structure with all their strength; and as this strength with many was siender-what with fright, exposure and the unwonted situation-they would be swept at times off into the sea, whence some emerged and fought their way back to the raft, and some did not.

Their frail refuge was almost constantly surrounded by sharks, and no doubt many unhappy persons were pulled by these savage creatures below the surface and devoured. There was one womanthe stewardess-and she held on with the nelp of her companions for some time. But she became completely exhausted, and the others could no longer aid her, and so at last she pitched headlong into To judge from the state of those who contrived to live through the ensuing days and nights of agony it would be scarcely possible to exaggiorate the tor-

tures they suffered. Dragged up and down the raft by the pittiles waves their flesh is described as having been in some cases "entirely torn from their bodies." They were nearly destitute too; the little food and water secured at the outset havon where they were was to undergo the martyrdom of hunger and thirst as well as the desperate buffets of the sea; to let go was to be drowned—as the ensiest fate—or to be immolated by the sharks. The the davits. But all save one of those had been dashed to pieces. Five men escaped in this exception, the captain's gig; but they have not been heard of were saved, and they were saved, as often

appears to happen, as if by a miracle. The English steamship Louise II. was on her way from Algiers to New Orleans. At 9 o'clock last Saturday evening she was passing through what is known as the Old Bahama Channel, when the lookout on the forecastle heard a hail. The engine was stopped, and the watch on deck tried to find out whence the voice came. It was very dark, and the matter was in a great degree one of chance. Captain Voss was called, and he determined to go back on the track his ship Louise H. providentially wout a trifle to leeward of the place where the ship-wrecked mariners were. Had the steamship gone as much to windward, Captain Voss says that their cries would not have been heard and they could not have been seen. By this happy circumstance the seventeen survivors were made known. The rescue occurred off Puento de Catheran, which is about 120 miles east of Cardenas, on the coast of Cuba; and the fire must have burst forth

in the Bahama Straits, between the Pasedon and Lobus Lights.

The manly action of Capt. Voss deserves especial recognition and praise. He was not content with picking up the five persons whom he first found. He cruised about until the afternoon of the 19th, and was rewarded by discovering twelve more. There is some slight diversity in the accounts—but in substance the story as we have told it is probably themselves generally in a "highfalotin" accurate. Many shipmasters—proverbi-ally impatient as is their case at being ance of persons who want to sleep. gone back when their answer to the first hail elicited no audible response; most conscious of a confused recollection of cap ains who did so go back would have things, but he didn't say much and tried aken the five mariners on board, and have forthwith resumed their course and steamed away for New Orleans; but very the family took their places at the table, few would have kept persistently on in but Mr. Willaby was amazed, as he sat the work of mercy as this worthy gentle-staring at six little round wooden boxes man did, especially when the chance was so slight that his time and labor would of his plate. "Where under the sun," he find a recompense of any kind soever, Capt. Voss consequently merits a handsome testimonial from the Spanish goved him after the customary form in such cases, and he also merits what a man of a triffe overdone. "You said last night his stamp will not value less, the thanks when you brought these cans home that and admiration of all generous and feel-

- Hutchins, of the Washington Post, says the Democratic candidates were defeated in Ohio by a systematically-organized and methodically-worked system of fradulent voting. At the lowest calculation thirty thousand illegal votes were cast, and as far as a hasty examination has been had, nine out of every ten of them were cast for the Republican can-

ing disgusted with the "sass" adminis-tered to themselves, as well as to the lawyers and witnesses, by the Judge, ordered the sheriff to lock the latter up for a couple of weeks, "just to take some of the style out of him," as the foreman expressed it. And, to his Honor's great exasperation, he was incontinently lugged her every hour.' Then under Feb. 28, 'I | versed instantaneously, and that any and | off to jail, and is now in durance vile, gave her a sponge-bath, and could not all kinds of machinery may be run by it while the case is going quietly on with the most popular barkeeper in town ocGENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

- Charleston's business last year amounted to \$53,000,000. - They are praying for rain in Nortl -

ern and Northwest Texas. - Emigrants will absorb 10,000,000 acres of Western land this year. Potatoes weighing four and a quarter pounds are common in Georgia.

The drummer's tax yielded the

- A perfectly black old field have has been caught in Davic County, N. C. - Two inches of snow fell at Mt. Louis, Quebec, on the 25th of September. - Not a newspaper man in Houston Tex., drinks anything stronger than wa-

- A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Memphis on the 25th of Septem-

- Georgia is said not to have a single millionaire, and yet is the most prosperous Southern State.

- Wild ten grows in abundance in Arkansas county, Ark., and the people will discard the Chinese article. - The rice crop of South Carolina for the year is estimated at 44,000 tierces,

and that of Georgia at 26,000 tierces. - The Charleston Cotton Exchange estimate that the crop in this State will be about twenty per cent. below the

Senator Lamar favors Bayard for President. He told us last year, with enthusiasm, that Bayard was the noblest ideal of statesmanship new living.

— The Kaufnon (Tex.) Thus says that fifty-six public free chools have been organized in that county for the pr. s at year, educating 1,943 children.

— The Wilmington (N. C.) Star calls ipon the next legislature of the State to

heep raising, which can be made most profi able there. - The Treasurer of the United States reports that the total amount of standard silver dollars coined is \$52,757,750; amount on hand, \$31,703,680; amount in circulation, \$11,054,070. -

— On Friday morning, 17th ult., on Dr. George Wise's plantation, in the Horn's Creek section, Edgefield Co., a negro man named Carey Ashley, was shot and killed by a white man named same pi - When Kearney sent up his card to Gen.

Grant the third time the "quiet man" re-marked: "I would see any workingman see a ruffian." Kearney ought to study up the famous dialogue between Alexander the Great and the Robber.

— The largest bridge in Europe is now building across the Volga in Russia, is to cost \$3,500,000, and will be finished next year. The bridge is to rest on twelve poirs, eighty-three feet high and 264 feet apart, the rice being four miles wide during the Spring fronts, but only 4.722 feet in the day again. 4,732 feet in the dry - ason.

- Seventy-four purils are educated at the Sam. Houston Normal School at Huntsville, Texas, free of charge, to become teachers in the public schools. The Legislature has appropriated \$14,000 of the school fined for this purpose, and the Peabody fund gives \$6,000 more, making \$20,000 a year for this great and beneficent work.

- A lover's alarm clock has been in-troduced in New Orleans. At 10 o'clock it strikes loudly, two little doors open, and a man with a dressing-gown and cap food and water secured at the outset hav-ing been chiefly washed away. To hold inscribed "Good night." As he bows and smilingly retires back into the clock,

sion 150 days, and the expenditure amounted to over \$150,000. House, 1,029 bill were introduced, and in the Senate, 219. Over 300 resolutions were likewise introduced. Of the 1,248 bills, not over 148 were passed, leaving 900 consigned to the waste-basket. Of

ond reading.

— The lawlessness in Baldwin and Hancock counties, Ga., is receiving the proper attention of the authorities. A parta telegram to the Augusta Chronicle says: The people of Hancock are determined to protect white and black from outrage, and our able and fearless Judge, E. H. Pottle, is determined to assert the majesty of the law throughout his circuit. Rest assured, the people of Hancock are fully aroused in the of law and right. To go into further particulars might defeat the end which every good citizen wishes to see attained. There are not more than a dozen men in the band, and the trouble is personal, not political.

- Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat: The colored people, at some of their protracted meetings in the eastern counties, have a new or novel mode of worship or of raising money. They call it "Storming Jericho." They form a ring and walk around a table at which the Bishop sits. As they march, singing and shouting, they have to put money in his hat.
When they go around for the seventh time a horn is blown, and at this signal they all fall down and lie as if dead, when at another given signal they all He rise and go through the same cerem The latter part is called the blowing of "Gabriel's horn," or the Judgment day. In this part of the State they have "holy manner, sometimes to the great annoy-

 It was late yesterday morning when Mr. Willaby got up, and he was vaguely conscious of a confused recollection of to appear as cheerful as he knew how. said, with a puzzled intonation, "what in thunder-where did all this axle grease come from, and what is it for?" "Oh, is it axle grease?" asked his wife, with charming simplicity and innocence, just they were oysters and would be nice for breakfast. I thought you had better eat them right away, as they didn't smell as though they would keep very much longer." And then Mrs. Willaby removed the cans, and her husband sat and looked at the teapot and thought so long that his coffee was cold as a rich relation when he thought to drink it.

— Rev. Mr. De la Matyr is getting very bumptious about his important position in the House of Representatives, in case the Presidential election shall be thrown there. He has recently announced him-self as a Radical on all except currency issues. If the Democracy can lawfully contrive to disabuse Rev. De la Matyr of the idea that he can make Ben Butler President of the United States, they will meet with the gratitude of a majority of all the people irrespective of party

lecturer to the boy who was disturbing the orator by constantly coughing "here is a quarter to get a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."