NUMBER 2.

VOLUME III.

Miscellaneous Selections.

MARCH. "Marcu.—Ha tree, Juniper. Its stone, Blood-stone. Its motto, 'Courage and strength in times of danger,' "—Old Saying.

of danger. "—Old Seging.

In the gray dawning across the white lake, where the ice-hummocks in frozen waves break, Mid the glittering spears of the far Northern Lights,
Like a cavalry escort of steel-coated knights, Spanning the winter's cold gulf with an arch,
Over it, rampant, rides in the wild March.
Galloping, galloping, galloping in,
Into the world with a stir and a din,
The north wind, the east wind, the west wind together,

together In-bringing the March's wild

Hear his rough chant as he dashes along:
'Ho, ye March children, come list to my song!
A bold outlaw am I both to do and to dare,
And I fear not old Earth nor the Powers of the

And I fear not old Earth nor the rowers.

Air;
Winter's a dotard, and Summer's a prude,
But Spring loves me well, although I am rude.
Faltering, lingering, listening Spring—
Blushing she waits for the clang and the ring
Of my swift horse's hoofs; then forward she

presses, Repelling, returning, my boist'rous caresses *'The winds are unbound and loose in the sky, Rioting, frolicking, madly on high: Are ye able to cope with the North Wind's strong arm ? Welcome holdly his flerce grasp: 'twill do you no

We to me bottly his heree grasp: 'twill do you no harm.

He knows the children of March are my own, Scaled with my signet of magic blood-stone. Blood-stone, red blood-stone, green dark and red light—

Blood is for arder and stone is for might:
And the watch-word borne on by West Wind, the ranger

Is, 'Courage and strength in the moment of danger.'

"Children of March, are ye strong, are ye strong Shame not the flag the West Wind bears along. O ye men of the March! be ye firm as the steel O ye women of March! be ye loyal and leal—Strong in your loving and strong in your hate, Constant, like juniper, early and late.

Juniper, funiper, juniper green,
Berries of blue set in glittering sheen,
In the winter's cold snow, in summer's ho splendor,

splendor, Unchanging, unchanging, thou heart true and tender!*?

Singing of juniper, forward he whitled, Galloping, galloping on through the world; And when, shivering, waking, the dull Day From her tower in the gray clouds, she heard but

the short
Of the riotous winds as they followed in glee,
On, on to the wooling in mad revelry.
Wooling, the wooling, the wooling of Spring—
Here's a bold wooling that makes the woods

And thrills the leaf buds, though with snow overladen,
As March, the wild outlaw, bears off the
Spring maiden.

-Harper's Magazine for March.

KILL OR CURE.

"The Major is a capital fellow, Doctor," I said, as we sauntered out to smoke our cigars in the garden, after an early our eggrs in the garden, after an early dinner; "but he ought to be more merci-ful to us wretched bachclors. What with his charming wife and that exemplary baby, he makes it difficult to respect the tenth commandment."
"You admire Mrs. Layton?"

"Admire her! If she were not Char-lie's wife, I should fall head over ears in love with her. I have seen fairer faces, but for dear, pretty, delicate womanly ways, I never met her equal."

"You couldn't understand a man's thirsting for her blood?"

"Good gracies." A wratch who could

"Good gracious! A wretch who could touch one of her golden hairs roughly deserves to be crucified."

"And yet for many days she was in deadly peril of her life." "For her fortune?" "She had none."

cent creature like that could give any one

explain. It's no secret; I wonder the Major has not told you.'

rill, soon to be lost in the blue Hudson, tinkled its way through his grounds. "During the war," began the Doctor.

fine a soldier as ever drew sword. Hale, hearty, and sound in mind and body; eager to see service—and he saw plenty. I thought that he bore a charmed life, till one day he was carried into the hospital tent in a bad way. A ball had entered his shoulder, glanced on the clavicle (what you call the collar-bone), and had gone— somewhere. That was all we could tell, for there was no other orifice; but wheth. for there was no other orifice: but whether it had passed up or down, or taken some erratic course round about, such as balls will take, we knew not and no prob-ing could find out. Well, he recovered, went North to regain his strength, and for nearly three years I lost sight of her? To suppose that the insane mind him. When the war was over, and I never changes its purpose, or turns from had begun to practice as a civilian in the fell completion of its purpose, is to New York, I met him again. But how say in other words that the insane mind changed! He was a living skeleton, and is stronger than the sane mind. If a man I saw in a moment that he had become with a freshly broken leg were to tell you habituated to opium. Do you know what he was going to run a foot-race, you that means? No? Well, throw a bucket would not believe him, because you of water into a piano and then light a fire under it, and its strings will not be more out of ture than an opium-smoker's nerves are out of order. He asked me if he is going to do something dependent might call on me at my office, and of apon the action of his mind, common course I assented; but it was days before | sense does not always argue so well. the came, and when he did arrive I knew that he had been preparing himself for a fight with himself. Some foolish patients come prepared to hide the truth, some to magnify their ills. It is part of our business, in serious cases, to examine a man's mind before we ask about his body, and hardened as a surgeon must be, I confess that the condition of my poor friend frightened me. There was an expression in his eye that I had never seen in any sane being; and what made this worse was the calm business-like manner in which he spoke. He told me that soon detect, more persistent, and more fatal after he had (apparently) recovered from than suicidal mania; and as there have his wound, he began to suffer from pains in his head, which increased in severity till they became so agonizing that he had recourse to opiates to alleviate them. But I have not come to consult you about this, he said, this I can bear—must Would to God that they were always tearing me! The worst is when they are not

". They leave you very weak?' I sug-

ly, surely, giving way with him. I have of others. His words, I must have hubrought wretched curs out of the street, man life—if I had had a pistol with me I

with me I should have shot her. You may smile; but some day soon I shall take a pistol on purpose, and shoot her.'
"It was clearly no use arguing with him.

The best way with such people is to admit their facts and try to work round "'Then,' said I 'the only thing you can

do is to submit to the restriction of an asylum, till this feeling has passed."
"It will not pass. If I were to go to a madhouse I should sham sane. Sooner or later their vigilance over me would be relaxed. Then I should murder my keeper, and go straight for that innecent girl."

here and in Europe. Some think I'm fooling them, some look wise, and talk as you do about "treatment." All have failed. Doctors are no use to me.'

"Then may I ask why you have come have?"

here? "'To ask your advice as a friend,' he answered, drawing his chair nearer to me; 'and,' lowering his voice, 'to ask you one question as a friend and a God-kill you and the ball be not found after riageable forces together, complete the fearing man, and to which I pray you to give me a plain yes or no.

"Feeling as I feel, shall I be justified before God in taking my own life? Will it be deadly sin for me to do for myself what I would do to a mad dog? " I repeat his words almost as he spoke

them. I cannot give you the faintest idea of the solemn deliberation with which he put this awful question. For some moments I could not say a word. Then I started up and told him that I would not answer him yes or no-that it was not fair to ask me to take such a responsibilifair to ask me to take such a responsivity. Then he rose too, and said that he must resolve it for himself, and I saw plainly which way it would go. 'Give plainly which way it would go, 'Give me till to-morrow to think it out,' I said,

detaining him.
"' To-morrow may be too late,' he re-

"She had none."
"Don't tell me, Doctor, that an inno"On't tell me, Doctor, that an inno"'Til take care that you shall not be, use for revenge."
"No; I won't tell you anything of the On the first indication of homicidal mania ort."

I give you my word I'll shoot—and I'll
I'l think I see. Some one was madly shoot straight.' I said this to satisfy him. poor fellow! In his weak state I could "If you were to guess till this day out have laid him down like a child. It did you would not find the cause," said my satisfy him, and we went home together. friend. "Let us sit down here, and I will I led him to talk of our old soldiering days. and gradually got him back to his wound I made him describe the first sensations of "Down here" was on a rustic seat that the Major's pretty wife had made at the end of his garden, close to where a little to have a strong preparation of hasheesh by me. I gave him a dose, and whilst un-der its influence I carefully examined his head. Now the head, you must know, does not fatten or waste away in propor-"I served in the army, in the same regi-ment with an old schoolmate. He was as had become mere skin and bone; and this state, perhaps, gave me an advantage over others who had made the same examination. At last I felt, or thought I felt, a faint twitching-a sort of abnormal pulsation-about two inches above the left ear. It might be merely nervous, but it might be

caused by the ball. "I then set my mind to work, and thought the whole case over steadily. In the first place was that impulse to take human life, of which my poor friend had spoken, really uncontrollable. For example, suppose that one day he did take a pistol 'on purpose,' and go to that young lady's garden—would he shoot her? To suppose that the insane mind common sense revolts against the idea of his running with a leg disabled. But it one with his brain disabled declares that

be the same, so far as he was concerned. He would sacrifice his own life to protect that of others, though they were in no

actual danger.
"In the third place, might not this story of the impulse be a mere pretense to excuse the commission of suicide? Now there are no forms of madness more obscure in their origin, more difficult to been numerous cases in which persons who have destroyed themselves have carefully prepared evidence tending to show that their death was accidental, why should there not be one in which the fatal act was

to be (so far as possible) justified?
"In the fourth place, granting that there was either real homicidal mania or fancied homicidal mania tending to sui-

deductions to be drawn therefrom, I con-"I am not generally a nervous man, but sidered them together. A victim of suithe question is, how long I can continue to do so. I feel that it is growing upon that is not a crime or the patient will be me. I feel my power of resistance be-coming weaker and weaker—the craving would never commit it. Remembering

RIDGWAY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1873.

brought wretched curs out of the street, and killed them in my frenzy, in the hope to exhaust it on them. It is no use. I must have human life? I inquired, 'or some one in particular?'

"Any human life?' I inquired, 'or some one in particular?'

"Why do you ask this, Doctor?' he cried, getting suddenly excited.

"No matter; go on.'

"Sometimes,' he resumed, 'it seems that any life would do; and sometimes—Doctor, four days before I saw you I met, upon a New Jersey ferry-boat, a young grl. So pretty, so 'refined and nice! I followed her to her home—the devil, that has taken possession of me, led me." She went in and soon came out again into her little garden, and tended her flowers—poor child! Doctor, if I had had a pistol with me I should have shot her—some day soon I shall take a pistol on purpose and shoot her—I should murder my keeper and go straight for the ignocent girl,' were spoken as calmly as though he said, 'I owe five dollars—I must go and pay them,' and at the same time with a tone of deep commiseration for the predestined victims. They were domed to death—if he lived. When, on the other hand, he spoke of saving their lives at the sacrifice of his own, his manner changed. No one afflicted with suicidal mania ever treated self-destruction with the horror, the consciousness of its wickedness, and the religious doubts as to lits being pardonable under any circumstances, with which he considered it. He

with the norror, the consciousness of its wickedness, and the religious doubts as to its being Pardonable under any circumstances, with which he considered it. He had never once spoken of murder as a Morse system, is artificially made by cer-"After a long careful consideration I ume to the following conclusions:— "He is not laboring under suicidal

upon the anatomy of the human head.

ing for that ball?"
"Yes, they said it might be the cause of my sufferings, supposing that it had lodged near the brain, but that no one

would take the responsibility of searching for it—so to speak—in the dark.

"'And even if it were found,' I went on, 'its extraction might cause your death

the same.'
"He laid his hand on my arm, and tried to speak, but he could not.
"Still it would give you a chance—just a chance of more than life.' His grasp tightened. I could feel his heat beating. And submitting to such an operation—almost hopeless though it be—would not

be quite suicide.'
"He fell on his knees and sobbed like a child. 'You'll do it?' he cried, 'God Almighty bless you! You'll do it?'

detaining him.

"To-morrow may be too late,' he replied. The fit may come upon me tonight for all I know."

"Come home with me; I'm not afraid. you won't hurt me,' I said.

"I would try very hard not to do sobut—I know myself. I cannot trust myself. Don't you trust me.'

"I would try very hard not to do sobut—I know myself. I cannot trust myself. Don't you trust me.'

"I would have been fatal. I don't want was depths of the ethereal universe? And it is not essential that the condition should take the form of by aeronauts) for "Well," said my friend, lighting a fresh "And hasn't killed anybody?"

No. and doesn't want to. "By Jove! I wouldn't be too sure of that. And so the girl he wanted to murder married the Major?"

"She did." "Then if I were her husband I'd take precious good care that your interesting patient didn't come into the same State with her."

"My dear fellow if you were her husband you'd do exactly as her husband

"Does he kno v?" "None better."

"And doesn't care ?" Not a bit."

"Then he's a brute!" "You'd better tell him so-here he

"She does. And she's not afraid?"

"One other question. Does your interesting patient still live in this coun-

He does." "In what State?" "This State."

Near here? "Very near." "Then with all possible deference for our friend the Major, I think he is very foolish. Were I in his place I should say, My good sir, I admit that the ball from which you suffered so long cannot get back into your brains, but I am by no means sure that the ideas it engendered may not return. At any rate your presence near my wife is likely to make her nervous, and I appeal to you as a gentleman to lecate yourself in some other part of the country. If you do so I shall have the

highest respect for you; if you do not, and ever have the misfortune to pass within a mile of my house, the interior of your skull will become more intimately acquainted than ever with lead in the usual form." "Very neatly put" said the Doctor, but our friend does not think of committing suicide now."
"Mercy, Doctor!" I cried, "you don't

mean to say that the man who wanted to

"The Major himself. Yes, sir."-Tem-

A Lively Thresher. The Titusville Press gives an account

of a young man from an eastern city who had been visiting rural friends in that vicinity. After seeing a farmer thresh out a "flooring" of oats the other morning, he asked and received permission to swing the flail a few minutes, upon assuring the agriculturist that he was perfectly familiar with the art of threshing. Expectorating upon his hands, the young man went at the oats, but at the first pass knocked the horn off from a new milch cidal, or simply the latter—was there a cow that was leisurely chewing her cud in possibility of cure?

Cow that was leisurely chewing her cud in a neighboring stall. The second swing calmly, 'with a burning, all but unconquerable, desire to take human life.' As the three first questions rested for their solution on one set of facts, and the deductions to be draw; therefrom Leon. rocsted on top of the fanning mill in the other end of the barn; but, without dis-I started, and looked round me for some cide mania rarely if ever speaks of suicide. When a man says he is going to drown continued with a sad smile, 'the fit is not on me now. I should not have come if it bad by me now, and the cars which will take him to the river to blow fell upon the oats, the fourth killed the cars which will take him to the river a hen in a manger near by, and the fifth had been. I have been nearly starved once or twice, not daring to leave my room. I can conquer my madness now; under the lower jaw, knocked him down and thus put a stop to the work of slaugh-ter. The mere fact that the city "thresh-er" returned to consciousness an hour befor blood getting stronger and stronger. In my poor friend's manner, I noticed that he spoke of taking his own life with much precipice, and feels the earth and shrubs to which he clings, slowly, slowly, sure-

The Future Electric Telegraph.

As we now understand it, electricity is divided into two halves, or as those halves are scientifically termed, positive and negative. The earth is a vast reservoir of the negative half; but who can fathom the extent in the universe of the other, or positive condition of electricity? Yet we know that when these halves meet, an im-

know that when these haives meet, an impulse, shock, or flash is resultant. This was shown years ago in the experiment of the celebrated Leyden jar.

Utilizing this impulse, shock or flash by simple machinery, so that it is made to indicate letters and words by graduated interruptions or frequent breakings of the circuit constitutes the whole system of with the horror, the consciousness of its circuit, constitutes the whole system of

tain acids and minerals (the chemical ac tion of acids on minerals producing it), and this action is transmitted over the wires of indefinite length. But this action, ebullition or positive impulse would "His impulse is real and will have fatal results.
"Confinement in an asylum would have no curative effect.
"Then I took down my books bearing this connection with the carth containing the negative or opposite electrical condition.

But this connection with the earth is made at the telegraphic stations, and a decided impulse or shock results, in-

""Before I answer you as to whether you would be justified before God, under the impulse you have told me of, in taking your own life to save that of another you must answer me several questions."

""My dear fellow," I replied, in as light a tone as I could assume, 'these fancies are curable. Put yourself under skilled medical treatment. You are all to bits physically, Get sound in body, and you'll get all right in your mind."

""On the contrary, I am all to bits, as you say, mentally, and my body suffers through my mind. Medical treatment I have consulted every practitioner of note here and h Europe. Some think I'm fool ing them, some look wise, and talk failed. Doctors are no ""The" the sound in the proper in the property understand the idea suggested by Dr. Loomis in his aerial telegraph setting, interrupted as before stated, to indicate characters and letters by the use of simply ou would be justified before God, under the impulse you have told me of, in taking you own life to save that of another you must answer me several questions."

"Go on,' he said.

"Go on,' he said.

"No. I did not dare. I said that I had horrible thoughts and cravings, but without entering into details as to what they were. Once I went so far as to say I have consulted every practitioner of note here and h Europe. Some think I'm fool smiled."

"The contracters and letters by the use of simple characters and letters by the use of Loomis proposes to go up above the clouds and then find a continuous strata or current naturally positive and universal (the same as the other opposite or negative form is universal to the earth), all.'
"He looked up, and the dull, dejected look that had become habitual passed from his face.
"He looked up, and the dull, dejected rupted by mechanical devices to form signals for letters and words the same as in the Morse system, and without the intervention of wires, from peint to point the strata in the upper cloud current answer-

ng the purpose of wires.
The conception of Dr. Loomis is a grand one, and worth the profound attention of all his countrymen. It is a far more feasi-ble plan, in view of our present knowl-edge of electricity as applied to telegraphy, than was the Morse system at its concep-

In certain conditions of the atmosphere, as in thunder storms and the presence of the aurora borealis, this form of electricity is brought so near to the earth that communications have been sent from point to point over our telegraphic wires without the aid of chemicals. Hence, above the air currents (spoken of by aeronauts) for the purpose of telegraphy, since the uni-versal presence of electricity in this form throughout the vast strata of either would suffice to carry out to success the idea con-

This system will revolutionize telegraphy all over the world as soon as it is practically developed and utilized, and so nexpensive will it be in its daily operation that it will soon supersede the system of all countries without the aid of legislation to this effect. - Dr. J. R. Hayes

The Land of Ophir.

Among the wonderful discoveries that turn all eyes toward Africa, it is thought with considerable confidence that the Ophir of the Bible has been identified in and dinner, in the warm days of June the gold region which exists between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers in south-eastern Africa. This region has been peculiariy inaccessible, being held by the Metabela nation, a fierce and warlike pecple who originated in the Zulu l: nd, and sweeping northward, conquered it, and have prohibited, on penalty of death, all toreigners from examining its auriferous capabilities. But on the death of their King Umzihkazi, about three years ago, their jealous strictness has been a little relaxed, and elephant hunters, particularly Mr. Hartley have partially explored the region and brought back wonderful accounts. Carl Mauch, the German geologist and explorer, some time ago made a flying trip into the same country and sent accounts of certain remarkable ruins and ancient mine shafts to Petermann. the geographer, who gave his published sanction to the identification of this reion with the ancient Ophir. Sir Robert Murchison inclines to the same opinion. The records of the earliest Portugues navigators mention extensive ruins to the southward of the Zambezi, which the supposed to have marked the palaces of the Queen of Sheba. Rev. Josiah Tyler, the missionary, whose station is but a few hundred miles south of this gold coun-try, corroborates the probabilities of interesting discoveries, archæological among the rest, which promise to make this, as well as other parts of Afr.ca. famous in the near future. He regrets, however, the very hasty observations of Carl Mauch, leaving it in doubt whether the ruins alluded to may not belong to the early Portuguese adventurers.

We know that King Solomon had the readezyous of his toreign navy, the ships of Tarshish, in the Red sea, and that his Phenician ally, Hiram of Tyre, "sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon," and that they brought back from Ophir, not only gold in abundance, but "great plenty of almug-trees and precious stones, also silver, ivory, apes and peacocks." Much the same sort of traffic omes down from that region now especially if the ancient almug tree may be the ebony, the precious stones, diamonds, and the peacocks may be extended to in-

clude ostrich feathers and parrots.

The speediest connection between the United States and Port Natal on that coast at the present time is via Suez canal and Aden on the Red sea. According to Herodotus, Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, about 200 years after Solomon, having built the original of the present Suez canal, circumnavigated Africa, and probably long before this, the Phenicians, most renowned mariners of the olden times, had knowledge of this African coast. It corresponds, too, with the long voyage to Ophir and back, that it should be in a land distant as this, for "once in three years came the navy of Tarshish," according to the books of the Kings.

So while Arabia and India and Spain, and even Perra, have been rival claiments.

and even Peru, have been rival claimants

for identification with the land of Ophir,

the probabilities multiply that it was this table-land between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers in Africa. At any rate, if there is gold there now, it will soon be found, overhauled, and put into circulation, and with it probably some equ lly valuable additions to the world's knowledge of itself and its history. — Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Wild Plants Domesticated. . The Cabbage is first cousin to cauliflower, broccol', etc., and they all come
from the wild cabbage of the sea-coast.
It is a marine plant, and loves salt and
salt water. The wild cabbage is a tall,
wavy, coarse plant, but the pods are now
gathered and eaten in the spring months
in some parts of England. There is no
plant which has produced by cultivation

plant which has produced by cultivation a greater number of varieties than the cabbage. We can extend the varieties much further, but it is sufficient for us to consider the wide range between the little red cabbage for pickling, and the "mam-moth," with a head so large that it can only be boiled in a large caldron. In the cauliflower we eat the fleshy flower stalks and undeveloped buds, which are crowded together into a compact mass. It was a favorite saying of the great lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, "Of all the flowers of the garden I like the cauliflower the best," a sentiment worthy of this learned epicure. The numerous varieties of the cabbage illustrate in the most striking manner the changes which are produced in species by cultivation, and the permanence of some varieties of races. They also give us in-structive lessons in the economy of vege-

table life. The Turnip comes from a wild plant found by the sides of rivers, ditches, and marshes. Like the cabbage, it has pro-duced several varieties, the result of long cultivation. From the wild plant we have the little flat turnip and the huge rata baga, with all the varieties between. This root is now most widely cultivated as food

for stock, and it has added much to the wealth of England.

The Parsnip is also a reclaimed wild plant, and it is difficult to say whether we are indebted to cultivation or importation for it; most probably the latter, as it is a native of Britain. If the wild plant is cultivated two or three years in rich garden soil, it acquires all the desirable characteristics of the best kinds; and if left to itself in poor soil, it speedily goes back itself in poor soil, it speedily goes back into its wild, degenerate condition. Parsnips appear to nave been very early re-claimed from a wild state, for Pliny tells us that parsnips were cultivated on the banks of the Rhine, and were brought from thence to supply the tables of the Roman emperors.—Journal of Chemistry.

Guarana.

This is the name of a popular beverage which the natives of Brazil prepare from the fruit of a small climbing shrub that grows chiefly in the northern part of that country, and on the banks of the Amacountry, and on the banks of the Amazon. The essential principle of this fruit is identical with caffeine, and its composition in other respects is strikingly similar to that of tea and coffee. An analysis by Trommsdorf shows that it contains caffeine, 4; green oil, 3.5; resinous oleaginous matter, 2.5; tannie acid and salts, 40, starch and gum, 16; vegetable fibre, 30. Stenhouse, in some cases, found 5.7 per cent. of caffeine. It is thus seen to be very much richer in this important ingredient than either coffee or tea, the former rarethan either coffee or tea, the former rarely containing more than one or the lat-

more than two per cent, of caffeine During the months of October and November the fruit is gathered peeled, dried, reduced to powder, and made into a paste with water, when it is ready for use. If not overdried, the color of this preparation is a light chocolate, and it als pleasant flavor, which is said to linger long in the mouth. With cold water and a little sugar it forms an excellent beverage, or it may be eaten in the solid like the preparations of chocolate. It is also employed by the natives in a form known as guarana bread. As commonly prepared it admits of being t ansported without suffering deterioration, resisting alike the sun's heat, intense cold, humid-

ty, and putrefaction.
Mantegazza, writing of the effects of and July, there is not a beverage more healthful and refreshing than a fresh cup of guarana. After drinking it one feels reinvigorated, having in a measure partaken at once of food and drink." It has been used medicinally both as a remedy for headache and as an astringent, but its effects are only transient. Like other members of its class, guarana is not without its dangers. In large doses it produces exhibitration, convulsive inquietude, exaltation of intelligence, wakefulness, slight diminution of pulse, and want of appetite. -Galaxy for March.

Mexico and Its New President.

We took President Lerdo of Mexico to be a man of work. In referring recently to Homans' Cyclopedia of Commerce, we found that all the information there compil-ed on Mexico was derived from the works ed on Mexico was derived from the works of this same Lerdo de Tejada. But a letter to the Tribus and the Chronicle of Cologne. It is called ter to the Tribune complains that his administration is not a working administration, but spends its time in attending ban-quets and receptions, to the neglect of the state business. So notorious has this be-come that Lerde appears in caricature as the festive president. These feasts of the Mexican nobility are beyond description, and throw quite into the shade any extravagances in that line. The richest man in Mexico, Senor Escandon, recently entertained 1,000 guests, setting a table of 400 covers, etc. Meanwhile the of social discontent are perilously plenty. Think of this fact, that the whole landed property is held by 150,000 families, out of a opulation of nine or ten millions, the najority of whom are little better treated than slaves! This vast substratum of un derlings, with passions all molten with ages of oppression, is what keeps the volcano in eruption This is the material that is ready to flock to the standard of any who will confiscate the property of the hated Spanish landlords and which maintains in the heart of the country stub-born lit'le Indian communities that successfully defy the control of the govern-ment. One of these communities, not ment. One of these communities, not content with defensive operations, is now in the field with 10,000 men, 20 pieces of artillery, and the rebel Lozada at their head. l'o deal with these causes of social disturb. ance and with the disturbances themselves Lerdo seems not sufficiently active. Superior to Juarez in learning and more ami-able than he in disposition, he seems in-ferior to him in administrative quality. He was evidently in the right place as chief justice of the supreme court. It is yet, however, too soon to judge positively of his

paint-brush, wash over your trames, and the flies will not alight on them. No injury will result to the frames. This renjury will result to the frames. The supplementary evidence? Shocking, even to think of it.—N. F.

The Banyan Tree.

The Banyan (Figure Indica) is indigenous to India only. I call it one of the "kings of the forest," because no other of the vegetable giants ever measured a tithe of five acres in circuit, or afforded shelter from the torrid sun at one time to one-tenth of an army of ten thousand men. No one who ever spent the long noon-tide of an Indian day under the capacious tide of an Indian day under the capacious shadow of a banyan-tree, or slept unin-jured during successive nights under the protection from dews and rains of its shingled foliage, or strolled leisurely for shingled foliage, or strolled leisurely for hours along avenues and foot-paths bordered by flowering shurbs and cooled by gurgling streamlets, all within the boundaries of the repeating branches of a single tree, will be disposed to dispute the claims of the banyan to be counted as one of the three monarchs of the woods.

When a banyan first springs from its seed, its method of growth is normal. Like the oak, or elm, or beech, or maple, it grows progressively through its differ-

Like the oak, or elm, or beech, or maple, it grows progressively through its different stages of shoot, and plaut, and shrub, and sapling, and tree. There is nothing about it that is peculiar. It observes the ordinary routine of vegetable life. Rising in height from year to year, it puts forth limbs which are clothed in foliage. All over the Orient there are banyans, still heart of their hundred wars of are which short of their hundred years of age, which are in no respect peculiar. Like other denizens of the forest, the stranger would pass them by unnoticed. But, when its lirst century is passed, and its burden of successors becomes oppressive, like a hale old fellow of the human race, it seeks support in its children.

port in its children.

Every one is familiar with the fact that different trees shoot out their limbs at different angles to the trunk. The Lombardy poplar, in this respect, varies widely from the elm, and the larch from the willow. The English oak-branch leaves the parent stem at so high an angle as to be almost horizontal. The banyan does the same. But the latter has a length that surpasses the former almost as much as a ship's cable does a coachman's whip-lash. Now, it is a well known law in mechanics, that the longer the arm the more powerful is the lever. The branch of the English oak ceases to grow beyond the point where the lever power would wrench it from the stem. The branch of the banyan does not. stops at five-and-twenty feet; the other not even at five hundred. Provision must be made, therefore, to give the latter support, and its wonderful peculiarity is that nature has made such provision.

In the banyan, when a horizontal branch has been put forth to such a length as to render it difficult to maintain itself without breaking, it lowers down from its end one or two more roots, which, enter-ing the ground, send forth rootlets, and themselves become new stems. In due time the horizontal branches, which once were in danger of being destroyed by their own weight, are as easily supported by the pillars as a bridge is by its piers. So the process goes on. Lateral branches shoot out from the main timbs, which latter are constantly growing till they reach gigantic size. These lateral branches also put down stems and shoot out branchlets, until it comes to pass that, in place of a single tree, there is a wondrous solesmade of stems, supporting as many colonnade of stems, supporting as many natural rafters, on which repose dense canopies of foliage.—N. S. Dodge in Appletons' Journal.

The Earliest Newspaper.

Authorities have differed widely as to made is obtained from Auc, an insignifiof having started the first printed news-paper. For many years it was supposed that the credit belonged to England. It was claimed that the British Museum had a copy of the earliest paper in its collec-tion. It was called the English Mercurie, and printed July 23, 1588; but it has been shown that this copy, like specimens of rare old coins, was spurious, and gotten up for sale. Watts, the bibliographer of Museum, who saw, on examination that the type and paper were of modern origin, and did not belong to the sixteenth century, exposed the forgery. It was an ingenious fabrication, pretending to give the news of the Spanish Armada, which was destroyed in the English Channel by Drake and Howard a day or two previous to the date of the sheet. There were seven numbers of this spurious Mercurie pro-duced—four in manuscript, and three in

Venice has also claimed the honor of leading the way in giving newspapers to the world. The Gazetta, thus named because it sold for a small piece of money called gazzetta, it is asserted, was printed there in 1570, and it is pretended that copies of this paper of that date are in one r two collections in London. But late discoveries have apparently established the claim of the old German city of Nu-remberg to this high honor. A paper called the Gazette, according to trust-worthy authorities, was printed in that city as early as 1457, five years after Peter Schoffer cast the first metal type in mat-Schoffer east the first metal type in matrices. Nuremberg, with the first paper in the fifteenth century, also claims the honor of the first paper in the sixteenth century. There is an anciently printed sheet in the Libri collection which antethe Neue Zeitung aus Hispanien und Italien, and bears the date of February, 1534. The British Museum, it is said, has a dupli-cate of this sheet.

cate of this sheet.

Thus to Germany belongs the honor not only of the first printers and the first printing, but also of the first printed newspaper. It has also another claim to distinction. In 1615 Egenolf Eurmel started Die Frankfurter Oberpostamts Zeitung, the first dally paper in the world. This journal is still published; and the city of Frankfort is to erect a monument in honor of its founder and editor as the honor of its founder and editor as the father of newspapers. — From "Newspapers and Editors," by S. S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine for March.

How Government Debtors Make it "Square" in Japan.

and future intentions, which he personal ly left at the War Office, and then returned to his house and disemboweled himself. Hardly was he dead when the officers, sent in haste by the department, arrived to seize him, but, balked in their object, took his keys and books, and placed guards in the possession of his which the field of enterprise is not troubly by wars or rumors of wars, and which property. The Japanese Gazette, which records the case adds, very naively: "We GILT FRAMES.—Boil three or four onions in a pint of water, then, with a clean
paint-brush, wash over your frames, and
the flies will not alight on them. No injury will result to the frames. This renders unnecessary the unsightly drawless.

The Airless Moon. Among the Illusions swept away by modern science was the pleasant fancy that the moon was a habitable globe, like that the moon was a habitable globe, like the earth, its surface diversified with seas, lakes, continents and islands, and varied forms of vegetation. Theologians and savants gravely discussed the probabilities of its being inhabited by a race of sentient beings, with forms and faculties like our own, and even propounded schemes for opening communication with them, in case they existed. One of these was to construct on the broad highlands of Asia a series of geometrical figures on a scale a series of geometrical figures on a scale so gigantic as to be visible from our planetary neighbor, on the supposition that the moon people would recognize the ob-ject, and immediately construct similar figures in reply! Extravagant and absurd as it may appear in the light of mod-ern knowledge, the establishment of this Terrestrial and Lunar Signal Service Bu-reau was treated as a feasible scheme, alreau was treated as a leasible scheme, although practical difficulties, which so often keep men from making fools of themselves stood in the way of actual experiment; but the discussion was kept up at intervals, until it was discovered that if there were people in the moon they must be able to live without breathing, or ceiting or drinking. Then it

Ceased.

There can be no life without air. Beautiful to the eye of the distant observer, the moon is a sepulchral orb—a world of death and silence. No vegetation clothes its vast plains of stony desolation, trav ersed by monstrous crevasses, broken by enormous peaks that rise like gigantic tombstones into space; no lovely forms of cloud float in the blackness of its sky. There daytime is only night lighted by a rayless sun. There is no rosy dawn in the morning, no twilight in the evening. The nights are pitch-dark. In daytime The nights are pitch-dark. In the winds the solar beams are lost against the jagged ridges, the sharp points of the rocks, or the steep sides of the profound abysses; and the eye sees only grotesque shapes relieved against fantastic shadows black as ink, with none of that pleasant gradation, of light, were of the as ink, with none of that pleasant gradua-tion and diffusion of light, none of the subtile blending of light and shadow, which make the charm of a terrestrial landscape. A faint conception of the horrors of a lunar day may be formed from an illustration representing a landscape taken in the moon in the center of the mountainous region of Aristarchus. the mountainous region of Aristarchits. There is no color, nothing but dead white and black. The rocks reflect passively the light of the sun; the craters and abysses remain wrapped in shade; fan-fastic peaks rise like phantoms in their glacial cemetry; the stars appear like spots in the blackness of space. The moon is a dead world; she has no atmosphere.—Harper's Magazine for March.

ing, or eating, or drinking. Then it

Dresden Porcelain.

The celebrated porcelain of Saxony bears the name of, though it is not made in Dresden, but at the town of Meissen on the Elbe, fifteen miles below the capital. Not to go there is a palpable neglect of the tourist's obligation. The porcelain manufactory is in the old Castle, once the manufactory is in the old castle, once the residence of the Saxon princes. It is an imposing edifice, and, from its local po-sition on the banks of the river, looks renarkably picturesque at a distance, and not much less so on close inspection. Its appearance is assisted by the Cathedral hard by, a handsome Gothic structure with a graceful open-work spire.

The earth from which the porcelain is

cant village twelve miles from Zwickau The process of preparing and baking the clay is slow, difficult, and complicated. mixture, or biscuit, is composed principally of kaolin and ground feldspar. The materials are reduced to very fine powder, and stirred together with water in cisterns, the surplus water being pressed out through linen bags, separated by filtration or other metho is. When the biscuit is of the consistency of dough, t is thoroughly worked over by beating, kneading, and treading, and is then put away moist for a year or more to undergo the molding process, which increases its plasticity. The better kinds of porcelain are formed in molds of gypsum, and the nicest skill and care are needed to fashion the vessels, as well as in the glazing and buking. A good deal of the ware is una-voidably spoiled, such precise handling does it require; but the artisans employed in this manufacture have had years of experience, and have inherited their trade as is the case with the Brussels lace makers and Amsterdam diamond-cutters. is said that the excellence of porcelain de pends on locality and atmosphere; that numerous efforts to manufacture the Dresden china elsewhere, with exactly the same material and the same workmen, have failed again and again. There was always something lacking-some-thing almost indefinable, but still something. Whether it is that the artisans are accustomed to a certain routine and subject to subtle influences of surrounding, which they cannot change without detriment to the product of their hands, is an open question; but that skilled labor not infrequently follows the so for generations to come.—From "Along the Elbe," by Junius Henri Browne, in Harper's Magazine for March.

German Emigration.

The question of the great increase of emigration from Germany, which it was thought some time ago the Government would take some active means of checking, has been brought up in the German Parliament, and with very satisfactory results. Count Eulenberg, the Minister of the Interior, acknowledged the fact, and deplored it, but declared there was no help for it, and attributed it freely to the war, in spite of all that the war for the glorification of Fatherland. In the A native Japanese merchant named first place, the enormous rise of prices has, Yamashinya, a resident in Yokohama, as is usual, not been followed by a corresponding increase of wages, and the labortime distributions in the groundation of Fatheriand. In the first place, the enormous rise of prices has, as is usual, not been followed by a corresponding increase of wages, and the labortime distributions in the groundation of Fatheriand. In the first place, the enormous rise of prices has, as is usual, not been followed by a corresponding increase of wages, and the labortime distributions in the groundation of Fatheriand. In the first place, the enormous rise of prices has, as is usual, not been followed by a corresponding increase of wages, and the labortime distribution of the groundation of Fatheriand. In the first place, the enormous rise of prices has, as is usual, not been followed by a corresponding increase of wages, and the labortime distribution of Fatheriand. In the first place, the enormous rise of prices has, as is usual, not been followed by a corresponding increase of wages, and the labortime distribution of Fatheriand. In the first place, the enormous rise of prices has, as is usual, not been followed by a corresponding increase of wages, and the labortime distribution of the prices have the prices of the prices have the pri Ozaka and Nagasaki, committed suicide a short time since. He was indebted to the government for a sum of \$200,000 by non-payment of duties and other financial do the next place, the small cavital and the labor faults. Office and other financial do government for a sum of \$200,000 by non-payment of duties and other financial de-faults. Officers were sent to arrest him, but, knowing his fate as a dishonest trad-er, he anticipated the action of the law by making out a statement of his liabilities. ture created by the new role which Germany has undertaken on the Continent. and which makes another tremendous conflict one of the everyday contingencies. and They are, therefore, afraid to embark or continue in business, and are hurrying of which the field of enterprise is not troubled by wars or rumors of wars, and where the worst enemies the industrious man hear other instances of self-destruction has to fear are the "workers" and "oper-rumored." This is really a terrible tale ators." As a remedy for the growing

have just put up their shingles as dentists in Berlin. They draw.