AUSTRALIA.

Interesting Facts About the World's Greatest Island.

Of the ontire area of Australia, which is very little less than that of the whole of Europe, about one-fifth, or half a million square miles, in the middle, is a barren wilderness, which can only be explored at the cost of frightful hardships and at the risk of life itself. In the southern portion of this desert there are dotted, here and there, hills of soft, white, yielding sand, thickly clad with spinifex, scrub oak and other low shrubs, with an occasional group of eucalyptus trees ; but in its northern part not even this mean vegetation appears, and the sandhills are bare. The fierce rays of the sun in summer often set the parched foliage of the wilderness in a blaze, and devastating fires prevail, which give rise to hot winds that render oppressive the outlying settlements.

Australia has none of the great mountain chains and mighty rivers to which we are accustomed on this continent. Its highest range of hills is the Warragong, or Blue mountains, which attain a height of 7,000 feet above the sea level. There are no great inlets except the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north coast, but the harbors of Sydney and Port Darwin are as useful and grand as any in the world, not omitting Rio Janeiro, Constantinople, Hong Kong or San Francisco. The enormous expanse of The exact location of the remarkable country is almost entirely level, giving indications that it was once the bed of the ocean. There are many salt marshes and lagoons in the center and west, and in the east a few rivers which alternately expose their dried beds to the baking rays of the sun and overflow their banks. The largest navigable river in east Aus-tralia is the Murray. Long and severe live oaks, which for more than a century droughts sometimes prevail. In 1865 there was no rainfall in central or south shaded the long avenue leading up to Australia, and cattle and sheep died by thousands daily. the plantation house of Dr. Fishburne. It jumped over the house, and sweeping

From a paper read before the Geo-graphical society of New York, by Mr. demolished them and killed a number, Jess Young, who was the astronomer of as also several head of live stock. It the Giles expedition, sent ont in 1874 to then shot out across the broad acres of explore the interior of the island conti- the plantation, with nothing to obstruct ment, we get many interesting facts re- its course until it reached the single garding Australia, which are here given without much regard to connection. hickory tree before mentioned, which stood near the center of the field. The

So dry is the soil and climate in the bark was entirely taken from this tree, interior, so little variation is there, that even to the end of the smallest twig. Mr. Young often left delicate instru-ments uncovered in the open air over I visited it the afternoon of the occurnight, and never found on them the rence, and can vouch for the phenomeslightest particle of rust from dew or non. The superstitious hands looked other moisture. Great eucalyptus trees upon the occurrence as a visitation of are one of the features of the more the Almighty, and the number of genial favored parts of Australia. Some of them are of enormous growth, 350 to 400 feet high, and one specimen in the the bark off. Others believed that it Warragong range, which is lying on the ground, measures 420 feet in height, or fact that the twigs and branches were rather length. A peculiarity about the not broken to substantiate their theory. trees is that they begin to die at the top The color of the wood was left in its natand die downward, and that they usually | ural state, and without stain of any kind. shoot the bark instead of the leaves, There is an absence of edible fruits, except a few berries and some small indigenous peaches. The scrub, of which we have spoken, is generally a species of eucalyptus, and it covers fully one-fifth of the whole colony. The monotony of played as long as it will pay in other traveling through it can only be under. parts of the country. It may, therefore, stood by experience. "For days and weeks and months you may be in it without seeing twenty yards in any direction. It is in this scrub that so many lives have been lost from time to The kangaroo affords sport and on his farm, and asked the farmer to go food for the natives and for the huntsman among the colonists, and the tail of the animal, as is well known, makes an excellent soup. The Australian bear has scarcely energy enough to move. Insects are wonderfully prolific, mosquitoes and flies being particularly abundant. "The native children are sometimes hardly recognizable, so comtreasure pletely are they covered with flies, filling their eyes, noses and mouths." Spiders are very common, as also are ants, the tarantula being the most formidable of half the "find." The farmer reluctthe former and the bull-dog ant the worst species of the latter. These ants are an inch or more in height and about two inches long. They all fight fiercely, and their sting is not to be desired. The fish are whales, seals, sharks, codfish, snappers, mullet, and hosts of others not found in any other part of the world. There are no ruminating animals, no pachydermata, and no carnivora, except the native dog or dingo. Australia, however, is distinguished by the great majority of marsuphial or pouched animals, of which there are now few traces in any other part of the world. The birds of Australia are the emu, resembling an ostrich, and the more common varieties. Of the natives of Australia, who are rapidly approaching extinction, Mr. Young gives a far more favorable report than those we are accustomed to get. As 1862, to June 30, 1878. The aggregate the result of his observations, he de-clares that "the Australian black is not follows: 1863, 13, 356; 1864, 7, 921; 1865, naturally so depraved as many other 12,968; 1866, 15,973; 1867, 19,369; 1868, races better cared for and better known." He has never found any traces of cannibal habits among them, and none of torture or of scalping. "Any native whom I asked has scouted the idea with figures for 1878 include only half the disgust, and I have seen their graves and heard them bury their dead." They are treacherous, as are all uncivilized races, but they are not bloodthirsty. They have little or no religion, though they believe the spirit is immortal. They also fancy that the dead will sometimes return in another shape, hence they carry a dead body round and round the grave at some distance, in order to puzzle the deceased as to his whereabouts. They are also in abject terror of an evil spirit, called Chinchi. There seems to be no government among them, 6,473; Wyoming, 164; total, 384,848. but when anything is in dispute it is referred to one or two of the oldest men for arbitration. The celebrated boomerang, so well known as one of their favorite weapons, is a curved piece of thin wood, which, by means of a combination of forces, can be thrown with great dexterity, making the most curious evolutions, and puzzling any one stand-ing near as to where it is going to stop. ing near as to where it is going to stop. It is unsafe to seek shelter behind a tree, for one may be taken in the rear or on the flank, The continent of Australia, as Mr. Young likes to call the great island, is divided into five colonies. The largest is Western Australia, with Perth for its capital. Queensland ranks next in size, and has Brisbane for its capital. Then, comes New South Wales, with Sydney for its capital, and, last, Victoria. Victoria is situated in the most southeasterly portion of the continent, and its most southern headlands enter the temperate climate of the fortieth parallel. The mean temperature of Melbourne is is eight degrees higher than that of London. This is now the richest, most prosperous, and most thickly populated of the colonies, though New South Wales is steadily gaining on it. Vic-toria is best known to the world, for it nor it monderful success to the gold fifty-eight degrees eight minutes, which owes its wonderful success to the gold discoveries of 1851, which, in the year 1852 alone, amounted to \$70,000,000.

and the growing of flocks and herds add FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. people than the digging after precious

Power of the Cyclone.

A writer in the New York Sun says : The accounts in the daily papers of the

recent death-dealing cyclone which visited Wallingford, Conn., state as jocosely as the sad surroundings will warrant, that some of the people there insist that the wind blew the horns off a cow. A plenty of people living in the interior of Florida to-day will describe to your readers cyclones which have taken the bark from the trees in their course. Be this so or not, I have examined the tracks of tornadoes there, varying from three to one hundred yards in width, that would make the eyes of "Old Indi-

cations" open wide with wonderment. But I know of an instance where every leaf and the entire bark were taken from a tree in full vigor of growth, and at least ten inches in diameter at the butt. This occurrence was during the month of July, 1869, in Georgetown county, South Carolina, and can be substantiated by more than a score of prominent and reliable residents of that county who visited the scene soon after it transpired. It remains to this day a mooted question The exact location of the remarkable

event here described is about fourteen miles back from the village of Georgetown, the county seat, at the head of Winyaw bay, which is fifteen miles inland from the outer bar of the harbor. This cyclone was about one hundred and fifty feet in width only. It laid flat had withstood all other storms, and

to their length. The new growth or an-nual layer, is then all deposited in a short

A New Swindle Scheme.

A new trick has been developed in Clarion county, Pa. The trick at its first playing paid, and will doubtless be pay somebody to read this paragraph. Goodman is a notion peddler, who had become acquainted with a thriving farmer named Logue. The peddler told the farmer that he had dreamed of a treasure with him while he identified the spot. The dreamer did not wish to trespass, and the farmer humored the whim and went. Rambling in a woodland, Good-man saw an oak which answered the turbed, adhering to the trunk, and it appearance of a tree in his vision. thickens up in a short time and takes There was a hole in the tree about twenty the place of that removed. Some trees feet up. It was the hole containing the of the vision. Neither man could climb the tree to inspect the hole. Goodman asked the farmer to help him to every one who attempts to propagate

Inarching

This method of increasing plants or trees that are difficult of propagation we seldom see mentioned in the books

or papers, and it is to be presumed that it is because of the difficulties in the way of using it, that so little attention is given it, and yet for some kinds of trees this method is the most available way to secure additional trees, especially with such as have a very hard or dry bark, end cannot easily be budded or grafted. The beech and oak are of this class, but the pear and apple can be worked very easily by this process, where it is desirable to increase a choice variety, and a gain of one season's growth can be secured (when it is too late to graft) over the simple budding process. Inarching is nothing more than the

simple bringing of two growing twigs of the same size together, shaving each one half through on one side, and then fitting the cut parts together with the barks of both to join, and then securing them in position by ligatures until the parts are firmly united. The limb is then detached from the parent tree, and forms the top of the other, the rest of its branches having been removed. The principal care required is in removing this tying material in time and not allowing it to cut too deeply into the growing limb. Twigs of the same season's growth, while growing rapidly, can be made to form a perfect union in

a few weeks, and the ligature may have to be loosened in one week. To be successful it requires that both trees be in vigorous growth, and the stock on which it is proposed to form a a new head will have to be planted carefully, within reach of the limb, by which it may be worked at the proper season, and then it can be cut loose and re moved the following fall, after growth has ceased. This may be practised on trees already growing near together, or when a new top is to be put on a small tree by grafting. If a few fail to take, and other limbs are desired, the sprouts can be worked from the growing graits by bending them together, and thus a symmetrical head can be at once formed instead of waiting for another year. This is work for the amateur or gardener, and, as has been remarked, required attention at several times and cannot be well done where the work is out of reach from the ground, or where limbs far apart will be severely shaken by the wind, and liable to break off where tied. It is not desirable to do this work much before midsummer, and no union takes place until the new layer of wood is deposited, in the case of shoots of previous season's growth. A little obser vation will show that last season's twigs do not increase in diameter until after or about midsummer, even though several feet of new growth have been added

time, when growth for the season ceases. Whether this new wood is deposited from the bark or thrown out from the wood below, has been a point in con-troversy, but observation seems to have established the latter as the correct The bark may be removed theory. from the trunk of an apple or pear tree at any time during the longest days of the year without apparent injury to the tree. I have seen pear trees that were apparently on the decline and had rough, scaly bark, started into new growth and health by simply removing all the bark carefully (without scraping the wood) from the trunk the latter part

continue this growth much later in the season than others, and a knowledge of their peculiarities is of great importance Preparing Stock for Exhibition 1. Begin to feed animals for show young as it will eat. A calf should be pushed from four weeks old with plenty of milk and such solid food as it will eat. That is the time to begin-never

NATURE MADE A BOND SLAVE. ARTIFICIAL ICE

Interesting Description of a Model French Farm Done

A Paris correspondent gives an in-creating account of a model farm, situated about twenty miles from the French metropolis. The farm is about 15,000 acres in size, and has the river Seine on one side and a railroad on the other. Paul Decanville, the eldest son of the first proprietor, is the present manager of the farm, but he will soon have the ssistance of his three brothers, who are now preparing themselves for their work at the Polytechnique, Ecole Centrale, and Ecole des Mines. Connected with the farm is a model village of more than fifty houses, with co-operative stores, for the agricultural employees. The land is situated on an extensive plateau,

and is therefore especially suitable to the style of farming pursued by the late proprietor, M. Armand Decanville. The land being high, with insufficient natural water, supply in many seasons, M. Dewater supply in many seasons, M. De-canville erected pumping works on a large scale, and laid a network of pipes for artificial irrigation all over the more thanks and the present instance, by a steam en-gine of twenty horse power. On the right hand of the engine is the refrigera-tor, a copper tubular vessel and contracts. erty. The height of the plateau above the river enabled him to drain off quick-with liquid ether, evaporated, when rely any surplus rainfall, while any de-ficiency was easily made good by his pumping works. He also took advantage of every improvement in machinery, introducing English and American in-ventions whenever he could thereby economize labor.

The estate is divided into four sepa rate departments. The first includes the to its original state and returns through farmwork proper, the animals, dairy and implements; the second consists of the implements; the second consists of the beet sugar manufactory, the pumping works and the gas works; the third is devoted to the quarry, which is, nevertheless, one of the most pro-fitable of the four, since a fine quality of grindstones and millstones is produced; the fourth includes the forges repusit chose and the mountage forges, repair shops, and the manufactory of freight tram cars, of which a great many are used on the farm and also sold outside. The manager's office communicates by telegraph with the quarters of each department overseer, and other wires are run to different points on the farm from the sub-offices. Since the invention of the telephone M. Paul Decanville has discussed the desirability of increasing the number of points of telegraphic communication, and it is probable that telephones will be placed in every field, so that instant commu-nication can be had with the laborers. Heretofore a system of signals has been in use, but it will doubtless be superseded by the telephone. The beet sugar distillery was one of the first erected in France, and it has proved remarkably successful. At the present time a very large portion of the farm is devoted to beet cultivation. Hops are also grown extensively and with unusual success. Indeed, it would be difficult for any crop to be a failure. The earth is never allowed to rest. It is never fallow, except for a short period after harvest, when it is used for pasture. The steam plonghs are always at it. No portion is left waste. There are no fences, no un-cultivated nooks. It is divided only by occasional drainage ditches, and the crops grow close up to the edges. As soon as one crop has been harvested and conveyed by the tram cars to the barns preparations are made for another. Fertilizers are thoroughly spread and turned under. Other machines break the ground and prepare it for new seed, and before Mother Earth can feel that one weight has been lifted from her bosom, she is threatened with another. Everything is done systematically and rapidly, yet without haste. Every crop is treated by itself in such a way that there is little or nothing left to chance. If hay is to be cut, it is all done in one day, when the prospect is fine. If rain

is threatened, an army of workers rapidplaces every straw u r waterpro

female, solely under her control, and I understand that the profits of the poul-try yard are all ceded to her pin money.

A Royal Silver Wedding.

Again it

covers, and no harm is done.

Sagacity of Chickens,

An Apparatus Which Will Turn Out Thirty Tons of Clear Ice in a Day-How

The ice factory recently opened in West Eleventh street was visited by a Herald reporter, and it proved to be an object of much interest. The ice, pro-duced in blocks of about five hundred pounds each, measuring four feet square and nine inches thick, was so clear that the hour could plainly be told on a watch dial through the entire thickness of the block. Printed bills and bottles of block. Printed bills and bottles of champagne were frozen tight in the ice. The bills were read with the greatest ease through the side of the block in which they had been embedded. A ther-mometer embedded with Fahrenheit's scale was frozen into the block at a point working sinction downers block at a point marking nineteen degrees below the

freezing point. required, by a vacuum pump, which stands on the left of the engine and is connected by copper tubes with the refrigerator. The ether is drawn away in the form of vapor and passed into a copper tubular condenser, where, under a low degree of pressure, aided by a stream of water, it is again brought back

the ether cooler into the meter, which regulates the flow of the liquid ether into the refrigerator. The same ether is used continuously with inappreciable loss. To utilize the cold produced by the ether a strong, uncongealable brine is circulated by a machine called the brine pump through the tubes of the refrigerator, parting with its heat to the ether vapor on its passage. Thus it leaves that vessel at a temperature many degrees below the freezing point and is then used in the freezing tanks, returning afterward to the machine to be recooled. For the manufacture of ice blocks the machine is furnished with large woopen tanks (placed at the left of the vacuum pump) of any convenient dimensions, which tanks are filled with the fresh water to be frozen. In the tanks a number of hollow metal cells are fitted and so connected with the refrigerator and with each other that the cold leaving the refrigerator at a temperature of from fourteen to twenty degrees Fahrenheit, is continually circulated inside them, thus causing the water in the tanks, on each side, to congeal until the required thickness of ice has been obtained by the process of successive layers, but done as closely and compactly as nature performs her admirable work in winter on the lakes and ponds. When the blocks are frozen solid the cold brine is pumped out of the cells and replaced by brine of the ordinary atmosoheric temperature. The circulation of this comparatively warm brine, for a few minutes in the cells, loosens the ice from their sides and renders its removal very easy. A knotted and looped rope is

frozen into the block, a hook is inserted in the loop and the block is hoisted away. It is then carried by means of a traveler in any convenient direction for

able amount of capital .-- New York Herald.

The artfulness of common chickens i

illustrated by this funny story, pub-lished in Land and Water : In former days it was difficult for visitors to get anything to eat at John O'Groats, the extreme north of Scotland, there being no butchers or bakers within miles. When visitors arrived, it was the custo of the proprietor of the little inn to chase and catch a chicken, pluck and roast him at once for the visitor's dinner. In course of time the chickens becam In course of time the chickens became very artful. They kept a sharp look-out, and when they saw a carriage com-ing along the road—they could see a long way down the straight road from the inn—they bolted with all legs into the beather, and did not reappear until the visitors had eaten their bacon with-out the chicken and taken their denast. out the chicken and taken their depart

That birds learn from experience is quite certain. The following fact proves it : When the telegraph wires were first put up between Berrydale and Hems-dale, the grouse were continually flying against the wires and killing themselves, and in one season the driver of the mail cart picked up no less than forty brace of grouse that had been so killed. Of late years not a grouse has been found killed by the telegraph wires. They seemed to have passed on the warning that telegraph wires were dangerous,

The casual invention of the saw came about by the use of a jaw of a serpen as a cutting instrument. It was found to work well, and was afterwards imitated in metal.

Encouragement for the Peeble. So long as the failing embers of vitality are capable of being re-kindled into a warm and genial glow, just so long there is hope for the weak and emaciated invalid. Let him not, therefore, despond, but derive encouragement from this and from the further fact that there from this and from the further fact that there is a restorative most potent in renewing the dilapidated powers of a broken down system. Yes, thanks to its unexampled tonic virtues, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is daily reviving strength in the bodies and hope in the minds of the feebla and zervous. Appetite, refresh-ing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative pro-cesses which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored, the blood fertilized and sustedance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composi-tion, and thoroughly safe. Use it, and regain vigor.

Does the World Move f The Rev. John Jasper, of Virginis, says, "De sun do move, for in de mornin" it shines on dis side ob de hous, whil in de ebenin, on dat side ob de hous. Now, ef he don't move, how com he dar ?" Notwithstanding Mr. Jasper's logio we yet believe the world moves. When Mr. Jasper's ideas constituted the popular belief, people thought that to die of small-pox or cholera was simply futilling one of nature's laws. Now, through vaccination, small-pox is averted, while cholera, cholera morbus, dysen-tery, (fux), and diarrhees are resolity cured by tery, (flux), and diarrheea are readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart Wood. Does not such evidence tend to prove that "the world moves?" As an external remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains, swellings, bites and stings of insects, the Compound Ex-tract of Smart Weed has no equal. Veterinary surgeons have also employed it with marked

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If any of the readers of this paper do not know of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment we urge them to find out about it. Write to Dr. John-son & Co., of Bangor, Me. It is the most mar-velous remedy in the world.

IMPORTANT NOTICE .- Farmers, Fami-

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WHO WANTS A FARM

WHERE FARMING PAYS THE BEST ?

lelivery at the door of the factory. It is claimed that this machine, which, however novel here, has been in use for about nine years in Eugland, can pro duce thirty tous of ice daily at a cost of one dollar a ton. It requires an en-gineer, two firemen and two laborers to vork it. It will cost, however, from \$75,000 to \$100,000 to put it in running order, so that the invention could only be made available to corporations or pri vate individuals commanding a consider

under our own observation.

antly consented to the arrangement, and the tree was felled. When it fell there was a jingle of coins out of the hole. The tree bore \$5,000 in silver by actual count Goodman did not want to carry his half in silver on account of its weight. The farmer paid him \$2,500 in green. quit backs for his share, and took charge of the coin. The farmer cannot pass a dollar of the money-no good-and the peddler and his pack are gene from the neighborhood.

Entries on Public Lauds.

A table has been prepared at the General Land Office, in Washington, showing the number of entries upon the public lands made in each State and Territory, under the Homestead and Timber-Culture acts, since the passage of the original Homestead act, May 20,

23,542; 1869, 3,054; 1870, 34,443; 1871, 42,694; 1872, 33,514; 1873, 34,670; 1874, year, from January 1, to June 30, inclusive. By States the entries were as fol lows: Alabama, 19,222; Arkansas, 33,-660; Arizona, 147; California, 17,146, Colorado, 5,493; Dakota, 15,513; Flori-da, 12,623; Indiana, 19; Illinois, 63; Iowa, 13,796; Idaho, 1,161; Kansas, 61,than in any other way.- Exchange. 1034; Louisiana, 7,438; Missouri, 23,327;
Michigan, 22,821; Minnesota, 51,575;
Mississippi, 9,596; Montana, 1,160; Nevada, 632; New Mexico, 319; Nebraska, 47,962; Ohio, 167; Oregon, 8,025; Utah, 3,275; Wisconsin, 21,437; Washington,

The Olive as an American Product.

The olive has been successfully grown in California and in South Carolina, General A. C. Jones, of the Department of Agriculture, after a careful investigaannual report of the department contains

on the farther side of the aisle and took these trees, and the inducements they offer to the cultivator. In full bearing, the olive tree yields from two to three bushels of fruit, producing from fifteen to twenty pounds of oil. An acre of land, properly planted, should contain about 100 trees, and grass or other crops car. may be cultivated between the trees to advantage. Throughout the Mediterranean region the olive is an important source of industrial wealth; and since in

many parts, the climate of our country is not unfriendly to the tree, its culture may prove a great and valuable addition

New Sonth Wales and Victoria are the necessity with them, since they regularly bet the farmer that chased us will have their heads—carefully omitting that we made a mile in a good deal that 0 chard on the based us will the pigtail—without using soap or any other emollient. They only moleten the places at that. Jee-bokey, how we show the california, the cultivation of the earth scalp with a little warm water. that we made a mile in a good deal less than 2:13¹/₂, and the road was bad in places at that. Jee-hokey, how we did skoot."

2. Feed anything that they will eat, the best that is ordinarily given to such stock, and in such quantities as they want, being careful always that they clean up their troughs. 3. I never found it advisable to feed

oftener than three times a day-have tried suckling calves three times, and feeding the grown cattle five or even six times, but they will do no better than three times; and I have had good suc-

cess sometimes in feeding twice, but that requires experience. In general, I will say that an adept will soon learn the thousand details that make up the whole, if he has his eyes and ears about him and wants to learn. When he goes off to the fairs let him

notice particularly how everybody else does their work, especially those who take of the prizes. An occasional question, without being too inqu sitive, will bring out one piece o information, and adapting it to his own use, he may see something better. This is an art that must be studied, practiced and picked up. An industrious man with a taste for such things will learn more to do all, or a great part of the work, himself,

An American Empress.

There was a handsome woman got on the train last Friday. Tall, stately queenly, when she stepped into the car she looked down in speechless amaze-ment, as though horror stricken not to feel the finest Axminster under her feet. Then she dusted the seat with a lace handkerchief and sat bolt upright. She surveyed the seat of the passengers into a hanghty stare that betokened gentle

birth and superior breeding, and in her presence we all felt abashed and humbled. She wore a gold chain about three yards long around her neck, and she held her ticket by the tips of her

white fingers as though it was contam-ination, and the awed conductor stood

soils and climates most favorable to it from her with his punch. Nobody spoke save in whispers, so depressing was her lofty, superior silence, Presently the goddess spoke. The brakeman was tip-toeing through the The empress turned her white toward his retreating figure, and shouted after him :

"Say, you ! Aiu't we gittin' purty nigh on to Northwood ?" The spell was broken. Badly broken.

A regular compound fracture. Smash-ed all to pieces, in fact.-Burdette, in Hawkeye.

timed Saturday as we made tracks from that orchard on the Shaker road. I'll

Wales, Aug. 22, 1878." 883 space with a velocity of not less than fifty-four miles a second.

Morocco at the Paris Exposition.

The court of Morocco has an inde-scribable air of romance about it, writes an American correspondent in Paris. It is hung with mats and scrafs of gay, warm colors, and displays an endless variety of attractive knickkaacks, deliis as rapildy spread and allowed to cure, Then, before any injury can happen to it, it is loaded up, run off to the weigh yard, baled, strapped and stored, or else immediately sent to be sold, acwarm colors, and displays an endless variety of attractive knickknacks, delicording to the state of the market. If nightfall seems likely to interfere with facturers. cately embroidered silk kerchiefs, cigar the proper gathering of any crop, elecand cigarette cases and holders, briltric lanterns are so placed as to light up liantly illuminated bracelets and neckthe field, and toe work goes steadily on. Nature is made a bond slave. If she laces made of an aromatic composition, fantastically embroidered slippers, delismiles on the farmer's labors, she is cate pastilles, and an astonishing variety

allowed to do so without interference; of gilt and tinsel ornaments. Everything but if she attempts to overturn his calseems to send forth the most delicions culations by any of the usual methods odor. The air is heavy with eastern perfumes and spices. Olive wood, souby which she damages crops-storms, drought, rain etc.-she is made to stand enirs in the shape of canes, paper cutaside while artificial aid is given to them. Is it too dry? Open the irriga-tion pipes, and sprinkle all the land with ters, paper weights and sleeve buttons, are spread temptingly before you .-Strange looking musical instruments, war trumpets, balafans (a very primitive refreshing showers morning and evening. Is it too wet? Open the drains and hasten off the surplus water. sort of piano), spears, guns and queer looking dirks and battle-axes appear. Then the tall, handsome Moors, with In an elegantly-kept park, surrounded by flower gardens, stands the family "liquid eyes" and languishing manners, house. It is only one story in height, and covers a great deal of ground. There is no questioning the good taste of the occupants. While comfort is looking like the stage Othellos, in their picturesque red tarbouches and flowing many-colored robes; standing in the

tent and around the courts, add greatly apparent in every part, there is no lack of tasteful ornamentation. There is to the romantic scene. One of these dark-eyed attendants luxury without profusion, and elegance brought for our inspection a box full of pretty rings. And while he was telling without waste. Mme. Decanville is said to be a lady of fine education and accom-Mistress Jack about his country an plishments, and her house shows her to be of a refined nature. It is comfortenlisting her sympathies for his king, who, he said, was very ill, he managed able without being slipshod, stylish without being stiff. In the large hall, to persuade her that the rings were the prettiest and the cheapest in the Exposiand in fact all around the house, are tion. These apparently sleepy Orientals are in reality quick-witted tradesmen, numbers of birds. The gardens are miracles of beauty. And yet the mistress and keep up a very lively traffic with their small wares. They never cease to is no idler for all her æsthetic tastes. She is the manager of the household, as her praise the beauty and taste of the Amerhusband is the manager of the estate; and ican women, and the generosity of the from all accounts she is no less successmen. Next to the Americans, they say ful. She attends to all the household the English buy most ; the French and Germans "look a long while but don't accounts, superintends the household work, and directs the management of buy anything." the gardens and poultry yard. She has a large force of servants, both male and

Bosnian Women.

Bosnia is one of the most valuable Cheese provinces of Turkey. The population, originally of the same Slavic stock, is divided only by differences of religion. Eggs-State and Ponnsylvania.

They are a hardy, martial race, self-re-liant, accustomed to vicissitudes of life, The recent celebration of the silver wedding of the king and queen of the and prepared for every emergency. Belgians was made the occasion of a women are almost as masculine as the general holiday among their subjects. Brussels was decorated with flags and men. They have strongly marked phy-siognomies, are athletic in form, bold and intrepid in bearing, and of the flowers, and numerous receptions were made at the palace. The queen was mould from which heroic races are cast. presented with a golden crown set with brilliants and a splendid veil of Belgian Their beauty is of the sternest type, and yet it is commanding and attractive. The complexion is fair and free from brinants and a spiencid veil of Beigian lace by Madame Anspach, the wife of the burgomaster of Brussels, in the name of the women of Belgium. The queen acknowledged the gift in appro-priate terms, and said the demonstra-tion would be the most precious sou-venir of her life. The king received a magnificent silver covered cup, with handle sent him by the Prince of Wales blemishes, the eyes large and lustrous, and the countenance indicative of both energy and good nature. When they love, it is with an intensity that brooks no control. When they give their hearts, they expect hearts in return, and woe be to him who deceives them. Bethandle, sent him by the Prince of Wales. ter that he had never been born. He The cup is elaborately chased, and on the front of it is this inscription: "Leobecomes an object of hate to all her family, and may be the cause of a per-petuation of vendettas from generation to generation. Often when you can get pold II., King of the Belgians, on his silver wedding. From his most affectionate cousin, Albert Edward, Prince of no other guides, a Bosnian woman will accompany you on the way, and lead you to your destination though the journey The star Arcturus moves through occupy several days. Beware, however, pace with a velocity of not less than that you treat her with proper respect,

or dire will be the consequences,

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