A FEW ODD FISH.

TIME CURIOSITIES THAT WALK, OR CLIME. Mute as a fish" is not a true proverb all the world over, and fish out of water is not all the world over the some image of gasping helplessness. The perch we know to be a hairy fish; he swims near the surface, leaps into the air for flies, and can be carried without burt in damp grass from pond to pond. But how shall the European n tion of a hardy perch cover the marv llous performances of some of the perches of the East! Aristotle's pupil, Theophrastus, after treating of a fish called Exacactus, that was in the habit o" coming ashore to sleep, proceeded to tell of the small fishes that leave rivers of India to wander like frogs on the land and of others found near B obvion, which when the streams fall,

Yarrell relates that eels kent in a ga den. when the time came at which my should go to the sea to spawn, I ft their pond, and were invariably found moving eastward, in the direct on of the sea. Anglers observe also that fish newly caught, when placed out of sight of water, always struggle tuward it in their efforts to escape. In Birby's "Bridgewater Treaties" we read of a migratory fish, called Swampines, numerous in the fresh waters of Carolina, and in ponds liable to become dry is summer. When caught and placed on the ground the Swampines always directed themselves toward the n arest water, though they could not wie it. The Doras of Guiana have ben caught upon their pilgrimage over dry land in search of water in such numarous companies that negroes have ided baskets with them. Pallegoix t ils of three kinds of fish which trawase the damp grass in Siam; and H John Bowring says that in ascending and de cending the river Meiurm to Bankok, he was amused with the r got of fish s which leaving the river. alided over the wet grass, and disap

ared among the tres of the jungle. The fishes who possess this power generally have the pharyngeal bones wich are at the back of the mouth about the gullet disposed in a labyr ath of plates and cells, whereby moisthre is retained for a long time, to ade slowly and keep the gills damy The fullest account of the walking fisk, as well as of the singing fish, to which we shall pay some attention presently is given by Sir Emerson Tennent, in Sold by S. Blumenthal, Altoona, Pa. his work on Ceylon. Upon that excallent work, therefore we draw again for information.

The most famous walker among fishus of Ceylon is a perch, closely related to the climbing perch of zoologists called by the Singhalese, Lavaya. It i about half a foot long, with a round scaly head and strongly toothed edges to its gill covers. Helped by the moist labyrinth in its gulletbones this If the fellow boldly leaves his pool, diposing to travel by night or in the early morning while the grass is damp with dew; but sometimes de is to be met with, in case of urgent necessity, INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS, ravleing even along a hot and dusty road under the midday sun.

In all these traveling fishes, the bony column of spine is said to be remarkably large. They are not, in Ceylon, prh a'one. They were chub that Mr. Morris, government agent of Trincomalia, saw on the falling of a heavy shower, after the dry season, struggle CARL RIVINIUS. up through the grass in the fills formed by the trickling of the rain. There mas hardly water enough to cover them, nevertheless they made rapid progress up the slope of a knoll that was surmounted by a tank. A pekcan had lost no time in taking up her position by the pool, into which fish were swarming, and two bushels of them were collected by the followers of Mr. Morris. The same gentleman tells how, when the tank shrinks into little pools, the fish are to be seen crowding by thousands in the gracily blue mud, and how, when the drying up advances, and the surface fish are left uncovered, they erawl away in search of water. "In one place," he rays, "I saw hundreds diverging in every direction from the tank they ad just abandoned, to a distance of lifty or sixty yards, and still traveling onward. In going this distance, however, they must have used muscular exertion sufficient to have taken them half a mile on level ground, for at these places all the cattle and wild animals of the neighborhood had latterly come to drink, so that the surface was every where indented with foot marks, in addition to the cracks in the surrounding baked mud, into which the fish tumbled in their proggress. In these holes, which were deep, and the sides perpendicular, they remained to die, and were carried off by kites and crows." They are these fishes, or others very like them, who descend into the wet mud of drying pools, and when it is hard-baked. lie torped until the rains bring a return of water-a strange habit, which we have already described in speaking generally of the animal life of Ceylon. Whether the walking fishes of Ceylon deserve also the name of climbing perch is doubtful. Beyond the uphill work to which we have referred.

got over." climbing perch is remarkable for its tenacity of life The Ganges boatmen have been known to keep him for five or six days in an earthen pot without March 22, 1878.-ty.

water, and, when taking him out for A DVERTISERS! send for our Solect List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

there is no evidence of their possess-

ion of a climbing power, except in the

fast that at a Singhalese fishing sta

tion, the staked inclosures for the stop-

page of fish were found to be covered

with netting, and the purpose of this

being asked itwas answered, "that some

of the fish climbed up the sticks and

as when caught. Two Danish naturalists, living at Tranquebar, testify that they have seen this fish ascend trees on the coast of Coromandel. Daldorf who was lieutenant in the Danish East India company's service; informed Sir Joseph Banks that in the year 1761 he had taken the fish from a moist hollow in the stem of a Paimyra palm that grew near to a lake. He saw him when already five feet from the ground struggling to get still nigher, hanging by his toothed gill-covers bending his tail to the deft, fixing his tail fin in the cleft of the bark, and then by stretching out the body, urging his way up. Why he went up the tree when there was a whole lake of water at its base he had no voice to tell, and no man has wit to discover. Nevertheless, even a thousand years ago, the compiler of "the travels of two Mohammedans" says that he was l ave their dry beds and wander off in told by Suleyman, who visited India march of food, 'smoving themselves in the ninth century, of a fish which, long by means of their fins and their leaving the water, climbed eccountt palms to drink their sap and then returned into the sea .- Boston Courier.

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GEO M. READE, Attorney-at-Law. three doors from High street. [8-2:, 72.] tember last.—St. Louis Post.

A Pathetic Story of the War, The Guerilla's Wife, who Became Sister of Mercy.

One September day, in the fall of 1862, there rode up to the old but comfortable farm-house of Andrew Harris, near Independence, Mo., a band of seventy men, armed to the teeth with shot guns and revolvers. They were all strong and young, and had an onconcerned air of determined bravery. They all sat up well on their horses, were young and hardy looking. A few were but boys, while others had beards and long hair. They were dressed in divers styles-some in red, bine, or checked flannel shirts, others wore coats. All had boots coming up over the pantaloons above the knee, and most with big spors at the heels. Their horses were magnificent, and well decked off with fine saddles and showy bridles. At the head of the company rode a small man with a pale face, light, short hair, blue eyes, and a slight monstache. It was Quantrell and his men. Who needs to be told who they were, or what they were? Not such robbers, nor frightful-looking people, as some would imagine, but bad enough indeed. They opened the gate of the barn-yard and went in and dismounted, having left a guard for the hill half a mile back. They pulled down the hay, opened the corn-crib, and made themselves at home without saying a word to Andrew Harris, the good old farmer they had come to despoil. But he was not disturbed-he was ready to give them all he had, for he was one of that numerous class who lived in that section that was but too ready to succor anybody whose mission it was to fight the Kansas Jayhawkers. The guerillas then found Mr. Harris a friend, warm and ready to aid them even at the risk of his life. Quantrell was then invited to take dinner at the house with the family, and his officers were invited to come with him. One who went was John McKeene, in courage or stature the peer of any man in the command, and one of the great guerilla chieftain's roost trusted counsellors. He had become famous for daring deeds as well as a handsome appearance. He had come from Cass county, and in the breaking cut of the war his father and two brothers had been killed by Jennison's men from Kansas. McKeene took an oath that no grass should grow under his feet in pursuit of the murterers of his father and brothers, and he kept his oath with a frightful vengeance. There was then, instead of foar, enthusi-asm at the house of Andrew Harris on the Septemberday that Quantrell came to forage on him. Never were corn, hay and oats, as well as food for the men, given away with a better good will. But Andrew Harris was

not alone in his hospitality. His wife had a son with Price, and another buried on the field of Wilson's Creek. She was therefore doing a labor of love. And there was another, the only child left at home, a girl of seventeen years old, who, like many of her sex in that time and country, had wished a hundred times that she were a man, that she might go into the war. Her name, young as she was, had been spoken throughout half a hundred counties. She was known at every Federal post in the State, and the authorities had often threatened to bastish or imprison her. As a woman, she was fully as notorious as John McKeene was as a man. They had heard of each other many a time and had longed to see each otker. He had said she was the bravest woman'in Missouri, she had said he was the bravest man of all the rough riders of the border. Consequently when they met at her father's table, it was a cordial meeting, and each was more

than pleased. As the sun went down Quantrell and his men rode away, and as they passed along in front of the house, Annie stood at the gate and received a salute from each one, On the following morning, before the sun

had come up, the advance guard of the pursuing Federals came up to the house of Audrew Harris in hot pursuit. They had been told by a dozen friendly citizens of the bospitality extended to Quantrell and his men by the old tarmer, and this was offence enough. They called him out, and, after a few unimportant questions, shot him down, then burned the house. In less than an hour they had made a scene of black desolation, and the girl and the mother had sought refuge with a kind-hearted neighbor. It was the way of the times -a characteristic of guerilla warfare, and something that needs no anotagy now since time has dried up the

tears for the buried dead and put out the fires. The pursuit of Quantrell continued until he was overtaken. There was a close, sharp fight, which resulted in the defeat and disbandmen; of the guerillas. John McKeene returned to the rains of the Harris homestead, and learned the whole story. He met Annie Harris, and the two pledged their rows of eternal vengeance. There was more than that. She said she would go with him and deal the blows of death as he did. They went to an homble preacher's house horseback, and without alighting, had him make them man and wife. She threw away her woman's dress, and donned a male attire. She put on a belt, beside, and two revelvers, and her long bair she tucked up under her hat. She dooked as much like a soldier as many a young boy that went out

The whole land was full of Federal soldiers, and John McKeene and his guerilla wife had to share the dangers and privatious of all their kind. Their home was the saddie, their shelter the woods. They were together in more than one ambush attack, and ogesher saw more than one of the bated enemy bite the dust. When the winter came, and the leaves left the trees, they roleaway to the South, and waited there until the leaves were again as big as the ears of the squirels, when they returned to their constant battle ground. On a June morning, 1863, as they, with half a doz-n others, were riding along over the prairie, near where now stands the fittle town of Lee's Summit, they were met by a detachment of the Seventh Missouri State Militia. There was a desperate encounter, in which John Mc-Keene was shot dead, and Annie McKeene was shot through the shoulder. The others of the guerilias escaped. When the Federals came up to where McKeene and his wife e is as harmless as water and can be safely taken | were lying, one of the soldiers leveled his guise, but before the trigger was pulled she threw off her hat, snatched her long hair down, and sat up before him with the facof a woman. The revolver was put up, and the mostery solved. She told them all she had lived for was gone, but that she was not ready to die herself. She begged them to give her companion the best burial they could, and said she wanted to go to Kansas City. There was a tone of voice and a style of earnestness about what she said, that touched the hearts of the rough soldiers, and prairie; but there was not a stone nor s

they buried John McKeene out on the broad piece of wood within a haif dozen miles of the place, and nothing was left to mark the place of the grave. But it was such a burial as manya poor man did not have in thosedays. Apple McKeene was taken to Kansas City, where she recovered under the blessed care of some Sisters of Mercy. She went to Memphis, Tenn., and there joined the Catholic Church, and resolved to devote her life to the care of the sick and distressed. She became a Sister of Mercy, went to the front of the army, and during the remainder of the war was unremitting in her work of love and mercy. After the coming of peace she went to New Orleans, and became attached to the Convent of the Sisters of Mer-Full particulars in our paraphiets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

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y Druggists everywhere.

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urg, Pa.

[8-16. 1y.]

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The Preservation of Harness.

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keep the leather soft and plintle; this

can be done only by keeping it well

charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud. in dry. ing, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a ready prey to water, while the salty charge ter of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mounting. It therefore follows that to preserve a harness the straps should be washed and offed whenever it has been moistened by sweat or spiled by mud. To do this effectually the straps sl onld all be unbuckled and detached then washed with a little water and grown soap, then coated with a mixture of neatsfoot oil and tallow and he allowed to remain undisturbed satil the water has dried out; then thus oughly rubbed with a woolen rag; the rubbing is important, as it, in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores mi gives a finish to the leather. In hanging harnesses care should be taken to allow all straps to hang their full lengthbridles, pads, gig saddles and collenshould be hung upon forms of the the care of leather, and when the last ness closet is dark the door should be left open at least half of the time duing each day. All closets should be ventilated, and when possible ther should be well lighted. To cless plated mountings use a chamois with a little tripoli or rotten stone, but they should be scoured as little as possible. Rubber covered goests are cleaned in the same way. Leather covered need to be well brushed and rubbed with a

If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, " leather will retain its strength and soilness for many years - Harness Just

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Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five le thick and one hundred feet high, will one bundred brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesis,

was four bundred and twenty led b the support of the roof, and it was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids wit four hundred and eighty-one fet !

height and eight hundred and fill three on the sides. The base cover sixty feet in length, and laxes at two hundred and eight. It employe 850,000 men in building The labyrinth of Egypt contsist

three hundred chambers and twell Thebes, in Egypt, presents rull twenty-seven miles around, and me

tained \$50,000 citizens and 410,00 The temple of Delphos was so It

in donations that it was plundered \$50,000,000, and the Emperor can away from it two hundred stans The walls were thirteen miles mount THE latest idea in horseshoes is sur

that the shoe may be fastened? hoof without the use of mils. It the common form, but without so and front ears, and instead of holes is provided with screw or holes, by which it is attached t jointed plate of shoe form and pre ed with thin side and front ears t much like those of a common she These ears stand inwant so at le the hoof, and one of the ens! npon the jointed part of the plates the latter, with the actual shocks ed on, can be slipped on to the lo The joined part of the thin she then beld in position by means of set serew passed into the rest of actual shoe.

THE WHISTLING TREE. - Did ever hear of a whistling tree found in Africa, and is a strange ing object, with branches wh chalk. It has long thorns, the of which is the favorite home of tiny insect. When this creature out into the world, he of course! the door open behind him-thst say, the small hole through wife crawled. Now the wind, idewing the tree when the leaves are off." a musical noise in these hollowill so that it sometimes sounds like the ands of flutes playing at once natives call it the whistling inc.