

FREEDOM.

[Mary Clemmer.]

I pluck the milkweed's pallid pod,
And set it with the golden rod;
I carry long, I linger late,
I cry: O world of work, await;
I cannot hasten unto thee,
In Nature's kingdom I am free—
Free from the worker's ceaseless strain,
Tasks never done, the low, dull pain,
Piercing the overburdened brain!
O weary world of work! await,
Nor call me from my high estate.

Georgia's Olive Oil.
[Brumswick (Ga.) Appeal.]

In reply to a query made through these
columns some months since, we would say
that we know of but one place, and that
is Cannon's point, St. Simon's island,
of Mr. W. F. Shadman, who has the only
olive grove in this country where pure
olive oil is manufactured. There are a
few trees at Dungeness, on Cumberland
island and elsewhere, but these are not
utilized in this way. Mr. Shadman has
100 full bearing trees, and in which we
season between 100 and 200 gallons of the
undiluted material in three grades,
pure, merchantable, and crude. From
him we learn the process of manufacture,
which may be interesting to some of our
readers.

The olives, which are about the size of
plums, are first gathered and passed
through a mill, which crushes the berry
with not the kernel. This pulp is placed in
small crocus bags, which are dampened
with cold water and kneaded like bread
on an inclined table with trough attached.
The water washes out the oil, and both
drain into the trough. The oil being
lighter floats, and is skimmed off and
filtered. This makes the first quality,
which sells from \$8 to \$10 per gallon.
The same process is gone through with
warm or tepid water, which yields a second
grade of oil, almost twice the quantity
of the first, and is sold at from \$5
to \$6 per gallon.

A third washing or kneading in warmer
water still, brings out the crude oil, in
quantity equal to the first, and which sells
at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per gallon. The
proportion is 25 per cent. pure, 50 medium
or merchantable, and 25 crude. Mr. Shad-
man has been experimenting for several
years to find out just how to get out this
oil, and has at last found that washing is
the only process by which all the oil can
be extracted. The pure oil, of which we
have a sample before us, is delightful in
flavor, and will keep perfectly sweet for
a century or more. The other grades, be-
ing less pure, in course of time becomes
rancid. This grove of Mr. Shadman's
was planted nearly a century ago by Hon.
James Hamilton Couper, the father of
Mr. J. M. Couper. The young trees were
secured for Mr. Couper in Spain, by the
then minister to Spain from the United
States. The trees are still vigorous and in
fine bearing order.

The Birthplace of Noted Southerners.
[Cleveland Leader.]

A nicely worded paragraph is going the
rounds of the press under the title of
"Henry Clay's Birthplace." It calls it
Ashland, Ky., and treats it with pathos
and feeling. The fact is Henry Clay was
not born in Kentucky at all. He was a
Virginia boy who first saw the light in
Hanover county, and did not come to
Kentucky until he was over 19. The
greatest men of both Kentucky and
Tennessee have been born in other states.
Ben Harden, the greatest orator of Ken-
tucky, was born in Pennsylvania; George
M. Bibb, Tyler's secretary of the treasury,
was born in Virginia; and Henry Walter-
son of the Courier Journal, first saw light
in Washington, D. C.

As to Tennessee, the matter is still
worse. Before the war it had hardly a
man of national prominence who had
been born within its borders. Presidents
Jackson and Johnson were born in North
Carolina, as was also, J. K. Polk and H.
L. White, who, it will be remembered,
was a presidential candidate in the cam-
paign of 1836. Parson Brownlow was
born in Virginia, and came to Tennessee
as a circuit riding Methodist preacher.
Felix Grundy, a Virginian by birth, had
made a reputation and become chief jus-
tice of Kentucky before he moved to
Tennessee, and Horace Maynard, a Mas-
sachusetts college graduate, emigrated to
Tennessee, and started in life as a tutor.
Aaron V. Brown, the law partner of
James K. Polk, and postmaster general
under Buchanan, came into Tennessee
from Virginia, at the age of 20, and
Sam Houston, governor of the state, sen-
ator in congress, and founder of the Texas
republic, was a Virginian by birth.

Fraudulent Securities.
[New York Cor. Inter Ocean.]

In several recent instances there have
been discovered among the assets of bank-
rupt concerns big bundles of worthless
and speculative stocks, and the suspicion
has arisen that these papers do not
always represent actual losses, but are
put in the place of money somewhere
secreted. Evidence of this kind, however,
is not easily obtained, and the bankrupt
can always point to men, deemed conser-
vative, who have permitted themselves to
be drawn into wild ventures.

I saw in a newspaper an advertisement
which said: "A lot of stock cheap for
speculative or speculative purposes." A let-
ter brought the information that the cer-
tificates represented mining stock worth
in theory at par, \$50,000, but possessing ab-
solutely no value, the enterprise having
failed. This spoiled batch of linen paper
I could get for \$100. "It cost the man
from whom I obtained it about \$30,000,"
the letter asserted, "and would readily be
accounted at that price in a bankruptcy
sale." That is to say, were it not for
speculative and speculative purposes, it
would have been worth \$30,000, but it
represented a failure, I could take \$25,000
out of my safe, put these stock certifi-
cates in, and swear that they represented
that amount of lost capital.

Mitigating Circumstances.
[Texas Siftings.]

"You are charged with having stolen a
box of cigars from Mr. Shurly," said a
Houston justice to a ducky who had
been caught in the act.
"I plead guilty, boss. I tucked de cigars,
and I'm mighty sorry foah hit."
"Are there any mitigating circum-
stances?" asked the justice.
"Yess, boss; de cigars was so poor dat
hit made me sick to smoke 'em."

Unjust to Dogs.
[Texas Siftings.]

Some one says: "He who lies down
with dogs is sure to get up with fleas on
him." This is unjust to dogs. There are
men so mean that fleas would be glad to
leave them and go to the dogs.

Forests in India.

The replanting of forests in north-west-
ern India has already made itself benefi-
cially felt, according to Sir G. Birdwood,
by increasing the rainfall of various dis-
tricts.

Uncle Esau: You can't be familiar
without losing a certain amount of respect
for yourself and for the other man too.

WHAT A DEED CONVEYS.

Memoranda of Interest to Buyers and
Sellers of Land.
[Exchange.]

Judge Bennett, of Massachusetts, be-
fore the state board of agriculture, said,
in substance, that a deed conveys the
fence standing on the farm, the fencing
stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once
been used in the fence, but had been
taken down and piled up for future use
again in the same place. But new fence
material, just bought and never attached
to the soil, will not pass. Standing trees
pass as part of the land; so do trees blown
or cut down and still left in the woods
where they fell, but not if cut and corded
up for sale; the wood has then become
personal property. Manure in the barn-
yard, or in a compost heap ready for im-
mediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes as
belonging to the farm; though it might
not be so if the owner had previously sold
it to some other party and had collected it
in a heap by itself. Growing crops pass
by the deed of a farm, unless they are
expressly reserved, and when it is intended
to reserve those it should be so stated in
the deed itself; a mere oral agreement
would not be valid in law.

Another mode is to stipulate that pos-
session is not to be given until some future
day, in which case the crops or manure
may be removed before that time. As to
the buildings on the farm, though gener-
ally mentioned in the deed, it is not abso-
lutely necessary they should be. A deed
of land ordinarily carries all the buildings
on it belonging to the grantor, whether
mentioned or not; and this rule includes
the lumber and timber of any one build-
ing which has been taken or blown down
and been packed away for future use on
the farm. But if there be any buildings
on the farm built by some third person,
with the farmer's leave, the deed would
not convey these, since the buildings are
personal property and do not belong to
the landowner to convey. The real
owner thereof might move them off,
although the purchaser of the farm sup-
posed he was buying and paying for all
the buildings on it. His only remedy in
such a case would be against the party
selling the premises.

As a part of the buildings conveyed,
the window blinds are included, even if
they be at the time taken off and carried
to the painter's shop to be painted. It
would be otherwise if they had been newly
purchased and brought into the house but
not yet attached or fitted to it. Light-
ning-rods go with the house. A furnace in
the cellar, brick or portable, is considered a
part of the house, but an ordinary stove,
with a loose pipe running into the chim-
ney, is not, while a range set in brick-
work is Mantel-pieces so attached to the
chimney as not to be re-
moved without marring the plaster-
ing go with the house, but if merely
resting on brackets they may be taken
away. Pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to
the building are a part of it in law, and
so are the water-pipes connected there-
with bringing water from a distant
spring. If the farmer had iron kettles
set in brickwork near his barn for cook-
ing food for his stock, or similar uses,
the deed of his farm covers them, as like-
wise the bell attached to his barn to call
his dog to dinner. If he indulges in any
ornamental statues, vases, etc., resting on
the ground by their own weight, and sells
his estate without reservation, these things
go with the land.

Queer People on the "Elevated."

[New York Sun.]
"I am sorry, madam, but you will have
to go to the company's office at 71 Broad-
way to get your quarter back."
The above remark was made at the One
Hundred and Sixth street elevated rail-
road station on a lady who had deposited a
quarter in the glass receptacle, while at
the same time she held her ticket tightly
clamped in the other hand.
"Where have no key here to unlock the
box," continued the employee.
"Does such mistakes occur often?" asked
a reporter.
"O, yes, every day. Passengers in a
hurry to catch a train will rush from the
window with their ticket in one hand and
change in the other, and in their haste
will drop almost anything. A woman the
other day tried to deposit her baby instead
of a ticket."

"Did she succeed?"
"No. I called her attention to the mat-
ter, and the baby was saved, but she lost
her train. A shop girl would have given
her lunch basket to the company in lieu
of a ticket had I not interfered, and yester-
day a young man deposited a cigar, and
then placed his ticket in his mouth and
attempted to smoke it. Some people lose
their heads the minute they begin to
travel."

Spear-Toed Boots Out of Fashion.

[New York Sun.]
"The pointed-toe boots," said a down-
town shoemaker recently, "have disap-
peared forever; at least I hope it is so
forever. But the chances are that the fashion
will come up again in the next twenty
years according to the regular rotation of
such things. The pointed toes of the six-
teenth century were pretty because they
were symmetrically designed, but the
abortive specimens of the shoemaker's art
which office boys and small clerks are
carrying about town, now condemn
the pointed-toe boot forever. Is it possible
to imagine any uglier foot-gear than a boot
made very narrow at the toe, flat-heeled,
and with the toes all bunched up on one
side, and rising in a series of little bumps
forward of the instep? The square-toed
shoe of the politician is really the most
sensible one in the market, though the
present shoe of fashion has two points to
be condemned. They are making the
heel a little smaller and rounding the toes,
but never bringing them to a point.
Laced shoes are by large odds the favor-
ite, as buttoned shoes become loose, and
gaiters unfitly, but the laced shoe can al-
ways be kept close to the foot, and will
keep its shape longer than any other.

Street Scene in Havana.
[Cuba Letter.]

A man passes with a bunch of lottery
tickets and scissors, calling out the num-
bers in a sing-song tone; then a horse or
donkey is led by with a load of fruit or
merchandise in panniers on either side of
his back; or a row of little bumps
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Fashioning New Brands.
[Exchange.]

At Havana, when a distinguished
stranger visits the tobacco factory of Senor
Cabrera or Partagas, the custom is to offer
him an "obsequio" by fashioning a new
brand of cigars in his honor. To this we
owe the excellent cigars known as the
Serrano and the Henry Clay. The Lon-
don tobacco manufacturers elected to pay
Charles Dickens the Cuban compliment.
A neat little cigar, costing only 3 cents,
was devised and was christened the "Pick-
wick," which still retains its popularity
in England.

Some philosopher had a theory that
night is occasioned, not by the absence of
light, but by the presence of certain black
stars.

MARVELOUS DISPLAY.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE
NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Pears Weighing Three Pounds Apiece and
Mexican Apples with Corners on Them
—Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates,
Grapes and Other Varieties.

[New Orleans Cor. Inter Ocean.]

Horticultural hall as seen from the river
landing, or as you approach it through
the oak avenue, is by far the most beau-
tiful structure on the grounds. Approach-
ing it in the evening, from the river side,
where long lines of light are cast over one
of the little lakes, it glows like a vision of
the new Jerusalem rising out of the Jasper
sea. It covers the whole plan for illumina-
ting these grounds comes into complete
working order, and the lo-ly light ming-
les with the warmth and fragrance of a
southern spring evening, nothing more
fascinating could be desired.

Inside the hall, on the evening of my
visit, a quantity of citron fruits were be-
ing arranged for exhibition. Although
the season for competitive exhibits, as
planned by the premium lists, does not
commence until the second week in Janu-
ary, there are at present about eighty
tables, covered with produce, from Maine
to Oregon, from Minnesota to Nicaragua.
These tables extend in long rows in either
direction from the grand central fountain;
on the one hand the citrons and other
semi-tropical fruits, on the other the pro-
ducts of northern latitudes are arranged.

The most considerable display of
semi-tropical fruits is from Florida. It
embraces oranges in considerable
variety, lemons of great size and beauty,
limes, shaddock, orange and lemon
citrons, and grape fruit. The latter is a
beautiful specimen of the citron family,
with the shape of an orange, the color of
a lemon, and the size of a shaddock. The
pale yellow globes are very beautiful, and
the fruit is highly prized for its refreshing
juice and supposed sanitary qualities by
the people of Florida. The tree on which
it grows is perhaps the finest representa-
tive of the citron family. It resembles
the orange, but the leaves are more glossy
and beautiful. The great globes of pale
yellow fruit are borne in clusters of five
or six, hanging throughout the middle of
the tree, quite hidden by the luxuriant
foliage.

Besides the citron fruits, Florida pre-
sents others not so well known, among
which are sapodilla, sugar apple, sou-
thern manie apples, and guava fruit. In
the Mexican exhibit I was attracted by the
odorous of the little square-cornered
apples, the curious fruit of the opuntia,
called the tuna, and the dainty little
myrtle oranges. Coconuts from central
America, in their huge, green husks, or
with the young plants just sprouting
from the eyes, attract much attention.

To many people an orange is an orange,
and although it may be sweet or sour,
they do not dream that there are very
many varieties, with distinct, well
marked characteristics. There are at least
seventy which have received names.
There are quite a number on exhibition,
and many more will appear with the ar-
rival of the competitive exhibits from
California and Florida. The specimens
of Mandarin and Tangerine or-
anges now on the table are very fine. One
table of the citron fruits was very notice-
able for the range of color in the different
species, from the brilliant reddish orange
of the Tangerine down to the lemon, and
the still paler grape fruit.

Most northern people are much inter-
ested in and astonished at the Japanese
persimmons, which are shown from Cal-
ifornia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Geor-
gia. It is amusing to watch the perplexed
looks with which these unfamiliar fruits
are greeted. There are several distinct
varieties shown; some closely resemble
a tomato in form and color, while others
are round-shaped and about the size of a
medium sized pear. These fruits will
certainly bear transportation, as those
from California have already been in the
city a month. In the opinion of many
these persimmons surpass all other fruits
of the temperate zone in their rich-
ness of flavor and delicacy of texture.

As far as apples are concerned, Ne-
braska at present leads all the states of the
north and east in the extent, variety and
perfection of her exhibit. This must be
very gratifying to her energetic and able
commissioner, ex-Governor Furnas, whose
elegant exhibit of trees and fruit is an
ample fulfillment of prophecies made by
him when Nebraska was yet a territory,
and but an arid, treeless plain.
California exhibit covers fourteen
tables, embracing products of vineyards
and orchards from San Diego to the north-
ern counties, and from the foot-hills of
the Sierra Nevada to the valleys of the
Sacramento. The excellent exhibit embraces
oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates,
apples, pears, grapes, quinces,
almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, and last,
though not least, Japanese persimmons.
Some of the pears are said to weigh three
pounds apiece, but it is to be regretted
that the season of the pear does not per-
mit an exhibit of numerous varieties of
this fruit. The grapes are very handsome,
covering about three tables and embracing
some twenty varieties all of the European
class, or, as we on this side of the moun-
tains would say, but home grapes.

The apples exhibited in the California
display are in good variety, of wonderful
size, and they have a richness of color en-
tirely unequalled by the products of our
eastern orchards. The display as a whole
is regarded by all the fruit men who have
seen it as magnificent, and the more im-
pressive, as Pacific coast
apples have never been exhib-
ited in quantities east of the Rocky moun-
tains before. It is to be regretted that the
long period during which these fruits have
been in transit, and the natural tendency
to early ripening in fruits matured in
warm climates, will make it impossible to
preserve this collection for any great
length of time.

The exhibit in Oregon, while not com-
paring in quality with that from Califor-
nia, is yet attracting much attention for
the great size and beauty of the varieties
shown. It indicates great horticultural
possibilities in that far-off western state.

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[Exchange.]

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\$600 to \$3,500.

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the purchaser.
Those who want to buy should consult me.

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