

SPRECKLESVILLE.

VISIT TO THE LARGEST SUGAR PLANTATION IN THE WORLD.

The Story of Claus Spreckles' Success as Written by a Honolulu Correspondent - Machinery, Labor, Cultivation, Yield of Sugar, Etc.

Professor Wayward in Hartford (Continued). But what and where is Sprecklesville, and why should it be visited? It becomes me to answer this quite natural question without any parade of superior information...

The area under cultivation is about 10,000 acres. One-quarter of this is planted every year from July to October. Single joints of the cane, each containing an eye (very much like the eye of a potato) are planted at intervals of twelve inches and lightly covered with soil.

Cutting cane for the mills commences in January and goes on until the fields are cleared, the time required for bringing the cane to maturity being from fourteen to eighteen months. Of course, every practicable expedient is adopted for diminishing the amount of manual labor.

The yield of sugar to the acre varies from three to six tons—depending on the fertility of the soil, the thoroughness of cultivation, and the perfection of the irrigation. It crops four tons would be a fair average.

Experiments have been begun by the corporation of Trinity house, at the South Foreland, England, to determine the relative value of the electric gas and oil light as illuminants for lighthouses.

Yonler is rather a venerable man, with mild in his countenance and silence for his guardian, who passes along in his carriage unnoticed. It is the Quartermaster General Veigs, who hailed the Army of the Potomac, and, indeed, the armies of the whole Union, out of the mud and onward to the last ditch; and he has put up the patent office, the new pension building, and although a character of the past, his integrity has kept him alive and active to the present.

Why He Swore Off. The janitor of the dime museum on Market street was dusting off the benches early this morning when a woman approached leading a man who had evidently just finished flitting the balliwick a dark purple.

Some of Them Do. "Ma, aren't people who have crests and decorations of that kind supposed to be rich?" "Yes, very often. They belong in old English families, who have coats of arms."

A Luxury. "Father, what is a luxury?" asked little Johnnie the other night as he wrapped himself round the parlor stove. "A luxury? Why, it's something we don't really need, you know—a thing we can do without."

Nicodemus, the Ex-lav. Nicodemus Jones is one of the shining lights in one of the colored churches in Gainesville. The other night they were appealing to the brethren to come forward and settle their accounts with heaven, in the shape of paying up their pastor. Nicodemus was eloquently expatiating on his poverty.

The Largest Pearl. London jewelers are in raptures over the Guaymas pearl, which weighs ninety-three karats, was found by an Indian in Lower California, and is supposed to be the largest pearl known.

FROG FARMING EXPERIMENTS.

The Profits and Losses Attending the Peculiar Industry.

"What do I think of the establishment of frog farms in the United States to supply the demand in Europe? It is a fine idea in theory only," remarked a state fish commissioner. "Why do you say in theory only?" "Because it has already been tried. Experiments in frog farming have proved futile, and the man who attempts it gets some experience and no recompense for his trouble. Several frog farms have been started, always with the same result. The reason they do not succeed is simply this: it is very difficult to provide proper and sufficient food for them during their infantile period. The birds eat the tadpoles and the adult frogs live upon insects, leaving their watery, swampy habitation and skirting-bog around on the land for food. In a farm they cannot well forage for insects, there are so many confined to a limited area. It is utterly impossible to catch enough insects to satisfy and gormandize the farm. They prey upon each other. The baby frog is greedily devoured by the large bull-frog, who floats along in a stagnant pool with his mouth open, snapping them up with avidity. It is a survival of the fittest. The fittest in this case are not enough to pay for those that perished. The embryo, which floats along covered over with green ooze from weeds, from whose pores 1,000 frogs may germinate in the war of the hungry and strong over the weak does not escape. A farm started several seasons ago near Caledonia, in Livingston county, this state, proved an egregious failure and dead expense for the reasons I have mentioned. If it could be done successfully there would be millions in it. It is a Utopian dream, the fulfillment of which I think, will be many years from the present."

"Are many frogs consumed daily in New York?" "Yes. During the summer months from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds are eaten daily. They are shipped fresh to this market from Canada, principally in large half barrels. The love for it is great in the increase. Epicures and men of extreme wealth give exorbitant prices for them. The large green bullfrogs is the chief kind sold in this market. In Chicago they are called water chickens, because their flesh is white as that of a chicken when dressed properly."

The import and export partner of a large wholesale grocery establishment that no canned frogs were exported to Europe. The facts, there are no canned frogs for sale worth mentioning. In the eastern part of the British provinces and Canada a few were put up in cans. It did not pay and they stopped. Then a little while ago the industry was started on Prince Edward's island but the facility for shipping live frogs killed it, and to-day canned frogs are a rarity. Thousands upon thousands of frogs are shipped to Europe each summer and fall, alive. They are placed in large baskets, between layers of damp moss and leaves. When they arrive at their destination they are healthy and sound and free from fever. The stock of frogs in Europe is limited. I lived in France twenty-seven years, and never tasted one during that period. Although the French are called a nation of epicureans, yet they do not consume one tenth as many as the people of the United States. The frogs there are few and of a very inferior size, the largest not being two and a half inches long. They are stunted in growth, and do not seem to multiply as fast as here."

Testing Light-House Lights.

Experiments have been begun by the corporation of Trinity house, at the South Foreland, England, to determine the relative value of the electric gas and oil light as illuminants for lighthouses. The two lighthouses already established on the foreland are known as the high light and the low light. Near them have been erected three experimental lighthouses; one, provided with electrical lights that have a total power of 20,000 candles, a second furnished with gas burners, of Mr. Wigham's design, that may give a total of 12,000 candles, and the third with the oil and gas burners invented by Sir James Douglass.

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GHOSTS.

[R. K. Munkittrick in Atlantic.] Out in the misty moonlight, The first snow-flakes I see, As they frolic around the leafless Limbs of the apple-tree.

Faintly they seem to whisper, As round the boughs they wing, 'Tis the ghosts of the blossoms That died in the early spring."

Progress in Forestry.

Tree-planting is becoming almost universal on the great prairies of Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, where it once was believed no tree would grow. Many causes have contributed to this remarkable result, prominent among them being the timber-culture act passed by congress ten years ago, amended in 1871, and again in 1878. Already 93,246 entries have been made, the area covered by them being 13,677,146 acres. Nearly one-fifth of this vast area was "entered" in 1882, which shows the growing influence of the principle premiums offered by congress and by many of the Western states to encourage tree planting.

The timber act may need further amendment to prevent frauds, but recent inquiries of those who have had the largest experience and observation in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas convince me that its benefts have been so manifest as strongly to commend it to the people in those states. Many settlers have planted much more than the required ten acres in their 160 acres, or "quarter section," said a Nebraska farmer. "We have thousands of trees, thirty to forty feet in height and eight or nine inches in diameter, grown from seedlings or cuttings planted less than ten years ago. The fuel problem is settled for many farmers. The trees and land are already worth three times their cost."

Mary and William as Names.

Mary was shown to be the commonest name of all. It distinguished 6,812 girls out of the 50,000 called as witnesses, and designated a larger number of individuals than any other appellation, male or female. William came next, naming 6,599 out of the numbers mentioned. The predominance of the two names may be due to the fact that they are the most striking that it was; but it is unlikely to have been largely modified.

Was Sorry He Spoke. Yonler is rather a venerable man, with mild in his countenance and silence for his guardian, who passes along in his carriage unnoticed. It is the Quartermaster General Veigs, who hailed the Army of the Potomac, and, indeed, the armies of the whole Union, out of the mud and onward to the last ditch; and he has put up the patent office, the new pension building, and although a character of the past, his integrity has kept him alive and active to the present.

Nothing Like It. "I went to see a French opera while I was in New Orleans," said an old fellow who had just returned from the exposition. "Very fine, very fine indeed. I tried to catch one of the tunes, but as I don't understand French, I couldn't get hold of it. Oh, yes, opera is very good but I can stagger along very well without it. If I ain't particular about seeing a show, I'd just as soon go to an opera as a funeral, but when I want to lay right down and enjoy myself, I go to a circus. Ah, there's nothing like a brass horn and a boss."

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Morning-Glories All Winter. A lady in Indianapolis has had morning-glories blossoming in her parlor all winter. She placed, by accident, a small plant in a pot with some other plants and it continued to grow in the house. It soon blossomed and has been in flower every morning during the winter.

Cultivation of Madder. The cultivation of madder was undertaken by a farmer in Erie county, Ohio, in 1842, and was reported as very profitable. No one seems able to give a reason why its cultivation has been abandoned.

Railroads.

Table with columns: Railroad Name, Direction, Time, and Station. Includes B. & O. E. V. R. R., W. & A. R. R., etc.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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CANCER CURED. No diseases have so thoroughly baffled the skill of the medical profession as cancerous affections and as they have always been considered incurable, it has been thought disreputable to adopt their treatment as a specialty; and hence physicians have neglected their proper study.

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SUGARS—Granulated Sugar for a pound. ANOTHER... FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons of the finest quality to be had. WE BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST... MEAT MARKET—We have fifty fine lambs & dress for our market as wanted. We give special attention to getting fine lambs and always try to have fine stock ahead.

Dr. Ryman's Indian Vegetable Balsam FOR THE LUNGS AND THROAT.

The great & known remedy for Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Sore Throat, Croup, Spitting Blood, and all Diseases arising from an irritated throat and Inflamed Lungs.

Ryman's Pure Vegetable Remedy.

You will find it imparts health and vigor to the whole system, acting on the Mucous membrane of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, greatly facilitates expectoration, breaking up a troublesome cough in a marvelous short period, at the same time increasing the appetite, causing an enjoyment of food, enables the stomach to properly digest it, purifies the blood and imparts a healthy complexion.

RYMAN'S Columbian or Liver Pills.

These Pills have been prepared with reference to becoming a General Family Medicine, For Purifying the Blood, Curing Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-Ache, Bilious Complaint, and for the removal of Diseases to which Females are particularly liable, in all of which cases they have become become deservedly popular.

Acting on all the Glands of the Body, And Especially the Liver.

This Pill is not a drastic purgative, but an Alterative Cathartic, Tonic and Strengthening the various organs of the body, removing effete and worn-out particles of matter from the blood, thereby Cleansing and Renovating the entire system.

RYMAN'S CARMINATIVE.

For Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus. This Carminative, founded on just medical principles, is the most positive remedy offered to the public; hundreds have been cured by it when other remedies have failed. A fair trial will prove its efficacy.

Ryman's Worm Syrup.

For the removal of worms no medicine was ever more deservedly popular than this. Hundreds of cases of the most distressing character have been cured, and the lives of many children saved, and some of them after other remedies had been tried in vain, and almost every hope had fled.

Dr. Ryman's Catarrh Snuff.

This is one of the most reliable and pleasant remedies for Catarrh and Cold in the head ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, healing and curative properties the disease soon yields. Try it, and we believe your verdict will be, not one of the best, but the best.

RYMAN'S PAIN CURE.

This general remedy, for both internal and external use, is not surpassed, by any like remedy before the public, for Colic, Pain in the Breast, Side or Back, Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Colds, Sick Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c. The steadily increasing demand for it is unmistakable evidence of its popular favor.

Ryman's Nepenthe or Magic Liniment

A Sovereign Remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Mumps, Croup, Quinsy, Neuralgia, Burns or Scalds, &c. FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. For Sweeney, Sprains, Sore Shoulders, Sore Back, Cuts and Sores, it is the most reliable remedy before the public. For sale by Druggists and Country merchants.