FREELAND TRIBUNE. ORIENTAL LAZINESS

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

SUBSCRIPTION BATES.

Two Months.

Subscribers are requested to observe the date following the name on the labels of their papers. By referring to this they can tell at a glance how they stand on the books in this office. For instance:

Grover Cleveland 28June85 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1896, means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1896, they the flugres in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office when your paper is not received. All arrearages must be paid when paper is discontinued, or collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

WHEN a man is right he is seldom

REAL fighters never waste their

IDLE factories turn out the most

Instinct is more faithful than

PIRATES' treasures are hidden in credulous skulls.

A KIND "no" is often more agreede than a rough "yes."

In keeping appointments some folks seem to carry watches without

There is no knowing exactly how long a mosquito will live; but he generally manages to hold out until another takes his place.

CONSUL SMITH, at Mayence, Gernany, says the German people are salting down" somewhere about six hundred million dollars annually and investing most of it in interest-bearing securities either at home or abroad. He estimates the net income from such investments at \$119,-00,000 annually.

Many fruit growers were some-what surprised recently to see the Portland market stocked with Tasmania apples, selling at \$2 per box. The land of "big red apples" will lose its reputation if she has to go to Australia to get apples, even if they are extra good ones, says the Northwest Pacific Farmer.

It is now stated that a band of bakers in Vienna are using soap-suds to make the bread lighter than over. It is hard to imagine a less appetizing concection than soapsuds and dough, but it is claimed that so carefully is it kneaded that the suds impart "an infinite delicacy" to the loaves. It may be so, but we prefer our suds straight.

COL. SILLOWAGE, who saved President Lincoln from capture by the Southern army, is dying of starva-tion in Boston. The people at the senter of learning have long boasted that more celebrated men die there than at any other place on earth. They work up the record by securing the great men and then refusing to

THERE is an Ulster landloid of New York City, who after thirty years' sojourn in the United States, is said to be still a loyal subject of Victoria. He passes part of his time Victoria. He passes part of his time on his estate in Ireland, and, to please his son, a native of the United States and a sturdy American, he files side by side upon the lawn the union jack and the stars and stripes.

STATISTICS of immigration to the United States are of great interest. During all the years from 1821 to 1890, we received only 10,879 Dutch-men from the Netherlands, while the number of Germans who came to the number of termans who came to us during that peried was over 4,000,-000. Ireland contributed 3,481,074. England and Wales 2,430,380, and Italy 38,555. France is credited with 366,434, and Russia 324,892.

A MILWAKEE daily paper, says the Elevator and Grain Trade, deplores the exhaustion of our fertile soil and predicts that the United States will cease to export wheat inside of ten years. It overlooks the vast plains of virgin soil and the demand that immigration be restricted. We will paper ston exporting wheat on account of the proper stone exporting wheat on account of the paper stone exporting wheat on the paper stone exporting wheat on the paper stone exporting wheat of the paper stone exporting wheat of the paper stone exporting wheat of the paper stone exporting wheat is the paper stone exporting wheat of the paper stone export never stop exporting wheat on ac-count of lack of facilities to produce it, but our farmers may go into the production of more profitable crops

The introduction of predaceous animals, to hold certain pests in check, has not proved an unqualified success in New Zealand. A local paper of the colony states that the weasels, which were imported to keep down the rabbits and rats, are increasing so rapidly as to become a serious menace to poultry keepers. Their success in keeping down the rabbit pest is problematical, and so far are they from destroying rats, it appears that they fraternize with them, one farmer having found a rat living on merry terms in the same nest with four weazels.

The Merchant Sits While Serving Custo-mers—Sentinels Sit on Duty—The Farmer Spades His Garden While Squatting Cross-Legged on the Ground.

Sultan's People Atl Sit It is impossible for people of the Western country, with their habits of stirring, bustling industry, and their indisposition to allow a single moment of time to go to waste, to moment of time to go to appreciate the indolence appreciate the indolence that pervades all classes of people in the East. The philosopher Buckle, with an ingenious refinement that does credit to his mental acuteness, finds in the climate of a country a reason for almost any and every peculiarity of character, and there is, no doubt, much importance to be attached to tals consideration. But the climate is not wholly responsible, for in India the sun is as hot as in any part of the world, and yet the people have habits of industry that contrast strongly with the constitutional indolence displayed everywhere in Turdolence displayed everywhere in Turdolence displayed everywhere in the countries which are now or at one time have been under or at one time have been under Turkish control. For the "unspeak



A WATER SELLER PLYING HIS TRADE

ble Turk" is not only himself utterable Turk" is not only himself utter-ity averse to any exertion, but has the property of being able to com-minetae his aversion in this partic-ular to others, and it is only a ques-tion of time when all with whom he comes in contact become like him; not exactly, perhaps, but sufficiently so for the resemblance to be recog-nized.

nized.

To strangers it is a matter of the utmost astonishment how lazy a Turk can be, and how repugnant to the Turkish intellect the idea of any sort of exertion can become. In the land of the Sultan nobody runs save land of the Sultan nobody runs save on the most urgent provocation, and when walking is done it is under mental protest. Sitting is better than standing, and lying down preferable to either. To one who has never tried it, the Turkish plan of sitting presents difficulties that are not easily surmounted. It the first place, Western knee joints seem to lack the power of adaptation to circumstances that characterizes the knees of the Orient. When seating himself according to the formula in such cases made and provided, the Turk will first cross bis legs, then, by gradual in such cases made and provided, the Turk will first crossis legs, then, by gradual and graceful gradations, and not too rapidly, will allow the weight of his body to descend upon them until limbly settled on the floor or divan, where he is not only solidly established, but has before him an improvised table, on which he can deposit his pipe and tobacco, his glass of liquid refreshment, or even utilize as a writing desk. His knees are flat on the ground, his whole picture one of solid contentment and comfort. The man from Western climes tries it and fluds his knees sticking out at an acute angle, anything but graceful or pleasant, while in ten minutes his back will ache in the most distressing manner, and the pains in his legs and feet will compel him to rise and walk for relief. But to a Turk, squatting cross-legged on the ground is the acme of satisfaction; he will remain in this position all day long, and then rise and shuffle off in his awkward slippers as though stiffness of the joints were an unknown quantity.

The national posture has an im-

awkward slippers as though stiffness of the joints were an unknown quantity.

The national posture has an important effect on business, or what passes for business, in the land of the true believer, for, as far as possible, everything is done sitting down. In a Turkish bazaar the shops are all small, to accommonate the business to the posture that is preferred to all others. Of course, if the Turk could transact business lying down, he would like that even better than sitting, but the impracticability of such a thing is recognized even by the Turk himself, so, perforce, he sits, and adapts his shop to himself in such a way that when Allah sends a customer the shopkeeper is not obliged to get up to wait on him. His whole stock in trade is withlin reach of his blands, and when anything is wanted he simply reaches out and gets it, takes another whiff of his pipe and waits for the customer to buy. If the latter does so well and good: if not, no change is observable in the demeanor of the merebant: he is not visibly clared by a good day, nor visibly depressed

too, for if he were agraven image he province of Asiatic Turkey a farmer could not display much less interest at work spading his garden. As any in the words and actions of his cus- one knows who has tried it spading omers than he does.

In the words and actions of his customers than he does.

When a customer enters an establishment where articles of value, such as jewels, carpets, arms, and the like are sold, there is a regular formula gone through, without which the transaction of business is supposed to be out of the question. The stranger comes in, and if noticed at all by the proprietor it is with a grave bow. A mat is indicated, on which the visitor squats as uncomfortably as he can, and an attendant brings a pipe and cup of coffee. The goods asked for are spread out on the floor between the two, and serious business begins with smoking. After a few whiffs, the visitor asks how much he is expected to pay, and for a few moments the merchant smokes in silence, disregarding the question. It is repeated, when, atter a sufficient interval has elapsed to satisfy his dignity and give him time to think the matter over, the dealer names a price about four or six times with the your sufficient in certain dealing in will receive this announcement in solemn silence, and after due deliberation will make an offer of about one-fourth of the merchant's demand.

A basis is now laid for negotiations,

offer of about one-fourth of the merchant's demand.

A basis is now laid for negotiations, and the dealer protests that he will be ruined by accepting one plaster less than the sum originally named. while the buyer declares that his orier is far beyond the value of the goods, and only prompted by the personal good-will he bears to the proprietor. Little by little one advances and the other recedes from the first prices, and after an enormous waste of time a bargain is concluded, the adjustment of the last plaster or two probably taking longer than all

of time a bargain is concluded, the adjustment of the last plaster or two probably taking longer than all the rest of the transaction. As it is, both parties are generally well satisfied and separate, each imagining he has cheated the other.

In spite of their apparent indifference, the Turks are clever bargainers, and the outward show of contempt for such a paltry consideration as a few plasters does not prevent the keenest possible trafficking in order to gain a small advantage over a commercial adversary. But none of this is shown in their manner of dealing, for nothing could be cooler or more apparently nonchalant. They could give a New York stock broker many points in concealing their real more apparently nonchaiant. They could give a New York stock broker many points in concealing their real feelings, and still not seem raffied. The Turk is not in the least excitable, and things that cause the people of other countries to grow wild with enthusiasm hardly make him raise his eyebrows. Nor is this lack of emotion in him due to self-control; it is simply his nature; he does not care. He has an idea, tolerably well defined, that the universe will go on about as well without as with him, so he does not worry when things go against him nor become much elated when they are in his favor.

It would seem unreasonable under these circumstances that any Turk should ever grow rich, but among the merchants of the capital and leading scaports there are many wealthy non when you have the west.

seaports there are many wealthy men, who have become rich in spite not only of their natural indifference to their surroundings, but also of the



exorbitant taxes levied by the Government. For when the Turk is a moneymaker at all he is exceedingly close. Even the Greek, who has the reputation of being the sharper of the Orient, is not shrewder at a bargain than the Turk. But to the latter the value of time is an unknown quantity, nor can he the least be made to understand that others regard time as money. It is a matter of supreme satisfaction, therefore, it to him to defer even the consideration of the most important and keeping affairs, and when a Turk succeeds in putting off until the day in after te-morrow what ought to have been done the week before last he regards himself as having achieved a triumph of intellect. It is thus about as easy to hurry a Turk as to shaten the march of the seasons. He cannot be hurried. Whether the affair is that of buying a handful of tobacco for his pipe, or of negotiating a treaty for the salvation of Constantinople from the Russians, he is going to take his time about it, and to every effort to hasten matters he will oppose a passive resistance far smore effective than the most active antagonism.

Indolence is reflected in every grade and class of the people. The street porter sits down and smokes while waiting for Allah to send him a job; the donkey boy lies down. Nobody estands up to do anything that by any stretch of ingenuity can possibly be the donkey boy lies down. Nobody stands up to do anything that by any stretch of ingenuity can possibly on their hams as the necessities of their work demand; when on guard in positions that do not demand constant watchfulness the Bashi-Bazook sentinels squat cross-legged on the pavement, smoking their pipes or cigarettes.

The triumph of laziness, however, is recorded by Olin, who, in his travels in the Orient, noticed in a

one knows who has tried it spaning is not an easy task, and requires not only a considerable application of muscle, but in addition all the weight of the body to be thrown on the spade in order to force it through the soil. The labor-hating Turkish granger, however, unwilling to do



BASHI-BAZOOKS ON DUTY.

a bad example to the neighbors by standing up to work, managed to accomplish his job, after a fashion, while squatting on the earth. He had two instruments, one resembling a spade, but with a short handle, the other much like a small hatchet. With the latter he chopped out a square block of soil, and, this accomplished, he laid down the hatchet, took a whift of his pipe, and with the spade turned over the block he had detached. He thus worked slowly backwards, turning the earth as he went, and signally triumphing in his ability to farm without standing up to do it.

This, however, is only an extreme case, for, from the Sultan who squats on a divan while receiving Ministers of State, to the harem beauty, who is never represented save as reclining among her cushions, everybody sits, and everybody regards any occupation of which he cannot work while seated at which he cannot work while seated as fit only for an infidel and unbe lieving dog.

ELECTRIC FLOOR-PLANER.

ELECTRIC FLOOR-PLANER.

The Lawn-Mower Principle Applied to a Planing Tool.

Applying the lawn-mower principle to the making of a planing tool, a Scotch engineer, Malcolm Sutherland, of Dumbarton, has designed the rather unique piece of apparatus shown in the annexed sketch, and consisting, in brief, of an electrically driven revolving cutter, mounted in a frame on rollers, which, by means of handles, can be moved about in exactly the same way and quite as easily, it is claimed, as the garden tool mentioned. The lawn-mower resemblance, in fact, is perfect. The frame, or rather base plate, is of steel, and carries the cutter on its under side, while the motor is placed on top and drives the cutter through intervening gear wheels, giving it a speed of 3 000 receivalines see muste. on top and drives the cutter through intervening gear wheels, giving it a speed of 3.000 revolutions per minute. The hind roller of the base plate, which follows in the cut, is fitted with eccentric journals, so that, by moving a lever, they can be raised or lowered, and the depth of cut nicely adjusted. The principal field of the machine—the one, in fact, for which it was specially designed—is the planing of ships' decks, taking off the pitch and inequalities of the



seams of deek plank after being laid and calked. Tois work has usually to be done under circumstance of considerable inconvenience and disagreeableness, the carpenter having to go down on his knees, driving a jack-plane before him, together with wood shavings and, other things less clean. Ordinary floor planing, however, can obviously be done by the machine with fully as good results, so that it is not necessarily restricted to shipyard use.

THE TYPEWRITER IN BATTLE.

The Operator Bestrides a Bicyce and
Types Messages.

The typewriter on the field of battle is a curious sight. It has not
quite reached that point yet, but it
was to be seen at the military tournament in the mimic action. Tommie
Atkins mounted on a cycle, which



was surmounted by a typewriter, rode into the arena and typed the messages was surmounted by a typ-writer, root into the arena and typed the messages taken from the signalers, while a trained war dog carried the dispatches to the rear. Whether all this would do in a real warfare remains, of course to be seen.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

RUES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

The Victory-Who Likes to Hear the Truth? - Relief for Mothers -Womanly Precaution, Etc., Etc.

- Womaniy Freeducion, RicIn far away
Grobesque Cathay,
Where the loo loo sings all night
In a willow tree
By a sail, sail sen,
Brave men went forth to fight;
There were Li Hung Chung
An I Ki Wun Luar
An I bold Cries Chi Choo Cham,
With Chang Wong Ching
An'l Sim Moy Sing
An'l Sim Moy Sing

An I herse Wan Wee Woo wan.

There was nor sword for gun
But each brave one
An the one widdly heat.
And they all eried "Boo i"
At the foe and flew
To a safe and saug retreat.

There were Li Hung Chung
And Ki Wun Lung.
An Hold Chee Chi Choo Cham,
With Chang Wong Ching
And Sun Moy Sing
And Herse Wah Wee Woo Wam.

No bloo I was spilled, No one was killed, But they all marched home one smore, And to this day tell How they drove pell-mell The foe from their #erred shore. And to this day toll
Mow they drove nell-mell
The too trom their bered shore.
There were Li Hung Chung
And Ki Wan Lung
And bod Case Cat Gao Chan,
With Chung Wong Ching
And Sam Moy Sing
Au I Heres Wah Wee Woo Warn.
—Chleago-Journal.

Smith—"I hear that Brown has been stractised by the best people of Vacant-ots. Do you happen to know why?" Jones—"He admitted the existence of malaria to a non-resident.

WHO LIKES TO HEAR THE TRUTH. Mistress-"How can I engage you hen it is said that you do not always

Servant—"My dear madam, who likes to hear the truth. Do you?"—

WOMANLY PRECAUTION

Dix—"Your wife must have confidence in you, to leave you alone in town while she goes to the mountains."

Hicks—"Oh! she takes the precauion to keep me broke all the time!

she Needed Inspiration.

She—"I have a vivid imagination.
But I cannot picture myself accepting
you as a husband."

He—"Why?"
She—"Because

She—"Because you h ne."—Philadelphia Life.

A BRIGHT THOUGHT.

Mrs. Youngwife-"Have we a chop Mrs. Toungwife—"Well, take the axe and make a chop of it."—Life.

REGARD FOR THE UNITIES Servant—"Please, Mum, Mrs. Nex-door wants you to lend her some read-ing matter suitable for a sick per-

Mistress — "Certainly. Give her those medical almanaes."—New York Weekly.

Little Boy—"What's the use of so many queer letters in words? Look at that "c" in "indicted."

Little Girl—"I guess those is just put in so mothers can get an excuse to send their children to school and have a little peace."—Good News.

VINDICTIVE.

Vibility.

Editor—"Here is a scientific item which says that photographs have been taken five hundred feet under water. Print it in a conspicuous place."

Sub-Editor—"Um!-what's the idea?"
Editor—"I am in hopes some of these camera fiends will try it."—New York Weekly.

NOT A GALLANT SPOUSE.

"Your conduct is not nice, Emil.
You invite me to take dinner with you in a restaurant, and the moment we sit down you forget all about me and bury yourself in the newspapers,"
"Pardon me, my dear. Waiter, bring my wife a newspaper."—Flicgende Blaetter.

NOT TOO LATE.

Simpson—"Been cumping out, eh? I have a little book on that subject I'd like you to read."
Thompson—"Well, I can't camp out again this year!"
Simpson—"Never mind. You read the book. One chapter gives fourteen remedies for rheumatism."—Puck.

-Puck.

DIMINUTIVE.

"I have been weading about stwikes and things," said Willie Wibbles, "and do you know an idea stwuck my mind!" 'An idea of your own?" inquired

Miss Cayenne. "To be such." "Dear me. tickle."—Life.

* THRIFT.

Hans (proprietor of the half-way house)—"How many beds empty up-stairs, Katrina!" Katrina—"Four, Hans."

Hans—"Vel", empty some tacks quick on the street out. I dinks me I see five picycle riders coming dis way afretty, on dom wheels vat dey blow mit air up."—Judge.

ONLY WAY POSSIBLE

ONLY WAY POSSIBLE.

Fatigued William—"Do gran' master hobo uv de united amalgamation uv sand-pounders an' weary chevaliers uv de road has ordered dat we all goes out on strike."

Tired 'Thomas—"Oh, sho! How we goin' ter do dat?"

Fatigued William—"Quit breathin'"
—Judge.

THE QUIET INFERENCE

"The coffee has a very unusual taste this morning," said the boarder who likes to be disagrecable.
"I have no hesitation in saying that it is very good coffee," said Mrs. Hashem, bristling.
"Yes," replied the disagreeable boarder, "it is exceedingly good coffee."—Washington Star.

DID HER BEST

First Telephone Girl—"Some of them men is terrible cranky!" Second Telephone Girl—"Yes, what was he kicking about?" First Telephone Girl—"The mug wanted 761 Harlem, but I couldn't get 'em, so I give him 762, and told him that was as near as I could come to it; and he was mad as hornets!"—Philadelphia Life.

THE ROCK ON WHICH THEY SPLIT.

/ Boxwell—"Well, how's your scheme for a co-operative colony coming on?" Kimball—"Oh, we've disbanded!—

couldn't agree."

Boxwell—"But I thought you were all so enthusiastic?"

Kimball—"So we were till we came to plan out the work. Then we found that everybody wanted to edit the community paper."—Puck.

TOO EGOTISTICAL.

"Sir, I hear you using the word donkey very frequently in your con-versation."

versation."

"Yes; your ears do not deceive you."

"Am I to understand that you apply
the word to me?"

"Why, what makes you harbor such
an unjust suspicion? Don't you know
that there are lots of donkeys in the
world besides you?"—Texas Siftings.

HARD UP FOR AN EXCUSE

HARD UP FOR AN EXCUSE.

Mr. Henlow had advertised for a clerk and, being a kind-hearted man, dismissed the surplus applicants as gently as possible.

"My lad," he said to the last one, "you're too young!" echeed the unfortunate. "Why, I'm a grandfather." "Well, if I were to hire you it would be an encouragement to men to become grandfathers at your age, and I'm dead against anything of the sort,"—Judge.

A TEST. Young Mr. Birmingham was in the

Young Mr. Birmingham was in the habit of visiting his sweetheart every evening of the week and twice on Sunday. On his last call he said, with a great deal of tenderness in his voice: "Mabel!"
"Yes, George."
"Do you think, dearest, that absence makes the heart grow fonder?"
"Perhaps it does, love," replied the maiden. "You might remain away one ovening and let us test it."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

DEFECTIVE.

"Virtue," exclaimed the humanitar-ian with the red nose and cotton um-brella, and his voice trembled with feeling as he spoke, "is the armor of the soul."

the soul."
"Truo-" the man of the world with lines all over his face mused, "but blowholes are getting commoner and commoner, in so far as my observation extends."
After that both of them thought violently for a space of several minutes. Detail (Mish.) Tribunes.

violently for a space of severa utes.—Detroit (Mich.) Tribuue. EASILY REMEDIED.

Guest-"Waiter, tell the landlord o come here."
Waiter, ten the landlord
o come here."
Waiter, "Yes, sir."
Landlord—"What can I do for you,

sir?"
Guest—"Why, nobody can cat a beefsteak like this; it's tougher than leather. Why, this knife don't even make an impression on it, much less cut it."
Landlord—"To be sure you can't. But that can be easily remedied.
James," (to waiter) "bring the gentleman another knife."—Truth.

Smallest Painting in the World.

remedies for rheumatism."—Puck.

CONSISTENT CLEAR THEOUGH.

Vera Fayre (inquiringly)—"So you believe that woman suffrage would be a death-blow to man's chivalry to the sex? Why, wouldn't you ofler your sent in a car just as quick to the woman who wants to yote as to another?"

Old M1. Crustic (testily)—"Not at all. I'd let her stand up for her rights!"—Puck.

Dried peat or fuel,

I should think it would
e.

THRIFT.

THRIFT.

Dried peat or turf, cut from bogs, is largely used for fuel throughout
Europe. Some of it is molded much as bricks are, and it is also pressed into compact balls. One hundred pounds of peat have a heating capacity equal to fitty pounds of hard coal, or to nearly one hundred weight of wood or soft coal. —American Agriculturist.

THE SEA'S ODD DENIZENS,

FISH THAT CLIMB, LIVE IN WOODS, AND UTTER SOUNDS.

The Climbing Fish of the Dutch East Indies-Finny Inhabitants of For ests-Musical Fish.

Sets—Muscla Fish.

In MAGINATION had a boundless range in devising legends and marvels about fish until Knowledge clipped her wings, remarks the London Standard. When Lieutenant Daldorf, of the Dutch East India Service, reported to Sir Joseph Banks that he had caught a fish on the stem of a palm tree five feet above the ground, and still mounting upwards, even Sir Joseph's acceptance of his tale did not preserve that officer from an outburst of universal mockery. It was asked with reason what on earth the fish expected to find useful for its purposes at the top of a palm tree? The earliest reporter of this fact, Abouzeyd, who wrote in the ninth century, had a sufficient explanation. He was not bothered with science. The creature went up to feed upon the fruit, and when satisfied it returned to the water. But this would not do for the savants even a hundred years ago. They pointed out that Percha scandens live on water insects, that it could not and would not eat fruit, and that if its fins and gill-covers be so framed that it might possibly climb a tree, they are so framed also that it could not make even an effort to desend. Their objections are not yet answered, nor, so far as we are nware, has any fish since been caught nine feet above the ground. But the habit of climbing is admitted whatever the motive. In fact, the Cingalese cover their fish traps with a netting because, as they explained to Mr. Layard, some species would ereep up the poles and escape over the other side. A few hours' sojourn in almost any tropic realm will convince the stranger that fish can climb, if he spend them on the banks of a tidal river. The funny little mud fish scurry and paddle there all day long, mounting to the top of the rocks, however smooth; running up and down the mangrove roots as active almost of a tidar river. The funny little mud fish scurry and paddle there all days only any more divert the metalors. It is never caught in rivers, or even in standing ponds, though, as some accounts say, its abiding places always comm

the Siamese River Meman. Mr. Mor-ris was inspecting a leaking tank by Trincomalee when heavy rain came on. His man suddenly raised a shout and galloped up a "knoll," the far side of which—that distant from the tank— proved to be alive with fish climbing proved to be alive with fish climbing upward at prodigious speed; we are to suppose that they left the pool when the water escaped, but hastened to return, knowing that the rain would refill it. As for burying fishes, they are numberless. We have a grave report of one species found nineteen feet below the surface of a field. It is not necessary to believe this. But in Abyssinia they are dug up six feet or more below the river bed when it is dry.

dry.

It is not commonly believed that fishes have any power of utterance, but, although the fact is not proved yet, so far as we have read, there is such a mass of testimony from diveraregions, contributed by observers of such credit, that the fact is no longer doubtful.

auch credit, that the fact is no longer doubtful.

At Caldera, in Chili, near the landing place, a very pleasant screnade is heard sometimes. The music resembles that of a harp, with a range of four notes at least; the incurious people of the neighborhood have no theory about it. But a like concert is usual at various points of the Indian coast; and there, of course, its origin is well understood—that is, the natives may be right or wrong, but they have an explanation. Dr. Buist describes it as "long, distinct sounds, like the protracted booming of a distant bell, the dying cadence of an Ebolian harp, the note of a pitch-pipe or pitch-fork, or any other long-drawn-out musical note." It became much more soncrous when a listener drawn-out musical note." It became much more sonorous when a listener put his head to the planks of the vessel. Next day the boatmen presented Dr. Buist with a number of fish which, as they said, produced the music—a horse and cart, while a group of several peasants are shown in the road hear by. The picture is beautifully distinct, every object being finished with microscopic fidelity, yet by careful measurement is is shown that the whole painting does not cover a surface of half an inch.—New Orleans Picayune.

Peat for Puel.

Dried peat or turf, cut from bogs, is largely used for fuel throughout Europe. Some of it is molded much as bricks are, and it is also pressed introgence that the surface of the surfac

The fruit of the mulberry tree is not much esteemed in this country. Its chief value seems to be its attraction for birds, who are thus induced to spare the cherries.