

Bismarck has just got his forty-fifth election—Japanese while Gladstone has not a single one. So different is it to be heard of affairs in Germany and in England.

The ticket of the Michigan State Reform School for girls at Adria. Girls who have in parole and allowed to go out to service. A portion of their wages will be placed to their credit, and if they behave they will be discharged.

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The Japanese military Gazette estimates the total land forces of the empire at 108,000, composed as follows: Generals, 30; officers, 2,620; non-commissioned officers, 6,696; privates, 97,746; riflemen, 60; canons, 729; cadets abroad, 17; Control Department, 1,768. The regular forces, however, only number, it appears, 43,705 while the militia and reserve force amounts to 64,295. The number of horses is 3,112.

The two oarsmen Messrs. Bornci and Ferrari, who started out from Rome to row all the way to Paris in an outrigger, have arrived safely at their destination, not, however, without meeting with adventures and mishaps on the way. The journey has just occupied three months. They proceeded by way of the Mediterranean Sea, the rivers Rhone, and Saone, and thence through the Bourgogne into the Seine.

At the Fan and Lace Exhibition now being held at the Aquarium in Brighton, England, is shown a magnificent antique rose Venetian point lounce, which measures over six yards in length, and is merely three-quarters of a yard wide. It is splendid looking, and its value is estimated at over 1,000 guineas. It is believed to be the finest specimen of this sort ever seen in England. It has been heavily insured while on view.

The doctrine is held by a few Polish Jews that a godman may sell his claim upon heaven. This belief is based upon the Rabbinical proverb, "God deals only the future world," which is interpreted to mean that by doing good one may secure for himself happy immortality. Harris Udovitch of Troy bargained to buy Louis Cohen's heavenly claim for \$150, but Cohen backed out of the agreement, and the result was a fracas which sent Udovitch to jail.

Some time after the Franco-Prussian war, Dettelle painted a battle piece in which a few Prussian prisoners figured rather conspicuously. He showed it to Marshal MacMahon, who was then in command of the army, and after a long conversation, said in a sad strain: "Ah, my dear man, about a dozen prisoners of war, and they are all here!" Dettelle felt perplexed, "What can I do?" he asked. "Well," replied MacMahon, smiling mournfully, "I can only advise you to go to the gallows, and make Austrians of them."

A party of gentlemen recently made a trip on the Southern Railway, in E. G. land, with the object of testing the luminosity of a railway car, a portion of the interior of which had been coated with luminous paint. The car was taken to a dark place, and the light of the stars and moon was directed upon it. The result was a most striking one, and the paint was found to be of a most excellent quality. The paint was made by a chemist named Dr. J. B. Stoddard, and was found to be of a most excellent quality.

Vienna journals tell of a panic caused by a theatre in a theatre in the Italian town of Brescia. The curtain was about to rise upon the play, when suddenly somebody turned off the gas. The whole building was in a state of confusion, and the audience fled in all directions. The cause of the panic was a fire in the theatre, which had been caused by a gas lamp.

A useful invention. France and Germany doing but little in the class of work. Heretofore, a machine for making mangles had been used, but it was not perfect. A new machine has been invented, which will do the work of the old machine, but with much less labor. The new machine is a most valuable one, and it is believed that it will be of great service to the textile industry.

Sensible fire proof construction. Among the various plans now resorted to by English builders for rendering wooden flooring resistant to the action of fire, is one of constructing solid timber floors, composed of ordinary joists placed close to each other, and spiked or screwed at intervals with bolts. This is a most sensible plan, and it is believed that it will be of great service to the fire insurance industry.

The origin of Franking. It is just forty-two years since the privilege of franking came to an end in England. The origin of the custom is thus given in the Parliamentary History. It occurred in the reign of Henry II. The king was in the habit of sending his letters by the hands of his knights, and these knights were allowed to take with them as much of their own property as they pleased. This practice was continued for many years, and it was not until the reign of Henry II. that it was abolished.

More London fossils. Mr. Roland Ward sends to the London Times a list of the fossils recently discovered at Charing Cross, in the heart of London, when the deep excavations were made for Mr. Drummond's banking house. The specimens are more than 100 in number. They include bones of the cave lion, tusk and horn of the mammoth, tusks and bones of extinct elephants, remains of extinct Irish deer, remains of red deer, remains of a species allied to the follow deer, remains of rhinoceros, remains of extinct oxen from the Pleistocene gravel, bones of the horse, the sheep, and the sturgeon from recent deposits.

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The Frog Question Again.

A frog he would a roosting go,
Heigh, ho! says Sammy.
Whether the Yankees would let him or no,
Heigh, ho! says Sammy.
Is it a fish, or is it a bird,
Heigh, ho! says Sammy.
I really can't tell, upon my word,
Heigh, ho! says Sammy!

Florida, its People and its Productions.

(CONCLUDED.)

The northern sections of Florida, known as the mainland, are probably best adapted to the growth of the cereals, and to all ordinary farming. The sandy soil rests on a red clay subsoil, and from the surface, and in some places the soil is a rich vegetable mold. This thin soil soils more readily with the cultivated grasses than the deeper sands of the peninsula, and holds nearer the surface the fertilizers applied, giving the appearance of a great fertility. While Florida cannot do it all at once with the great West in the production of bushels, still the Floridian can beat his western neighbor in the cash returns per acre. The western man raises sixty bushels and sells it at twenty cents; the Floridian raises twelve dollars; the Florida farmer fifty or twenty bushels, which brings at his barn all many dollars. Co is a successful crop all over the State, and in the richest lands the yield is not excelled in any part. Corn, wheat, rye, millet, and a variety of ground nuts are very successful. But little forage (hay) is needed, and in the absence of timothy, clover, and alfalfa, the green leaves of the melon, watermelon, and other melons, are used as forage for the stock. The melon is raised in Florida, and is a most successful crop. It yields fruit as large as a musk-melon the second year from the seed. The melon is a most valuable crop, and is raised in Florida, and is a most successful crop. It yields fruit as large as a musk-melon the second year from the seed. The melon is a most valuable crop, and is raised in Florida, and is a most successful crop.

dollars have been realized from the fruit of a single acre. Key Largo ships to New York annually about thirty-six thousand pineapples. The banana, another tropical plant, is seen in every country in Florida growing from ten to twenty feet high, with graceful, translucent leaves, often eight feet long and two feet wide, forming a pleasant garden ornament. This is especially a water plant, a most rapid grower, and in a rich soil protected from frost, a most prolific bearer. One has said that an acre of banana will yield as much food as forty-five acres of greater fertility. It never requires a second planting, and the seed roots are not expensive. It yields with tolerable regularity as far north as the twenty-ninth parallel; but to make it a regular and certain business one should plant on the extreme southern portions of the peninsula. The planting of the cocconut began about five years ago in Monroe County. One gentleman planted twenty-five hundred, and forty, and every one grew and is now maturing into a fine tree. A cocconut tree grows with little care, and comes into full bearing in ten or twelve years, when it yields three or four hundred nuts annually. These sell at from three cents to five cents apiece, and the business is considered so hopeful that many ex-ensave groves are being planted. The guava, trained in the form of a large bush, and growing to greater size than the northern guava, comes into bearing in two or three years from the seed, yielding a delicious dessert fruit. In size the guava resembles the quince, in flavor the peach, and in its abundance of seeds the tomato. It is a tropical tree, but more hardy varieties are being introduced. The fruit is a favorite in all families, and from it is manufactured one of the best-lavored jellies of commerce. The tree thrives in ordinary soil, and in warm, sheltered localities guava culture is profitable as far north as the twenty-ninth parallel. The papaya tree grows to the height of thirty feet, has a soft, herbage trunk with limbs and large leaves bursting out near the top. It yields fruit as large as a musk-melon the second year from the seed. The papaya is a most valuable crop, and is raised in Florida, and is a most successful crop. It yields fruit as large as a musk-melon the second year from the seed. The papaya is a most valuable crop, and is raised in Florida, and is a most successful crop.

THE DECAY OF CHINA.

Falling off in Population and Wealth—False Ideas of Political Economy.

A Hong Kong correspondent of *The London Times* writes: There is every reason to believe that this country has fallen off enormously in wealth and population during the last fifty years. The last complete census of the empire was taken in 1812, and the returns then gave a total of 360,000,000, which is the figure at which the population ever since has been popularly supposed to stand. We know, however, that since that time half of the provinces were the scene of an internecine war, which raged for some ten years, and which estimated for have caused the deaths of 20,000,000 to 30,000,000, and the border provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow have been all but devastated by the Matorian rebellion, not to speak of minor wars and deaths from famine in other parts. Taking all these things into consideration, and allowing for possible increase in some places, foreigners best able to judge have been of opinion that the total population of the empire was over one hundred million, and that the population of the empire was over one hundred million, and that the population of the empire was over one hundred million.

What the World of Emigrant People are Saying and Doing.
Her physicians have forbidden Louisa Alcott to write any more at present.
A newspaper is edited at Fayetteville, Arkansas, by Colonel Boudinet, a highly educated man and a half-breed Cherokee.
The execution of Arabi Pasha is deprecated by Victor Hugo in an appeal published in Paris, and is also the rest of the civilized world.
Mr. Henry Labouchere, the editor of the *London Truth*, is expected in America in December; his wife is here already with Mrs. Langtry.
Queen Olga of Greece wears her fair curling hair drawn back from the forehead with a comb such as one sees in the pictures of "Alice in Wonderland."
To Lady Lansdowne, asking about his pedicure, Sydney Smith replied: "Our grandfather disappeared about the time of the azules, and we asked no questions."
Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, on his return to Europe would exchange no words with any one connected with the press till he had first seen King Leopold of Belgium, who had employed him.
Wagner and his children passed through Munich the other day in the King's saloon car, and died in the King's pavilion, while on the same day Eugene passed through Munich, and died in the King's saloon car, and died in the King's pavilion.

Not a Complete Success.
The torpedo ran "Polypheum," Commander MacMahon arrived at Spidiea last week from Sheerness and afterward steamed into harbor. She came under easy steam all the way, five of her boilers only being used. Though intended for 120 lbs. pressure, they were arranged to blow off at 130 lbs., and the air in the stock hold was equal to one inch instead of three inches, which is intended to be the normal draught. The engines worked very well and very little heating was observed in the boilers. "Polypheum" is an entirely exceptional and experimental ship, and has been fitted with experimental locomotive boilers and experimental torpedo gear. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that she should exhibit various defects. During her passage from Sheerness she is reported to have rolled about like a gunboat, notwithstanding her displacement of 2,600 tons. It is intended to replace her present boilers by cylindrical boilers of the ordinary return type pattern working up to 120 lbs., and the construction of the peculiar construction of the ship, it is thought that the easiest method of relieving her of her present set will be to cut holes in her bottom and drop them through. While the set of new boilers are being constructed by the contractors she will be kept at anchor, and the contractors will be kept at anchor.

Potato Ivory.

This new "vegetable ivory" is made from ordinary potatoes—provided they are thoroughly chemical means. The selected tubers are cut up into thin slices, and these slices are then placed in a solution of caustic soda, which dissolves the starch and leaves the cellulose. The cellulose is then washed and pressed into sheets, which are then dried and finished into a material that is as hard as ivory. This material is used for making buttons, and other articles that require a hard, smooth surface. It is a most valuable material, and it is believed that it will be of great service to the potato industry.

The Home of the St. Bernard.
The Great St. Bernard establishment costs between \$5,000 and \$8,000 a year to maintain. It accommodates from 16,000 to 20,000 visitors every year, to whom, in accordance with the custom of the house, in the hall stands a strong box, into which any one may put what seems to him a proper acknowledgment. It is a painful reflection on human nature that the sum found annually on this object has been in excess of a moderate sum. The monks are robbed and honest people made uncomfortable. Much better charge the rates of a moderate hotel.

At a Buddhist meeting held lately in Japan, one of the speakers said: "Of late the progress made by Christianity has been marvellous, and may be compared to a fire sweeping over a plain, which constantly increases in power, and is not to be checked in its such demand in Africa that in Lucknow and Cawpore there are said to be no less than forty-five publishing houses opening their doors."

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An Historical Memoir.

A bronze medal commemorating the Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the great seal of the United States has been struck off at the Philadelphia Mint by Colonel London Saowden, its Superintendent. It shows on the obverse side an eagle with expanded wings, with a shield covering the breast. In the right talon it grasps an olive branch and in the left a bundle of arrows. In its beak is a scroll with the inscription, "E PLURIBUS UNUM." At the back of and above the head is seen stars emanating from a cloud. On the base of the medal is inscribed in Roman characters, and underneath the words, "Novus Ordo Seclorum." On the right and left of the pyramid are the dates 1782 and 1882, and at the top of the seal "ANNO 1882." The device for the reverse of the great seal, which is also the reverse of the great seal, was adopted on June 20, 1782, just one hundred years ago. The reverse is from a design of William Barton, but it was never cut, from the fact that some practical mind suggested the improvement of its use, as at present is used, by a large number of medals. It was adopted on June 20, 1782, just one hundred years ago. The reverse is from a design of William Barton, but it was never cut, from the fact that some practical mind suggested the improvement of its use, as at present is used, by a large number of medals.

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