

## WHAT SMALL FARMERS DID.

The Great Mistake of Engaging in Farming on an Extensive Scale.

*Atlanta Constitution:* Man naturally wants the earth, or, at least, that part of it which adjoins his particular estate; but he makes a great mistake when he engages in farming on an extensive scale.

Prince Krapotkine, who has made a careful study of the subject in France, gives a number of instances in the country districts around Paris, where comparatively ignorant farmers have made small market gardens enormously productive. One farm is mentioned by him of two and seven-tenths acres which produces annually 125 tons of market vegetables of all kinds. The owner of this farm by building walls to protect his lands from cold winds, by whitening the walls to secure all possible radiated heat, and by the constant and judicious use of fertilizers, has his little farm in a productive condition from the first of January to the last of December. By simple and inexpensive means he has practically located his farm in the tropics.

A French gardener does not care what kind of soil he starts with. He would be satisfied with an asphalt pavement, because he makes his soil, and so much of it that he has to sell it to keep his place from being gradually raised above the level of the surrounding country. When a farmer once understands the laws of chemistry he has no difficulty in making soil that contains all the materials needed for plant life.

Prince Krapotkine speaks of one gardener who has covered half an acre with a glass roof, and run steam pipes supplied by a small boiler under the ground sheltered by this covering. The result has been that he has cut every day for ten months from 1,000 to 1,200 large bunches of asparagus, a product which under ordinary conditions would require sixty acres of land. But this result has been surpassed by an English farmer, who has made a one acre mushroom farm yield him an annual income of \$5,000.

Under the French method of culture it would be possible to make one square mile support 1,000 human beings. On such a scale of productive capacity this country would support a population of 3,000,000,000. Even when we knock off a fair percentage for mistakes, exaggerations and unfavorable conditions, it will be seen that we are in no danger of having an over-crowded population for centuries to come. There is no reason why our eastern farmers should go west for more elbow room. Their great drawback is not the want of more land, it is the possession of too much land.

In some localities in Switzerland the traveller on the plains or in the valleys looks up to a towering precipice 2,000 feet above his head. When he laboriously climbs to the summit, expecting to find nothing but a bare rock, he sees before him the smiling expanse of productive fields, with pretty cottages dotting the landscape. The peasant proprietors started with only the naked rock under them. They carried the rich soil of the valley in baskets on their backs up the mountain side, and went to work with a will until they transformed their sterile patches into blooming gardens.

The success of European farmers with all the forces of nature against them should be an inspiring lesson to our tillers of the soil. The American small farmer has only to unite brain work with hand work to make himself independent and comfortable, if not rich. But without this union of the brain and hand there can be no great and permanent success.

## Cattle Imported Into Great Britain.

The number of cattle imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1887 is 2,995,439, a decrease of 250,874 compared with the receipts of 1886. The report shows—

From Canada there were imported in 1887 to the ports of Aberdeen, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool and London, 187 cargoes, and part of one cargo wrecked near the Solly islands was landed there. These cargoes consisted of 65,154 cattle, 35,479 sheep, and three swine; 810 cattle and 847 sheep were thrown overboard during the voyage; twenty-four cattle and eighteen sheep were landed dead, and forty-one cattle and seventy-one were so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the place of landing.

These figures show a very considerable increase in the number of cattle from Canada lost and injured during transit last year as compared with the losses in 1886; this is partly accounted for by the loss of 208 cattle from one vessel, which as stated above, was wrecked, and the cattle saved from the wreck, 250, were landed on the island of Annet, the nearest available place. The losses of sheep were very small last year, being less than one-fourth of what they were in 1886.

From the United States of America there were imported into the ports of Bristol, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, and London 350 cargoes, consisting of 96,812 cattle and 1,027 sheep; 2,256 cattle and 162 sheep were thrown overboard during the voyage; 281 cattle and two sheep were landed dead; and five cattle were so much injured that it was necessary to kill them as soon as they were landed.

Thus it appears that 4,105 animals were thrown overboard, 325 were landed dead, and 117 were so much injured or exhausted that they were killed immediately after landing, making a total of 4,547 which were lost on the passage or so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the place of landing.

## Arctic and Antarctic Icebergs.

It is not generally known that a marked difference exists in the form of the icebergs of the two hemispheres. Those of the Arctic Ocean are irregular in shape, with lofty pinnacles, cloud-capped towers and glittering domes, whereas the Southern ice bergs are flat-topped and solid looking. The former reach the shore by narrow fords, but the formation of the latter is more regular. The Northern are neither so large nor so numerous as those met with in the Southern Ocean. In 1855 an immense berg was sighted in 42° south latitude, which drifted about for several months and was sighted by many ships. It was 300 feet high, sixty miles long and forty miles wide, and in shape like a horseshoe. Its two sides inclosed a sheltered bay measuring forty miles across. A large emigrant ship ran into this bay and was lost with all on board. Only about one-ninth of an iceberg is visible above water. There are several well authenticated accounts of icebergs 1,000 feet high having been sighted in the Southern Ocean. This would make their total height 9,000 feet, or nearly two miles.

## SOME ASTRONOMICAL QUERIES.

Did you ever see any wheet that was not milky?

Did you ever have the good fortune to see Venus horizon from the sea?

Did you ever go behind the hills to see if anything had been hatched out by the setting sun?

Because your baby wants to get up at 2 o'clock in the morning is he any brighter than the sun that rises at 5.

Did you ever get a splinter in your hand through too great familiarity with a moon beam?

What's the difference between the star-light and the theodolite?

Does the moon get full at the great bar?

How did O Rion lose the B out of his name, and is his name really O'Brien?

How much does Leo and who are his creditors?

In what battle did Urea Major win his title?

Do you suppose Sagittarius is on good terms with Taurus?

And if he is does this prove that Sagittarius never hit the bull's eye?

Do the Twins ever say "by Gemini?"

Does Sirius ever smile, and when he does is it because of the comet's funny tale?

Does the man in the moon say "I swan" when Cygnus comes round?

When the sun begins to sink do they ever use the dipper to bale him out?

When Jupiter gets thirsty does he call for Ials?

Do you rhyme Terpsichore with floor or hickory?

Does the wind ever blow through the whiskers of Capricorn?

Do you know any more about astronomy now than you did two minutes ago?

## LAWYERS AND THEIR WAYS.

Peter the Great was opposed to litigation. He issued an edict that no trial should last to exceed eleven days.

A lawyer making his will bequeathed his estate to fools and madmen, "for," said he, "from such I had it and to such I give it."

Solon compared the people to the sea and the lawyers to the wind. "The sea," he said, "will be calm and quiet if the wind does not trouble it."

In the reign of Henry VI. courts were held at Dorking every three weeks, and there are instances of suits lasting six months, and resulting in damages of four pence and costs of twelve pence.

European civilization may have wrought changes, but up to a few years ago the Chinese code was so simple that the services of attorneys were not necessary, and there was not a lawyer in the whole empire.

Dr. Garth, alluding to the practice of lawyers, wrote:

"For fees, to any form they mould a cause. The worst has merits and the best has flaws; Five guineas make a criminal to-day, And ten to-morrow wipes the stain away."

In the rolls of the British Parliament, 1445, is a petition from two counties setting forth that the number of attorneys had lately increased from six to twenty-four, whereby the peace of those counties had been greatly interrupted by law suits. They asked that the number be reduced to fourteen.

Addison tells a story about the Neapolitans, who were much given to litigation. One of the Popes made a requisition upon the Viceroy of Naples for 30,000 head of swine. The Viceroy replied that the swine could not be spared, but if his Holiness had any use for 30,000 lawyers they were much at his service.

## Hawking.

From the earliest time the kings of England have taken a delight in hawking and spent largely upon it. Alfred the Great is reported to be the author of a treatise on the sport, and Edward the Confessor devoted to hawking whatever time he could spare from religious exercises. It was at first undoubtedly a Northern amusement, and spread southwards—where it was quickly appreciated—when the ancestors of William the Conqueror settled on the northern shores of France. The Norman Conquest gave fresh life and vigour to the pastime in England, and from that time it became more a "class" sport than before. It was costly to a degree; to obtain a thoroughly efficient bird often necessitated a special journey to Norway. All through the reign of Henry II. the Exchequer accounts show heavy payments for "Norwegian" hawks. The taste for the sport was fully shared by the aristocracy of the Middle Ages. To train and skillfully manage a hawk was part of the gentlemen's education. The famous "Boke of Saint Albans" (A. D. 1486) assigns to every rank its particular kind—for the king a "gerfalcoone," for an earl a "peregrine," or a lady a "merlin," for a "young man" a "hobby," for a priest a "sparrow," while a "holiwater clerke" had to be content with a "musket."

## Which Was the More to be Envied?

When Lafayette was last in America, receiving ovations wherever he went, he was entertained nowhere with more ardent devotion than in New Orleans. He was formally received in the old Spanish building situated on the Place d'Armes, now Jackson Square, north of the cathedral. He was very affable, and particularly agreeable to young men. Illustrative of his happy faculty of making himself popular by being, in a social way, "all things to all men," the following may be pertinent. Two young Creole gentlemen were successively introduced to him. "Are you married?" asked the marquis of the first. "I am, general," was the reply. "Happy man—happy man!" said Lafayette, warmly pressing the youthful Benedict's hand. The second made a negative answer to the same question, "Lucky dog—lucky dog!" said Lafayette, patting the bachelor on the back.

Georgia produces vigorous old men, and 75-year-old Mace Newman of Wilkes county is a sample. The old man was sitting in his shop the other evening, reading, when a fox ran in and lay down by the side of his chair. Mr. Newman struck the animal with a square, and when it jumped out of the window, followed in hot pursuit, and after a short chase caught and killed it.

## MURDEROUS NATIVES.

They Attack a British Schooner off the Kamtschatka Coast.

Advised received by the steamer Belgio give an account of a murderous attack by natives upon the crew of the British otter hunting schooner Nemo, off Copper Island, on the coast of Kamtschatka. The Nemo sailed from Yokonama last April on the usual hunting voyage, and on May 29th while off Copper Island Capt. Snow had three boats lowered to pull around in the vicinity of the vessel and look for otter. The boats were manned by Japanese, Capt. Snow being the only white man on board. While the boats were approaching a large rock fire was suddenly opened by a concealed party upon the captain's boat which was then but a short distance from the rocks. One bullet struck Capt. Snow in the hand, and he immediately ordered the men to pull away. Bullets then began to fall like hail, and several men rolled off the seats. When the boats reached the vessel they were found that three men were mortally wounded, and they died after a few hours. An enquiry was afterwards held before the British consul at Kanagawa and the testimony showed that the attack was unprovoked. Captain Snow believed that the assailants numbered a dozen at least. An investigation brought out the fact that it was the general belief that the rifles had been furnished the natives by the Alaska Commercial Company to guard the coast against the depredations of seal hunters, but it is stated that the natives who made the attack could not have used this as an excuse, as it is a well-known fact that there are no seals in these waters till a month later.

## Eucalyptus-Trees.

The eucalyptus belongs to the myrtle tribe. It is said that there are as many as one hundred and fifty varieties of the tree. They are native to Australia, but have already been introduced into most of the tropical and temperate countries of the world.

Two kinds have been chiefly cultivated, the red gum, *resinifera*, and the blue gum, *globulus*, which is the better known. It is famous for its rapid growth, as it often makes an increase in height of from six to nine feet a year. The tree continues growing at this rate until it has reached an enormous size.

In 1862, it is said, an Australian merchant desired to send to the London Exhibition a specimen of the large-growth eucalyptus, but no ship could be found long enough to carry the giant.

The products of this tree are numerous and varied. The wood is said to be valuable for the carpenter's and builder's uses. The gum, or resin, is employed in the manufacture of "soaps, court-plaster, liniments, syrups, pomades, toilet vinegars, as well as many preparations used for artistic purposes, such as varnishing oils, veneer and tracing-paper." There has been for some years established in Paris a store for the sale of eucalyptus perfume.

But by far the most valuable and important property of this tree is its power of eradicating malaria. This quality is, perhaps, due to the aromatic oil which the tree contains, or more probably to the drainage effected by its roots. It has been proved in many countries in which the tree has been planted. In Algeria the cultivation of the tree has rendered many low-lying or marshy districts inhabitable, where, in the early years of French occupation foreigners could not live on account of deadly fevers.

The eucalyptus was first planted in Algeria in 1862, and now there are reckoned to be not less than two millions of these trees in that country, each from fifty to sixty feet in height. From what the tree has already done for colonization, it is evident that it must play an important part in future schemes for making settlements, particularly in tropical regions.

## Another Zulu War Imminent.

Telegrams from Durban, bring news of yet another Zulu war. Intelligence has been received of the return to N'Konjeni of the police and soldiers, and the native levies forming a support to the former, from Hlopekulu Hill. The Usutus were found in a strong position among dense, bushy kloofs. After six hours' resistance they were dispersed with heavy loss, 1,000 of their cattle being captured. The casualties on the British side include—killed, Lieutenant Briscoe, of the Inniskilling Fusiliers; Mr. Trent, leader of a native levy, and three natives; wounded, one Basuto (dangerously), and seven others. The extent of the losses among the native levies is as yet unknown. Iahinguna's fate is uncertain, but it is said that he escaped on horseback. A later telegram says a force comprising a detachment of British troops and police and native levies attacked the rebel chief Iahinguna, and utterly routed him after six hours' severe fighting. Intelligence received from Zululand states that four chiefs of the Inkandhla District attacked the loyal chief Sokotyata and looted his cattle. They afterwards attacked the residence of the district magistrate, who, with the help of a few native police and Sokotyata's men, repulsed the enemy with heavy loss after several hours' fighting. The loss on the British side was trifling. More encounters will have to follow if, as some suspect, Dinizulu and his following are acting with the connivance of the Boers. Dinizulu represents the power of Cetewayo, or what is left of it, and he is at deadly feud with a chief under British protection, whom he has just overthrown. Usibepu, his enemy, was only saved by timely flight to a British police station. The engagements have probably been brought about by a punitive expedition against Dinizulu. If he has the Boers at his back it will be easy to err by trying to punish him too much.

## Sir Robert Peel's Honor.

A private letter, it is said, should never be produced, and as proof of this the conduct of Sir Robert Peel toward Mr. Disraeli is cited. Mr. Disraeli had commenced a series of venomous personal attacks against Sir Robert in the House of Commons. Sir Robert hinted that their cause was to be found in his having refused to give him office. Mr. Disraeli indignantly replied that he had never asked for office, and challenged Sir Robert to produce one single proof that he had. Sir Robert had at the time a letter from Mr. Disraeli asking him for office, but neither produced it nor alluded to it, because his high sense of honor would not allow him to make use of a private letter, the production of which would have crushed his opponent. Had he not taken this view there would, in all probability, have been no Lord Beaconsfield, no Primrose League, no "Peace with honor."

## Angel Josie! Snowy Spirit.

BY LEIGH STURGEON.

Angel Josie! snowy spirit,  
Far above the milky way;  
Brightest star that bleeds our heavens,  
Sweetest song that cheer'd our day.

Come back, darling,—mortal heartless—  
But a higher voice replies—  
"Rather wait and join her anthems;  
Where thy songster never dies."

Angel Josie! snowy spirit,  
Eyes must weep and tombs must fill,  
Ere life's gloom's tempest e'ers  
Heaven's rad'ant "P. ace be still."

There amid unfading blossoms,  
Where dark sorrow never blights;  
Hand in hand, we'll love and loiter,  
Basking in the Light of Lights.

## Not Strangers There.

BY LINDA LOUISA LEHMAN.

To whom would Heaven's door so freely open  
As to a little child,  
Who stands with timid feet upon its threshold,  
Lovely and undetected?

And such a one, of late, was lowly lying,  
With fast receding breath;  
Over her face the first, last shadow falling—  
She was afraid of death!

Her loved one said, "Oh, do not fear to enter  
That land, so wide and fair."  
To all his words of cheer she could but answer,  
"I do not know them there!"

But, even as she spoke, her hands were lifted  
In sudden, sweet surprise,  
And the reflection of some dawning splendour  
Illumined her wondering eyes.

No longer clinging to her tender watchers,  
And darkened by their woe,  
She looked as if she saw some loved one beckon,  
And was in haste to go.

What she beheld we saw not, and her rapture  
Our hearts not yet might share,  
But with a last bright smile she whispered gladly,  
"They are not strangers there!"

## Wild Flowers.

BY E. H. SHANNON.

Along the pleasant country road,  
Beneath a cloudless sky  
We strolled, that golden summer time  
My pet and I;

The deep, deep eyes were drinking in  
The beauty, where it spread,  
And busy thoughts were busier still  
Within her head.

She'd never known the country thus,  
Dressed in its colors rare,  
When nature strews her wild flowers, bright  
Beyond compare.

The houses, as we passed, revealed  
Their lawns and bowery beds,  
But here, untroubled, the wild flowers shook  
Their saucy heads.

"Mamma, who owns these pretty flowers,  
Does this house or that one?"  
I stopped a minute where my girl  
Stood in the sun;

"Neither, my dear. God planted them  
For little girls like you,  
He'll let you take all you can pick,  
If you choose to."

Her hands were full—my heart was too,  
As with a mother's pleasure,  
I watched her gather in her arms  
Her treasure;

Then, on her knees the darling dropped,—  
Without a minute's warning—  
"I thank you, God, for sending these,—  
Good morning!"

## Breaches of Etiquette.

It is a breach of etiquette to stare round the room when you are making a call.

To remove the gloves when making a formal call.

To open the piano or to touch it if found open when waiting for your hostess to enter.

To go to the room of an invalid without an invitation.

To walk about the room examining its appointments when waiting for your hostess.

To open or shut a door, raise or lower a curtain, or in any way alter the arrangement of a room in the house at which you are a caller.

To turn your chair so as to bring your back to some one seated near you.

To remain after you have discovered that your host or hostess is dressed to go out.

To fidget with hat, cane or parasol during a call.

To preface your departure by remarking "Now I must go," or to insinuate that your hostess may be weary of you.

To resume your seat after having once risen to say adieu.

For a lady receiving several callers to engage in a tete-a-tete conversation with one.

To call upon a friend in reduced circumstances with any parade of wealth in equipage or dress.

## Coins of Great Price.

Coin collectors have got another treasure to look after; for, a few weeks ago, a small issue of the late German Emperor's coinage was made from the royal Mint at Berlin, and a limited number of gold Fredericks have got into circulation, but they are already so exceedingly scarce that they command fancy prices. The mint officials are now busy with the coinage of the new Emperor, which is to be issued at once. At a sale of coins a few days ago a five guinea piece, dated 1820, fetched £100, and £13 was paid for a Queen Anne farthing.

## Quicksand.

Quicksand is composed chiefly of small particles of mica mixed largely with water. The mica is so smooth that the fragments slip upon each other with the greatest facility, so that any heavy body which displaces it will sink and continue to sink until a solid bottom is reached. When particles of sand are jugged and angular, any weight pressing on them will crowd them together until they are compacted into a solid mass. A sand composed of mica or soapstone, when sufficiently mixed with water, seems incapable of such consolidation.

## Herr Tisza.

Herr Tisza, the Austrian prime minister, is a Hungarian, and was born in 1830. He is a very wealthy land owner, having inherited a large estate from his father. Ordinarily Tisza is not a striking-looking man. He dresses in such poor taste that tailor recently put an article in the newspapers saying that he was not responsible for the premier's lack of style. Tisza is a tall, lean man, with strong features, bright eyes, and a long, white beard. He is said to look like "an aged Mophiatopholes." Tisza is not a great orator, but he is an untiring worker and of wonderful versatility.

## THE SKEENA EXPEDITION.

For the Rescue of White People Besieged by Indians.

On Sunday of last week the steamer "Caribou Fly" arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, from the Skeena River with reports to the effect that a band of Indians had besieged the Hudson's Bay officers and their families, together with the law officers sent up to arrest an Indian murderer. According to these reports, which were unconfirmed, the Hudson's Bay Company's factor at Hazelton, on the Skeena River, and one of the law officers had been murdered and unless quickly rescued all the whites would be massacred. A small force of provincial police was got ready and this body, together with C Battery of regulars stationed at Victoria B.C., marched to Esquimaux, where they embarked on H.M.S., "Carolina," which will convey the whole expedition to Skeena, a village at the mouth of the Skeena river.

The Skeena river flows into Hecate Strait about fifty miles south of Fort Simpson, the well-known Hudson's Bay Company's post and about five hundred miles north of Victoria, B.C. Hazelton, the scene of the troubles, is about ninety or one hundred miles up the river at the junction of the Kilumax river, known as "The Forks."

## THE MAP

of the coast of British Columbia, shows the relative positions of Victoria, Vancouver, the Skeena River, Skeena village and Hazelton, as well as of Alaska and Washington Territory.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE

is thus related in a recent Victoria (B. C.) newspaper:

Mr. Borland, a well known packer, arrived from Hazelton on the steamer "Boscowitz" to confer with the Attorney-General regarding the state of affairs at Hazelton on the Skeena River. Last year an Indian named Kitwon Cool Jim murdered an Indian doctor at the forks of the Skeena. A posse of specials under Mr. Washburne was sent from this city to arrest the murderer. When they arrived at Hazelton it was discovered that Jim had gone to the mountains to elude the officers. The party consisted of Washburne, Loring, Green, Holmes and Parker. They encamped at Hazelton and awaited the return of the murderer. Early in June they received information that Jim was at a place called Kitangar, about fifteen miles below the Forks. On the morning of the 19th of June an Indian brought news that Jim was in a house at Kitangar. Early in the morning three of the party walked down to the house, which was occupied by twenty Indians. Jim was among the number, and was called upon to surrender. He made a break for the door and ran towards the bush. Holmes fired a revolver over his head after calling him to surrender but he still kept on. Green then raised a Winchester rifle and fired striking him in the back, the bullet going clear through his body. Jim fell and expired in a short time. Washburne and Loring came to the scene of the tragedy an hour after the shooting, and handed the body over to an Indian, who is acting as missionary. The latter told Washburne to take his specials to a place of safety on account of the threats made by Jim's friends to massacre the party. The specials then returned to Hazelton, where they are at present hemmed in by the hostile Indians. They have erected bastions of timber and bags of sand, and can hold out for a month if the Indians can be prevented from burning the place. Borland is engaged in packing goods for the Hudson's Bay Co. between Hazelton and Babine's Lake, or Fort Babine. His freight train with five men are above Hazelton, and no freight can be carried up. He had great difficulty in coming down. His canoe was stopped by one party of Indians, and the occupants were ordered to return. Borland was determined to get through, and at last convinced the natives that he was not connected with the specials. At every encampment his four Indians went ashore and held a conference with their brethren. Among the whites in the locality where the shooting took place—Mr. Clifford and wife (in charge of the Hudson's Bay store), the Rev. Mr. Fields and wife, and Mrs. Hankin and family. They are very much troubled over the state of affairs. The Indians demand Green to be handed over to them, and one thousand dollars paid them. If the specials refuse to accept their demands they threaten to burn down the houses and murder every white person in the locality. An Indian trapper is still out on the mountains and a number of their men at work in the canneries. Indian women are calling on their warriors to avenge the death of Jim. Mr. Borland says prompt steps should be taken by the Government. Should an uprising take place the lives of all will be sacrificed. The Indians will not allow another white person to come down the river, and unless a large party proceeds to Hazelton without a moment's delay the result will be the massacre of the specials. The river is not navigable for a man of war, and the Government will probably send a small stern wheel steamer and a large force of specials up.

## The Empress Victoria's Devotion.

If an example is wanted of devotion on the part of a woman the story of the Empress Victoria at her dying husband's bedside will be quoted for all time. Germany little knows the amount of self-abnegation and devotion that the widowed Empress has displayed during many months. In her husband's critical state it was absolutely necessary for her always to wear a cheerful and hopeful face, and her country people reproached her for her hopefulness. But without this the late monarch would doubtless have succumbed long since. It was of the highest importance to him to feel and believe that there was always a chance of a better turn in his malady. Those in her Majesty's immediate vicinity know well how she always checked them when they tried to use words of sympathy, for she said:—"If you begin to talk of pity I shall break down, and I dare not shed a tear in the Kaiser's presence."

## Precaution.

Fenderson is always equal to an emergency. He had but one burglar alarm and three doors. It could be attached to but one door, but Fenderson did not long hesitate. He put it on the front door and placed this notice on the outside of the other doors: "Burglars will please operate upon the front door, otherwise their presence may not be known. N. R.—The front door is the only one furnished with an automatic burglar alarm."