Small Fruits.

A correspondent of the New English Farmer, writes thus sensibly and practically :--

The farmer should set apart a small piece of land especially for growing small fruits for family use, because it will be a luxury he can well afford. He has the land, and it will be used for a good purpose if he sets out a strawberry bed and devotes a plot to raspberries, and one to bla k-berries, and also sets out some gooseberries; of course, the current will find a place on every farm without my urging its claims. Grape vines are neglected by far too many farmers. There are now so great a number of varieties, that it would seem that one could find some that would thrive in his own locality, and therefore, the farmer is neglecting a duty that he owes his family, if he fails to set a few vines, and take good care of them. His wife and children will thank him for 15. Who does not like good grapes? Is it not a pleasure to grow them for nome consumption? It you should happen to grow a tew more than are wanted for your tamily's use. they can readily be disposed of in the neighborhood or the village. Apples are to be found on most farms, to a greater or less extent, but what per cent of farmers grow a full supply of small fruits extending through the whole season, as they ought to? It is said that they are so productive that they can be grown prefitably on land werth \$1000 per acre; be this as it may, however, I am well satisfied that they can be profitably grown for family use.

The strawberry is the fruit to come in the spring, and it is also the most tempting to the taste, according to the writer's opinion, and the strawberry bed ought to be found in all gardens, however small they may be. It does not require a large bed to supply a family with an occasional dish of berries. One year ago last spring I set just six plants to see what they would do, and the last season they furnished us with six pints of fine strawberries; and plants often do much better than this. Of course it is needless to grow s rawberries without giving them care. The ground should be well prepared, and clean culture is absclutely necessary; and if they are supplied with a great deal of water, the yield will be largely increased. For family use select the finest flavored berries that produce well; but for market the principal point is to select a large, showy variety, the quality not being so imp rtant, as consumer, will look more to the appearance of the berry, than they will to the quality. If a large bed is planted they should be set in rows, for enough apart to admit of horse cultivation. In the autumn, just as late as may be, the plants should be given a light winter protection of hay; and in spring uncover the plants, leaving the hay on the ground as a mulch, and to keep the berries clean. I prefer to set a new bed every spring as it is less work to do this than it is to keep the old bed free from weeds.

Cutting Potatoes for Seed.

Mr. J. Burden, of Wells, Vt., gives an interesting account of some experiments he made last Summer in planting cut and uncut potaone row with whole seed, one with one piece to the hill, and another with two pieces in a hill. At digging time the single-piece row yieldea six bushels, the two-piece row, eight bushels; while the row planted with uncut potatoes, produced ten bushels.

These were very marked results, yet, in order to have an experiment of this kind teach all we would like to know about planting cut or uncut potatoes, we ought to know whether the hills were of uniform distance apart in each case, and also whether the pieces were cut to single eyes, or whether ! they were large potatoes cut in two. The whole seed, we believe, was from large, selected potatoes. Now, as prices ruled last season at planting and harvesting time, it might still be a question which seed was the to single eyes should be planted with a great many more hills to the acre, than would be judicious if using large whole seed. If Mr. Birden dropped his single eyes two or three teet apart in the row, we should suspect

that is surrounded with too many difficulties to be answered at once, and for all time.

It has been our aim when discussing the question, rather to study the laws which control the growth of the potato, than to attemp; to lay down infallible rules, as guides for action. If one understands the nature of the plant he is cultivating, he will be better able to ade pt the conditions to each other that may exist at the time. All potatoes are so cheap this spring that these who wish rich soil, and in the very finest state of tilth, so that every piece would start and make an early and strong growth. The potato is like the constitution of some men, able to endure a good deal of abuse, but there is no argument in favor of abusing either.

Value of Maples.

Of the several genera of American shade and ornamental trees, including the caks, elms, maple, and birches, the maples stand first for general value, and are now more planted than any others. One of the most extensive nurserymen lately stated that he sold more trees of the sugar maple than of all other shade trees together. The ease of propagation, and the clear, rich and healtay toliage, gives the maples a prominent advantage. Some brief notes on the leading species, now that planting time is approach. ing, may not be out of place.

The sugar maple, called also rock maple, stands at the head for general popularity. The young trees form handsone shade trees, and as they grow older, if a slight attention is given to the form of the head, they assume a fine shape, with a dense, thick mass of foliage, For timber plantations, they p-siess the value of supplying excellent fuel, and the wood is valuable for various manufacturing purposes, if not exposed to alter. ations of moisture. Unlike some other species of seeds ripen in autumn, at which time they may be sown, or kept till spring in slightly damp (not wet) sand. The respective talents.

young frees will make a growth of a fcot or two the first year, and for timber planta. tions do best on rich upland, but they will not bear a wet subsoil.

The black maple, regarded by some botanists as only a variety of the preceding, but with some characteristics of a distinct species, resembles the sugar maple in the time of ripening its seeds and in affording sugar from the sap. It differs in its larger leaves, with drooping lobes and a slight pubescence beneath, while the general appearance of the foliage is less stiff and more graceful, with a warmer and richer color. The leaves have often messared nine inches in breadth.

The silver map'e is remarkable for its rapid growth wnen young, and is much planted in village streets. The branches are preading, and often drooping, and require some shortening to give a good form; the leaves are silvery white beneath. Like the sugar maple it grows to a large tree, two or three feet in diameter, and sixty or seventy feet bigh. It is less valuable for timber p'antations; the wood, although fine grained, is not durable. The seeds r pen early in the season, and may be at once planted, and will make a good growth the same year.

As with the other maples they should be planted in drills about an inch deep, and covered with fine soil pressed down upon them. The young plants usually require a

light shading from the hot sun. The red or soft maple resembles the preceding in the general appearane of the foliage which is silvery beneath, but the tree is less spreading in growth, and the flowers, which come out in spring before the leaves, are rich crimson in color. It is less rapid in growth than the silver maple. The leaves are sharply cut, and frequently charge to a brilliant in color in autumn before dropping. In its native localities it becomes a large

tree. The seeds ripen early in the season. The ash-leafed maple box-elder of the West, is made into a seperate genus by some botanists. In rich soil its growth is very rapid; when young it is a beautiful tree; and it is specially recommended for timber plantations at the West. Its wood is like that of the silver and rad maples. Its seeds ripen in autumn, and are to be treated like those of the sugar maple.

Among the introduced species are the Norway maple and sycamore maple—the former making a handsome, round-headed tree with broad, smooth. bright green leaves, which appear early in spring and harg later in autumn that those of the sugar maple. The sycamore mayle is a rather coarse-growing tree with stiff branches, and the young trees being slightly tender are sometimes injured by winter. The leaves are whitish and slightly brown beneath. Both of these species r pen their seeds in autumn.

Tacr: are some smaller native species of the maple, among which is the striped maple or moose-wood which sometimes grows twenty or thirty feet high, but is more fr:quently only ten or fifteen feet, and with its str ped bark and dense foliage forms a handsome ornamental tree; and the mountain maple which is a tall shrab, with flowers in dense racemes, and is planted only for orna-

Of the principal native species which wa have mentioned, the silver maple is found growing on the banks of rivers from Maine toes. Three rows, each long enough for 125 | to Georgia, but is more paracularly abunhills, were planted to Birbank seedlings, dantalong the western rivers. The red maple | Severn in the Irish Channel. The St. Halfound mostly in swamps and wet places, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The sugar maple is most abundant north of latitude 40 degrees, and east of the Mississippi, and on mountains further south.

The Welsh Div on Cremation.

Dr. Price, the Welch Druid, having at last successfully conducted the cremation of his dead infant, now announces his intention of erecting a crematorium at Llantrissant. Persons who desire to le cremated or whose executors wish the remains to be so disposed of will be accorded the reout the financial advantages of cremation most economical to plant? Again, seed cut | over other modes of disposing of the dead, and states that all the materials used in the cremation of his son were half a ton of coals, a gal'on of paraffin oil, and 6 penny worth of wood, the total cost being only 8 cirried away the ashes. The fire was so which the body was deposited. Dr. Price argies that the ritual of the Church of Eiglaud points to a period when cremation was the conventional method. What other signification, he asks. can the phrase "ashes to ashes" convey? From India, Spain. Italy, France, London, and all parts of England letters of approval and sympathy have been i received by Dr. Price. An ex-clergyman and a minister are among his correspondents, | found. to whom Dr. Price desires to express his proto experiment with large, whole seed, can found gratitude for the courtesy extended is Longwood, built for Napoleon, and in do so with little extra cest. Our preference | to him. He states that he took his child's | which he spent nearly five years, and finally is for single eyes, if all other conditions are | body on Friday to the place of cremation in | died. The road to Longwood which lies within control, and we would prefer the a cart, accompanied only by a man-servant. several miles from James Town, passes pieces should be cut from large, smooth seed; Dr. Price protests against the inumment of I through some very pretty valleys, where all but if the price was high, we would not ob. ashes of cremated parsors as contrary to the available ground is used for farming ject to those which were just below market | Druidic precedent and as calcu'ated to resize. But in either case we would want the | kindle grief among the survivors of the dead. | very pretty country house, in which Napo-He thinks cramation should be absolute in its disposal of the dead. - London Telegraph

Always Cheerful. People of even temperament are the most companionable. There are some folk who are out of sorts at every hand's turn for no legitimate reason—because the sun has gone under a cloud, because they slep; badly or ate too heartily; but the companionable person makes the best of every situation. She is not fidgety or fussy, and her prejudices are not, as with some, her chief characteris. tics. When she arrives, she brings another atmosphere with her, and common things seen with her eyes, become wonderful. She is a person of ideas, and bestows them with prodigality; she is not so often a wit as the occasion of wit in others, which is a fac more popular being than the mere wit can hope to be; and, although she may only have travelled "a good deal on Cape Cod," yet she has seen and understood more than many who have ransacked Christendom.

".Vhat do circus folks do in winter?" asked a contemporary. The clown devotes the season to gleaning a fresh crop of jokes from the almanacs printed prior to the American Revolution, and occasionally writes for the London comic weeklies; and the "strong man," who splinters rocks with his fist, secures employment in a cheap boarding acquainted with Napoleon during the six house at hammering tough beef. No doubt the others find employment adapted to their

ST. HELENA AS IT IS.

The Home of Napoleon a Harbor for Whalers-French Soldiers Guarding Napoleon's Tomb-The Emperor's Eyes.

If the allied nations of Europe had not in the year 1815 selected the island of S: Helena for the prison of Napoleon, it would today be probably little better known than its sister island, Accension. Yet St. Helena has played a by no means unimportant part in the history of maritime commerce, and though its business is now rapidly declining, it is still of great value to our southern whalers. Lying in the South Atlantic about 2,500 miles to the northwest of the Cape of Good Hope. St. Helena is the harbor most convenient to the whaling grounds There stores and provisions of all kinds can be readily obtained, and in the safe anchorage at James Town repairs to vessels are easily though somewhat expensively made. Everything, even to coal, that may be required for the supply of shipping has to be brought from England, and the price shipowners have to pay is proportionally high. But whalers, who are often away from home for a year or eighteen months, will run short of supplies, and it is no uncommon thing to see the flag of the United States flying at the sterns of five or six brigs or barks at James Town harbor, St. Helena is of volcanic formation, and is in outline an irregular oval about nines miles long, and five miles | birds not found elsewhere. These are a wide at its greatest width. The first Euro- | gray abdavat, with pink breast and bill, quired it by purchase, and nearly fifty years | color, sometimes shading to lighter green ago it was transferred to the exclusive con- and with yellow on the breast. They are trol of the Eaglish Government. The in- | splendid songsters The females are dun habitants number about 5,000, more than | brown. Java sparrows, the first of which half of whom are negros. The latter are probably escaped from some ship, are also aborigines, but the descendants of people | plentiful, and there are a few wild purrots brought from the African coast. When and African birds, Negro boys drive a England was busily engaged in breaking up | brisk trade in selling birds to passengers. the slave trade of the West Coast, St Hel- | The waters of the coast abound with fish of ena was the depot to which the captured all kinds. One known as the albecore is slavers were taken. There are still living | very fine eating and is considered equal to there many negroes who thus escaped the turbot. Attempts have been made to plant horrors of the "middle passage." As is the oysters, but unsuccessfully, probably becase in most English colonies there is very | cause of the heat of the water. Although little prejudice against the black man simply | St. Helena lies well south of the tropics, the on account of his color, and one of the | heat there is often intense, and winter is island's most respected and able merchants | unknown. Consumptive and asthmatic pawas brought there a lad in the hold of a | tients are frequently ordered there by Eagslave ship. St. Helena is controlled by a lish physicians. The island of Ascension, Governor appointed by the Crown and as- | which is about three day's sail to the northsisted by a Council of inhabitants. Its | ward, is much smaller than St. Helena, and value as a supply station diminished so is exclusively an English naval station. The much with the completion of the Suez Canal | ground is entirely Government property, that the home regiment was disbanded and its place supplied by a wing of one of the except by special permit from the Admiral-West India regiments.

When first seen from the ocean the island looks like a collection of lofty, barren, and inaccessible crags, the most striking of which, Diana's Peak, attains an elevation of | speak to either of the others. 5,000 feet. The harbor is almost shut out from view till a narrow opening between two hills nearly a thousand feet high give entrance to a wide roadstead. It is admirably sheltered from storms, and the only danger arises from a peculiar and powerful tidal wave that at intervals of several years springs up without warning and often tears ships from their anchorages. This tidal wave is somewhat similar to the "bore" occasionally observed at the mouth of the ena wave is, however, of greater dimensions. its height having been noted as over ten feet. Far out to sea it has been observed gathering force and height as it advances with startling rapidity and irresistible

James Town is a wide, straggling village. of white houses, with low, projecting roofs and ample verandas, that strongly recall Ind an bungalows. Nearly all the storehouses and important public buildings are built of iron and slate, as within the last thirty years the island has been subjected to the plague of white ants. These insatiable little monsters, who are three or four times as large as quisite facinties. The doctor states that all | the ordinary black ant, are able to speedily his family will be ceremated there. He points | destroy any kind of woodwork. They can honeycomb a big log, till it may be cruched by the pressure of a hand. And yet they do their word from the inside, leaving a thin veneer on the surface, so that their presence is often entirely unsuspected. Large buildings have been brought to ruin by these shillings and two pence. Every vestige of minute pests, and it is no uncommon thing that he used too little seed to obtain a full | the in'ant's body was burnt, and the breeze | to see a chair or a sofa suddenly collapse, and to find that the ants have eater every-The question of whole or cut seed is cne fierce that it melted the iron of the grate on thing but the varnish. They demolish any kind of wook but teak, and through this they bore, with the precision and smoothness of an augur, paths to less hard material. The ravages of these pests, supposed to have been originally brought from one of the East Indian Islands, have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and though large rewards have been offered for the discovery of means to exterminate them, no remedy has been

> The first place the average visitor asks for purposes, and within sight of The Briars, a lean was lodged while Longwood was preparing for him. The latter place is handier to the town, and Napoleon greatly objected to the transfer; but Longwood is nearer the centre of the island, and it was considered advisable to make attempt at rescue or escape as difficult as possible by keeping him far from the coast. The house is sunk in a valley, and is a long, low structure, very much resembling a two-story American summer hotel. Scarcely anything remains in the shape of relics; but the tomb near the house, and lying under weeping willows, is guarded by a French sergeant and two soldiers. The ground was purchased by the French. Under the sarcophagus, which is about three feet high and protected by an iron railing, the body of the great Emperor rested twenty-five years, and until it was taken to its final magnificent tomb in the Invalides. A very near relative of the writer, who was present when the coffin was taken up and opened before the Prince de Joinville, said that the embalming had been done so well, that though the skin had turned parchment hued the outline of the features remained perfect. It was under a tricolor of satin made by some women on the island that the body was, borne to the ship, and each of these la lies was presented by the Prince with a gold bracelet, in the name of the French nation. The same person who witnessed the exhumation became years of his captivity, and declared that he could never meet the ex Emperor's eyes for

till the last so piercing that it seemed to reach into the very soul of the person on whom it was bent. The inhabitants of St. Helena are called

"Yamstocks," because of their fondness for yams-a monstrous variety of the sweet potato. Farming land is so scarce that fresh meat and vegetables, butter and milk command high prices. Such commodities are, in a great measure, brought from Cape Town. The steamers on their homeward trip to England make the passage to James Town in about six days. They do not call on the southward voyage, but make a detour to avoid the trade winds, which blow almost constantly from the Cape. Sailing vessels stopping at St. Helena have first to go far beyond it, and come down with the "trades." It is sometimes very difficult to do this, and an instance is on record, when the East India Company owned the island, and only two supply ships were sent out yearly, that the signal master on Ludder | the lamp to get my home lesson done." Hill reported one of the ships in sight less than thirty days after the date fixed for her departure from England. The vessel did not make the harbor, and the signal man was believed to have made a mistake. Nearly six weeks later the vessel arrived, and an examination of her log showed the correctness of the signal man's report. The intervening time had been spent trying to beat up to catch the traies. St. Helena has no wild animals indigenous to the land, but boasts two kinds of pean nation to make a settlement there was | rather smaller than a sparrow, and the S:. Holland, but the East India Company ac- | Helena canary, which is of a dark green

and no one is allowed to settle or trade there ty. Ascension cannot be a very pleasant place for those who like society. The last time the writer heard from there only three ladies graced it, and not one of these would

CAUSE OF CHRIST'S DEATH.

Occasioned by Rupture of The Heart

Caused by Mental Agony. "Toe most remarkable event in the history of the world was the death of Jesus Christ," said Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt, pastor of the Chambers Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, recently, in beginning a special sermon to the medical stu dents. "Its hidden meanings," he continued, "are transc-ndant and it was, without parallel, the most sublime tragedy ever enacted." The speaker had chosen his text from St. John xxxiv. 19. John, he said stood only a few feet from the Saviour, and subsequently related what he saw. The subject discussed by the speaker was, "What was the physical cause of Christ's death?" Several eminent physicians had devoted years to the study of the question and a book on the subject had been published by Dr. Stroud, of Elinburgh, about thirty-five years ago, in which he ascribed Christ's death to rupture of the heart. During a convention of physicians in Scotland several years ago the deductions arrived at in this book were presented for their consideration, and they were confirmed. There are, the minister said, many cases on record where death has resulted from violent passions of joy or grief. Pliny tells us of a Lacedamonian who fell dead from joy at hearing that his son had won a prize at the Olympian games. The speaker road several opinions on the subject of heart rupture, and continued: "There is no pretense that the spear thrust into the Saviour's side caused death. In fact, he was dead before the wound was received. Christ was crucified at 9 o'clock in the morning, and expired at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or two hours bεfore the centurian dealt the blow with his spear. The crucified generally lived from two to three days, and sometimes as long as five days on the cross. There is no evidence that disease might have caused His death, and no reason to believe that he was not of perfectly sound health. Some have thought that He might have died from exhaustion, but we are told that He was miraculously sustained during His trials. It was not weakness. Some declare that He voluntarily gave up life, but He did not take His life; He simply submitted to the conditions under which H; died. The answer to the question, "Wnat was the physical cause of Christ's death?' is, 'R ipture of the heart caused by mental agony.' Literally, He died of a broken near;" The speaker read ex racts from many letters from eminent physicians giving their opinions on Dr. Stroud's book, and on his deduction as to the death of the Saviour. They all endorsed his conclusion that Christ had died of a ruptured heart.

"John says," continued the speaker "that when the spear was thrust into the Saviour's side forthwith cama there out blood and water." Dr. Hoyt then proceeded to explain this from a medical point of view. H; said that when the spear head punctured the pericar lium the blood and serum from the ruptured heart escaped. H: said that all this was simply a fulfillment of a script. ural prediction, as was the parting of H s raiment and the casting of lots among the sold ers for His vesture.

"But what was this mental auguish that broke our Saviour's heart?" asked the speak. | most intrepid soul with awe and terror. er. "It was not fear of death, for He look. ed toward that with longing. 'If I be lifted up,' He said, 'I will draw all men to M ..' He anticipated death as the consummation of His labors. Reproach hath broken My heart.' He said, and then died. He died for us. The weight of human guilt broke His

"The city undertaker of Palatka, Fla., is a woman." Down South women seen capable more than a second. His glance remained of undertaking almost anything.

AN UNFORTUNATE CHILD.

A Touching Incident from a Louis School-Teachar's Journal.

To-night I saw one of my lads sittings. doors ep, doubled up over his slate, and screwed his head this way and that vain endeavors to avail himself of the of the street-lamp. When I took his out of his hands, I found that the plot is tle man had worked out his sums in spray ing fashion. The light was so very uns tain and his little fingers wers so cold the anything like neatness was out of the one tion, but he stuck gallantly to his patrather, to his doorstep-and grinnerallon his face while I patted him. I asked h what he was doing out on the street on spi a nasty evening, and he replied: "We ain got no candle, sir. Father and mother ha got to sit in the dark, and I came out unde I walked into a better neighborhood, and are the bright lights in pleasant rooms, am heard the laughter of children and the tink of pianes. I thought rather kindly of poor little man sitting with cold finge groping through his sums by the yellow he of the gas. It is a curious kind of tons turvy business altogether. That little be is as bright as bright can be. When I for knew him he was in dire distress because could not read his little book right awar ! explained to him that there were certaining. malities and drudgeries to he gene through year Canton streets present before one could tell what was inside books traordinary rush and exceed and we had great from while he and we had great fun while he was learning his alphabet. He christened the letters by names of his own. The small d he called its population into the "belly in front," and the small b "belly he hind.', And he was charmed when he had become able to tell the difference between d p, b, and q with absolute certainty. pegged the loan of books to take home: he never played, and even when he was walk. ing to and from school he puzzled himse over various "Readers" until he had mistered a'l we had in stock. The lad was fit for anything, but his parents managed to make only about 9 shillings a week at the best of times, so there is not much change for him in the future. I have had to do with lazy boys who needed to be scolded into learning; but this poor little soul-the sor of a coster-monger and a collar-makerwould go without his dinner to get an hour with a new book. Yet I rather fancy will end as a laborer, or something of that sort. The struggle for food will crash am. bition out of him, and very likely by the time he is 20 years of age he will not care for reading even the Sanday newspapers,

The Caravan of the Dead.

We had to cross the Persian desert in it entire length to get to our next station. Tot sil nce of the night becomes, in this wilder ness, don ly oppressive, and as far as the eye of the traveller can reach he will find me paid, even if custom allow spot to repose it upon. Only here and then New Year's eve, for the may be seen piled up columns of sand, driven about by the wind, and gliding from is shelled out. p'ace to place like so many dack spectres. I did not wonder that these shifting shad ows were taken by timid and credulous souls for evil spirits pursued by furies. My compunion seemed to belong to the superstituous class, f r, wrapping his cloak tightly around him, he kept close to the densest part of the caravan, and would not for the

world, so much as glance at the wilderses stretching to the east. It was about midnight when he heard the sound of bells. an l upon my inquiry as to the meaning of this, I was told that a large c ravan which had left an hour earlier than we did, was in foot of us. We accelerated our march in or ler to overtake it. but had hardly come within a hundred pices from it when an intolerable stench, as if of dead bodies, filled the air. The P. raians were aware of the cause of this poisonous stench and hurried silently on; but it went on increasing the further we advanced. I could not restrain my curiosity any longer, but turning to my neares; neighbor, I asked him what this meant, but he curtly rep'ied. betraying, however, great auxiety-"Hurry up, hurry up, this is the caravan of the dead." This information was sufficient to make me urge my wearled beist forward to greater speed, and after a while I reached together with my companions, the caravan. It consisted of about forty animals, horses and mules, under the leadership of three Arabs. The backs of the animals were la den with coffins, and we made every effort to avoid the dread procession: In passing near one of the horsemen who had charge of the caravan, I caught sight of a facwhich was frightful to look at; the eyes and nose were consealed by some wraps, and the rest of his lividly pale face looked histly by the light of the moon. Undaunted by the s ckening a mosphere, I rode up to his side and inquire l about the particulars of his er and. The Arabinformed me that he had been now ten days on the way, and that twenty more would pass in taking the dead bodies to Kerbela, the place where, out o devotion for Hussein, the pious wish to slleep their eternal sleep. The custom prevails all over Parsia; and every person wan can afford it, even if he live in distant Khorassan, makes arrangements to have his remains carried to Kerbela, fn or ler that they may be interred in the soil wherein the beloved Iman Hussein is reposing. It takes some two months before the dead body can reach its place of destination. Oue mule 15 trequently laden with four coffi is, and whilst their conveyance during the winter is comparatively har nless, it is of deadly effect to beast and man alike, in the hear of July in Persia.

At some distance from the caravan of the dead I glanced back at the strange funeral procession. The animals with their sad burden of coffi is hung their heads, seem. ingly trying to bury their nostrils in their breast, whilst the horsemen, keeping a good distance from them, were urging them on to greater speed. It was a spectacle which seen anywhere could not fail to produces profound impression of terror, but seen in the very centre of the desert, at the dead hour of night, in the ghastly illumination of the moon, it could not fail to strike the Arminius Vambery.

It was at the Catearact House in Sions Falls. A son of the E nerald Isle was ush. ered into the dining-room at the dinner hour and the polite steward took hold of the back of the chair to push it into place. The quest looked around suspiciously for a minute, and then said loud enough to be heard all over the room: "By the howly Moses, if yet jerk out that chair from under me I'll krock the whole top of yer head off o' yez"

CHINESE IN THEIR

tow the Advent of a New brated in China-Some Ceremonies-Annua ment of Debts One who has had ample opp

erving the New Year holid his observations into words, during this period all public pended, the mandarins' offi and the scals of office are con custody of his worship's keeps them from her lord's holidays have passed. Dari this period, lasting a whole ness but that of the most u can be transacted. The st ments and dispatches at this be an unheard of improprie tingency arising from urgen is anticipated by stampin sheets, that matters of pres may not suffer from delay. of cases and the execution of would be a profanation month too awful to conten sale jail deliveries are there before the holidays begin, w ing criminals feel sure of a month's respite, and contri morsels of happiness out of During the last few d thoroughfare swarms with sight seers, as if the whole Year's stores have to be clothes bought, or old on 33 and purchases made for Strings of blind beggars a ot vagrant lepers tramp to a easy pathway and occasion passenger as they pass alo streets. The shops and st haggling customers, bent bargains, while salesmen clear off their stock by selli reduced prices. Everywise jingle of money, which amazing rapidity during t busy days. Business m hither and thither, hunting collecting debts, or else try escape the clutches of s creditor-all in a state of ment least the New Year dawn upon disorded lad; scores not yet wiped awa man is naturally impecun hors the idea of carrying ! new year. So scrupulous his old creditors before th year is gone that he will ev at enormous rates of int: demands of the creditor door. Little is the sleep to his eyes that night if it ceases to badger his viction Business is now over-ti a deafening roar of crack. cannon and bombs and a announce that midnight h worship and ceremonies

have begun. For the firs during the year the city a left open throughout the mosphere is heavy with of spent fire-crackers and Every house is brightly l of candles, lamps, and col hang at every door. Cus every adult member of th up the whole night and various exercises and se or least omission of which bring untold serrows an the sluggard's head throu year. In the small hou take place several inter-One of the first New sacrifice to heaven and laid in the hall, upon W huge bowl of rice, five be an equal number of cup plates of oranges and pse chop-sticks complete, and laid upon the dishes. A ers calls forth the elder incense sticks in his han himself in front of the t head three times upon thanks to heaven and ear of the past, and besecch through another year. paper money, which pa smoke and in ashes to explosion of another str concludes this ceremony. of worship of deceased performed before an up fixed to a stand, the up reality two pieces lappi ing some twenty or more ed with peculiar sanc where hovers the spirit cestors. Here, also, rice tea and wine are offered them. Lamps, candles lighted around the altar of the family, in order solemnly prostrates him fore the mystic shrine o fathers. Homage is al way to the household tares and penates have h meats and drinks, there ening din of fre-crael which is to clear the h spirits which have cong the past twelve month benign influences of household during the living elders and rep family next come in for age. Grandparents, uncles and aunts, take while the junior men kneel in lowly reveren

Perhaps the most in all is that which takes temple in every provi almost exact represent ing place in Peking bef in the presence of the Many foreigners obta temple in Canton on N and the writer has v monies on two or thre main building is found throne, approached b scription in raised gil emperor live ten thous sand thousand thou ridors are hung with o

express their dutiful co