JORDAN. VALLEY OF THE

A Visit to Sulphur Springs Known to the Romans 2,000 Years Ago.

At the spot where the Jordan issues from Lake Tiberias there are twe large mounds, a fragment of sea wall, and a causeway on arches which projects into the river, dividing it from the waters of the lake, and suggesting that it may possibly, in ancient times, have formed the approach to a bridge. There is no bridge there now. The river with ruins and reeds, and in a broad swift stream winds its way to the Dead Sea. Tarichæa, built on a site of a Phænician fortress of still older date. Nothing remains alive. but heaps of rubbish covered with broken offers probably a rich field for future excavation. The modern name Kerah signifies in Syriac "Fortress," and its natural position was remarkably strong, as the Jordan, after leaving the lake, takes a sharp bend to the westward and flows almost parallel with it, thus leaving an intervening peninsula on which the town was . ituated. It was defended on the westward by a broad ditch, traces of which still remain, connecting the Jordan with the lake, thus making the paninsula an island appproached only by a causeway,

unusually high, and the Jordan was unfordwe mounted and galloped in a southeasterly | discernible. direction, over a fertile plain, waving at] this season of the year with luxuriant crops. I was so much struck with the fertility and agricultural capacity of this region that I made inquiry as to its ownership, and found that it had bee presented by a former Sulexempt from all taxation. His lands extend to the foothills, where the Yarmuk issues from the mountains of Gilead and Juaian, which we were now approaching. We had ascended these but a little way when a scene burst upon us which surprised and delighted us by

ITS WILD AND UNEXPECTED GRANDEUR.

The Yarmuk here enters the plain of the Jordan on its way to join that river with a yolume of water fully equal to the latter, pouring its swollen torrent between two perfectly perpendicular precipices of basalt. which are about two hundred yards apart and look like some majestic galeway expressly designed by nature to afford the river a fitting outlet to the plain after its wild course through the mountains.

On each side of these cliffs the country swells back abruptly to a height of 1 700 feet above the stream. At their base, here and there. the limestone or basalt rock, for the two formations are curiously intermixed, crops out sharply, forming terraces with precipitous sides. The more distant summits are fringed with oak forests. The general effect of the landscape as you first burst upon it after leaving the Jordan valley is in the highest degree impressive. The path, gradually ascending, winds along the eige of cliffs, rising to a sheer height of 300 lect from the terrent which foams beneath. We are so close to their margin on the right that it makes us siddy to look down, while on the left hand, grassy slopes, covered with wild flowers, rise to the base of other cliffs above us. For an hour we wind along these dizzy ledges., In one place I observed a hundred feet of limestone superimposed upon two hundred of basalt, the whole forming a black and white precipice very remarkable to look upon. In fact, my further investigations of this valley of the Yarmuk, some portion of which, I believe, we were the first to explore, have convinced me | inside. that it affords finer scenery than is to be until now almost entirely unknown. Where the valley opened a little we saw beneath us a small plain, almost encircled by the river, sender. and on it about twenty Bedouin tonts. Our unexpected and novel appearance on the lovely little ring set in pearls, with "Our cliff above evidently caused some little stir | pet" marked on the inner circle. and amaziment, but they were too far beon to a point where the path suddenly walls of black basalt making a very steep on it. descent for loaded mules, and one not a together pleasant for mounted men. It had objects for which I had undertaken the discernible with a microscope, however.

bushes, was a long pool of bluish-gray water in marked contrast with the yellow stream. Above it floated a very light mist, or rather haze. Following with the eye a little stream of the same colored water which entered it, a little shaver a ring, so I got one. Hello, past a primitive mill, I saw that it de- | sis. what's the matter!" bouched from another pond similar in color, the hot sulphur springs of Amatha, celebrated by Eusebius as being much frequent- | baby. ed in the time of the Romans, and famous for their healing qualities. We soon reached its margin, add, dismounting, tether our horses under the shade of a large tree, and stretching ourselves for a rest after our ride, preparatory to a slight repast and a more minute investigation of the springs and the ruins by which they are surrounded. Our nostrils were regaled by a strong odor of dow. rotten eggs, which left no doubt in our minds as to the quality of the waters by which we were surrounded. We were here at a depression of 550 feet below the surface of the sea, but the climate, which must be

INTOLERABLY HOT IN SUMMER, was at this time of year delightful. Ws were soon sufficiently rested to scramble first down to the pool, only a few yards below us, which was about fiety yards long by thirty broad, and apparently five or six feet deep. The temperature was 98°, and the taste of the water very strongly sulphurons. Thea we ascended a mound behind, covered with ruins, consisting principally of fragments of columns, carved stone seats, and drafted blocks which had been used for building purposes. Immediately behind this mound was an extensive ruin, consisting of three arches in a fair state of preserva tion. Some of the arches were 15 or 26 feet

is at this day the only frequented spring. This is a circular pool. Part of the old masonry which enclosed it still remains. The pool is about 25 feet wide, with a temperature so high that I found it impossible to keep my hand in it. To my great aston. ishment, and to theus also when they saw me suddenly appear, four or five Aral's were bathing in it. How their bodies could support the heat was to me a mystery. They did not support it long. They were no sconer in than out, their bodies looked as much like lobsters as the complexion of their skin would permit. They laughed and inswirls round the arches, which are choked | vited me to join them. One or two were stretched full length on the identical stone slabs under the building on which doubtless Here, in old time, stood the Roman city of | 2,000 years ago the bathers of that date used to repose after having been half boiled

This spring must be of immense volume pottery, and fragments of sculpture; but it | to judge by the size of the torrent which gushed from it, and which was crossed on stepping stones, flowing away in what would be considered a good sized trout stream, to mingle its waters with the Yarmuk after a course of a few hundred yards. We determined when our tents arrived to pitch them near this spring on the brink of another stream which flowed in from the eastward, and which, though slightly sulphurous was drinkable. Indeed, we do not object to tak. ing in a moderate amount of this wholesome medicament into our organisms. We found another strong spring, not quite so hot as Josephus mentions Tarichæa as having the one in use, a little above our tents, so been a important military post in the wars | that there is no lack of water. Indeed, I of his time. When I visited it the lake was | doubt whether sulphur springs of so much volume exist anywhere else in the world. able, so we were obliged to ferry over, swim- | Not far from this, with its back to another ming our horses and mules a distance of 70 | mound, were the ruins of an old Roman or 80 yards across the rapid current. Then | theatre, some of the rows of seats at 11 clearly | month.

These springs are situated on a plain about a mile long and a half a mile broad, semicircular in shape, the chord of the are consisting of a fine basalt precipice, from which it slopes gradually to the river, which forms the bow. It is watered by a good tan to one of the principal Bedouin sheiks | fresh water spring, which rushes from the of this Eastern country, and that he was | base of the cliffs. The hot sulphur stream which issues from the pool we first visited turns a mill and then flows into the long oblong pond I first saw from above. Here, after the exertions of the day, I determined to bathe. I never enjoyed a swim more than the one in this soft sulphur water, with a temperature of 96°. The pool was about one hundred yards long and ten wide, and out of my depth nearly throughout its length. The rocks upon which I could sit comfortably up to my neck where the stream entered the pool were covered with a heavy white deposit. The sensation afterward was one of delicious languar; but my full enjoyment of the bath was a little maried by the tact that I had to walk a quarter of a mile talk on my way to the mill r, the solitary resident of this louely but enchanting spot, and fred to induce him to descrt the mill, of which he was the guardian, and act a. my guide up the river on the following day, but he was either too conscientions, too lazy, or too ignorant-I suspect the later, as I found by experience thas all the information he gave me of a topographical nature was err neous. It was, therefore, with a pleasing sense of anticipation that we retired to rest, determined to trust to our own geographical instincts alone for our proposed exploration.

Ringing the Baby.

There is one young couple in Toronto who are ready to open an exchange where they may get rid of some superfluous jewellery they have on hand, or, rather, haven't on hand, because the hand is quite too small for the jewellery. There is a new laby in the amily and before it was a week old they received a small box from California, and upon opening it found a tiny gold ring with "Welcome, little stranger," engraved on the

"It's much too large for the taby and not found in any other part of Palestine. It is quite large enough to fit me," and the astonishing that it should have remained | young mother, plaintively; but on the principle that it would keep she put it away, and dictated a letter of thanks to the

The next day the baby's aunt sent it a

Then its grandmother sent a ring made low us to communicate with, so we pushed out of a piece of gold found in dear grandpa's pocket after his death, and it had plunged down by a series of steps between | two sets of initials and a Bible text inscribed

But the next ring was from a school friend, and was a wide band of gold with a the advantage of bringing us soon to the | quarter dollar bangle hung by a ciny chain, bottem, however, but not before my eyes | and the sentiment "Of such is the kingdom were gladdened by the sight of one of the of Heaven," was condensed into it, quite

Then the baby's uncle got home from New At my feet, and separated from the river | York, and when he had kissed the new by a narrow strip of land covered with arrival he took something out of his vest pocket:

"I couldn't see a thing to get the kid except this," he said, as he opened a tiny box. "I knew nobody would think of giving such

The young mother had fainted. But way to the Pacific Coast to see that blessed

"Not a ring on her dear, sweet little lands," said the old lady, severely; "Aunty Lishy didn't forget her tootsey wootsey. And she slipped a cameo circlet on the small red finger. It had a Greek word engraved on it which means "Hope." "There's the postman's ring," said the

ntise one cay as she looked out of the win-"He's brn ing another off-ring to the

baby; I know it;" said the pale young

But they carry them to another room now, where they are numbered, sorted out and put away iu regular order, shining mementoes of the awful want of originality, which is usually possessed by the friends of a first

Most bells were originally feminine, now the two or three called by Christian names in England are masculine. The most celebrated, Great Tom, at Oxford, was originally named Mary. Tresham, the Vice Chancellor of the period, writes: "Oh, beautiful Mary, how musically she sounds." She has done little to belie this reputation since she became Tom. Once only, in the year 1880. Tom got into disgrace by a series of incontinent strikings which greatly alarmed the high, and enclosed a semicircular space or undergraduates, who were divided in opinhall for bathers. On the other side was a ion as to "whether there was an earthquake, contemplated, and which, though somewhat vaulted building which partly enclosed what | the Dean was dead, or the college on fire."

THE WORLD OVER.

Steamships-Cure for Heart Disease—Balaclaya—The Tricycle in England—Another Great Tunnel—&c., &c.

In the English northeastern ports 137

ocean steamships are idle. The Prince Imperial of Austria speaks, it is asserted, every dialect known in the Aus-

trian dominions, except Turkish. Within two months the House of Lords has had two Roman Catholic accessionsthe Earl of Abingdon and Lord North, both converts.

The health record of Cincinnati is report ed to have greatly improved since the flood cleansed the unwholesome districts.

It is thought probable that the late Duke of Buccleuch has made a considerable division of his vast estates. One of \$50,000 a year he has given to his second son abso-

Many mouths ago the medical press was crowded with articles to show the action of a so called new remedy in heart diseaseextract of lily of the valley. But a bookworm in Rome finds that the remedy was highly esteemed in Germany for the same malady prior to the year 1821.

A correspondent, writing to Naturen, states that the past winter has been remarkable for the differences in climate observed within short distances in Norway. For instance, while at Coristiania the ice was from ten inches to twelve inches thick last January, at Stovanger the thermometer fell to freezing point only once during the whole

The Rev. D.: Wright, a distinguished A M. of Trinity College, Dablin, has created some sensation by an article in which he says that many of the fellows of that university do not believe in divine revelation or the existence of a personal God. Several are, at the best, agnostics, if not atheists. There is no way for disciplining either a fellow or professor for erroneous views, and so it is a propaganda of skepticism.

There is a controversy as to whether an eagle will sit on a limb and let himself become encased in ice. Edward P. Roe related an instance of that kind, and his accuracy was questioned. John Holder now tells how, at Bloomington, Itl., he had an eagle brought to him covered by ice so complete ly that it could not move legs or wings, fell from the tree on which it had perched, and was captured by a boy.

Balaclava, although its name will be ever famous in history as associated with the famous light cavalry charge, has hitherto remained an unimportant town. It is, howback to the tents after sari. I had a long | ever, now beginning to develop resources, and bids fair to become a fashionable resort for invalids. A medical commission visiting it last summer has reported very favorably on its sheltered position and climate.

> The sale of the Hamilton library realized £12 907, which added to the Beckford total, makes £86 458 (\$432,270) for the Hamilton Palace libraries. The disposal of these libraries occupied forty-eight days, extended over nearly two years. It is understood that the German Government paid £100,000 for the Hamilton MSS, which were sold by private contract.

> A young and well-known English nobleman is the owner of thirty-five cabs and seventy horses in London. The hansoms may be recognised by their snart appearance and the letters S. T. under the driver's box. There was a great probability the other day of his lordship appearing as a defendant, owing to one of his cabs having come into collision with a private owner's vehicle, but the spectacle of the noble lord in a London county court has been obviated by a compro-

From a French state paper, bately brought | choose. to light, it appears that in 1770 the following Parliamentary decree was solemnly passed and duly registered under King Louis XV.: "Whosoever, by means of red or white paint, perfumes, essences, artificial teeth, false hair, cotton, wool, iron corsets, hoops, shoes with high heels, or false hips, shall seek to entice into the bands of marriage any male subject of his Majesty, shall be prosecuted for wichcraft, and declared incapable of matrimony."

L'dies' handkerchiefs this season in Paris match the gown, so that if your gown is m de of a material with a design of rosebude, or trimmed with resebud embroidery, you should have a handkerchief with a rosebud border. If your gown is brown tweed your handkerchief should have a brown border, and if your dress is made of striped material your handkerchief should have a border striped to match. The latest novelties in men's handkerchiefs have a border of little red or black devils in grotesque attitudes.

In England 50 miles have been covered in 3 hours 27 minutes on a tricycle, and the 100 miles between Bath and London have been ridden in 8 hours 18 minutes on a bicycle. A mile has been ridden in 2 minutes 31 2-5 seconds; 10 miles in 29 minutes 30 2-5 seconds; 20 miles in 59 minutes 58 3.5 seconds, and 100 miles in 5 hours 50 minutes and evidently its source, and to this our | they restered her in time to see her dear old | 5 3 5 seconds. The other day, a very windy path was conducting us. It was the first of Aunt Letitia, who had stopped over on her one, a veteran of 77 role 53 miles in 5 hours, and a man and his wife rode 117 miles in 12 hours to show what they could do.

The new kind of gunpowder lately introduced by M. Himly is superior to all others now in use, in the ease and rapidity of its production and the entire absence of danger in the processes of manufacture. Its freedom from any hygroscopic qualities is also evident from the fact that 100 grams of the article, exposed to damp weather for some four days in an open window, showed no gain of weight, with a delicate balance. It | ing abode. Usually it is sheltered with is two and ond-half times more powerful than common powder, and there is but a ing banyans. The walls are of clayer wood very slight residue. Another advantage is the slight amount of smoke given off, and this, as contrasted with that from nitro-explosives, is totally innocuous.

The preliminary surveys for the great Simpion Tunnel have now been definitely accomplished by a Commission of experts, the result being a report adverse to any operations being undertaked on the rout. suggested, in view of the extreme heat like. ly to be encountered in the interior of the vast mountain-the normal temperature of the same being estimated at nearly ninetyeight degrees-during the process of construction. In other respects, however, it is admitted that the geological conditions are quite as favorable as those of St. Gothard. They propose, under these circumstances, a line slightly different from that originally longer than the first, would reduce the tem.

perature to about eighty-six degress, and would afford better opportunities also fo the required ventilation.

Darwin writes that he created immense excitement once in a monkey cage in the London %30 by bringing a stuffed snake there. Three species of cercopithecus were the most alarmed. They darted about their cages and uttered sharp cries of danger, which were understood by the other monkeys. He then placed it in the ground in one of the larger compartments. After a time all the monkeys collected round it in a large circle, and, staring intent'y, presented a most ludicrous appearance. They became extremely nervous, so that when a wooden ball with which they were familiar as a plaything was accidentally moved in the straw under which it was hidden they all instantly leaped away.

Several of the French newspapers publish extracts from a paper by M. A. Milne Edwards, the eminent naturalist, on the gorilla in the Jardin des Plantes. He has made a lengthened study of this ape, and the description he gave of him was very much the reverse of favorable. The chimpanzee and orange outang were, he declared in comperison with the gorilla, models of sweetness and amiability. He never gave his keeper the least mark of affection; he never permitted himself to be touched with. out manifesting the utmost repugnance to the familiarity, and, in general, a bite was the return he made for a caress. He would not play with the other apes nor tolerate them in his neighbourhood. M. Milne Edwards concided by ranking the gorilla in in England, that, owing to the impoint of intelligence, a long way below any | ments lately made in the manufact of the other anthropoid apes. The gorilla coke, the yield of the latter, per ton of has recently died-killed, one wag says, by has been increased from about sing M. Milne Edward's article.

The national monument at Washington, when finished, will be the loftiest structure in the world, by about thirty feet The towers of the cathedral at Cologne, just finish. ed, have a height of 524 feet and 11 inches; tower of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, 473 feet 1 inch; cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, 469 feet in a word, a reduction in the cost of the 2 inches; cathedral spire at Strasburg. 465 feet 11 inches; pyramid of Cheops, 449 feet 1 5 inches; tower of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 443 feet 19 inches; cathedral spire at Freiburg, 410 feet 1 inch; cathedral of Antwerp, 404 feet 10 inches; cathedral of Florence, 390 feet 5 inches; St. Paul's, London, 465 feet 1 inch; cathedral tower at Magdeburg, 339 feet 11 inches; tower of the new votive church at Vienna, 314 feet 11 inches; tower of the Rathhaus at Berlin, 288 feet 8 inches; towers of Notre Dame, Paris. 232 feet 11 inches. Of American structures, the Washington monument, Baltimore, is 210 feet; Bunker Hill monument, 225 feet; Trinity horses. Church, New York, 284 feet; St. Patric's Cathedral, New York, to be 360 feet.

----Suggestions to Independent Voters.

In an article on "The Use and Abuse of Parties," in the June Century, the Rev. D: Washington Gladden in conclusion says of parties: "What, then, is the duty of intelligant and patriot'c men respecting them? To this question various answers are given. "1. Keep out of political life. It is hopelessly corrupt. You can do nothing to pu-

rify it. Lat it alone. "This is the argument of despair, lightly urged by many frivulous and faithless souls, but not to be entertained by any patriot.

'2. Vote always, but belong to no party. Join the unorganized mob of Independents; take your place on what Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., calls 'ta: centre of the tilting-board,' and put your votes in every election where they will do the most good -voting always for the best men, or, at any rate, against the worst rascals.

'This is a comfortable way of doing polit ical duty; the practical difficulty is in determining which rascal is the worst. Both are sometimes so bad that it is hird to

'2 Maintain a loose relation to one party or the other, but take no part in the primary meetings, and bolt when they offer you bad candidates or bad messures. The theory is that in this semi-attached condition you will influence somewhat the nominations; that the party managers will be think. ing of you when they make up the ticket.

"This, too, is apt to leave the voter simply a choice of two evils. The gentlemen left by you in charge of the primary meet. ings are not sure to think of you, and if they do, they console themselves with the refl clien that the other fellows will probably nominate a worse man than theirs.

'4. Join one party of the other. Go into the caucuses, if you can get in. Take your pluck and your independence along with you. Tell the gentlemen in charge that you are interested in the success of the party, and that you want to help keep it in a shape ia which it will deserve to succeed. Give them distinctly to understand that while you ask nothing for yourself, you intend to take a hand in shaping the party po'icy and in making the nominations; and that you will be guided in all this by a supreme regard for nationa! interests rather than personal interests. If, in spite of your procests, they make bad nominations, bolt the nominations, and return to the charge the next time, taking with you as many as you can of your well-intentioned neighbors. If you preserve your temper, and use reason, and keep standing up for men and things that are honest and of good report, peradventure they will listen to you at length, and you may succeed in lifting up the standards and in purifying party management. "This last method appears to me by far

the wisest one."

The Chinese Farmhouse.

The Chinese fermhouse is a curious-look groves of leather; bamboo and thick-spread. and the interior of the house consists of one main room extending from the flor to the tiled roof, with closet looking apartments in the corners for sleeping rooms. There is a sliding window on the roof, made of cut oyster shells ar aaged in rows, while the side windows are mere wooden shutters. The floor is the tace carsh where at nightfull there oiten gathere together a miscellaneous family of dirty ch ldren, fowls, ducks, pigeons and a litter of pigs, all living together in happy hermony. In some districts infested by maranding bands, houses are strongly for sified with high walls, containing apertures for firearms and protected by a moat crossed by a rade drawtridge. With grain, swine and a well under his roof, the farmer and his men might hold out against a year's siege.

The coral insect is a great reef-former,

SCIENTIFIC.

Becz be or naphtha will remon from paint without removing the wased quickly and carefully.

A new process in abos making do with the tall towers. A strong con air is force i on the lead as it folks in water. Leather chair-seats may be revis

rubbing them with well beaten white Leather bindings of books may, cleansed by this method. White bindings should be washed with a with nel saturated with sospsuds. A tool a ter it has lein o gel al so hardened or tempered that it will want to come to the fire again utt. word down that it requires reforging saves the time lost in a second har

and it avoids the damage always

the cutt og power by rehardening forging. A writer in a coat importry journal. "I discovered many yers ago, toa; could be made to last oager than iros; ground, but thought the process 80 s that it was not well to make a stir ale Posts of any wood can be prepared in than two ceats apiece. This is the Taxe bo led linseed oil and stir in tol coal to the coasistency of paint. Pot. of this over the timber, and there is man that will live to see it rot.

It appears from a recent s'alement. by one of the most extensive ir in hosphate is added—the fi cent. to seventy-five and seventy seve cent. At the same time that the view coke has been thus increased, the b ducers have been utilized to the enseven gallons of tar and thirty gallous moniacal liquors per ton of coal. It vance in the utilizat ono by products a duction of iren.

Granulated cork is an excellent no. ductor of heat, and is on this account: desirable material in the constructions frigerator cars. It is also used in the of passenger cars as a "desdener" i noise of the running gear. It is my running the scraps in a cork factory to a mill which reduces them to a coarse; der. The manufacturers, Armstrong ers & Co., of Pittsburg, make several of it per day, for which there is a resh mana from car builders and refrige manufacturers, and also for the filling

Paper bottles are now made or an scale in Germany and Austra. The must be well sized. The following is to be a good receipt for the paper: tion is made in foreign par a of rags, forty of straw, fifty of be wood pulp. The paper is impregnated termilk dauly throughou coated on bot a sides with sixty partid fibrinated fresh blood, thirty-five pure lime powder, five parts sulphate of alm story manner." After drying, ten or twelve rolled large rrespondent of the Prac coated again, placed over each other, a mat in cutting up some d then placed in heated moulds The album apple trees he dislodge in the blood forms a combination of p sure with the lime which is perfectly a against spirits, etc. The bottles are a rees ought not to be left in in two pieces, which are joined afterwine as breeding places for

A Hard Glove Fight Between Two English Gevernment is se

Ben ath a sign, over the door of one c busiest establishments in Lewiston, a ra in the wall has formed one of the snug cultivation, and pronounce retreat for a bird or beast imaginable winter s'orms beat down the recess III wall has been secure in its protection. rains trouble not its quiet, and the sun look in in springtime. more of nests have been built there. A geny of English sparrows bar, after uncon ed struggles with the original dweller, the lands by right of conquest, and now habit its domains. Over the sign op m windows of an office. One sits by the of windows and sees all the doings of the is paltry fancier, who believe ily of bris. Their battle of conquest a pf ensilage for fowls during recently fought. Hastings bloody held it does not pay to consti partially re-enacted. It was about 10 o'cine we it in. He uses old but A sparrow or two wer: losting aroun a barrels, or molasses hog house, when a dozen or more intriders at the prop el down on the iron rods of the a wning: a sinks them under groun signs, and began to make inpuble. It were running things when re enforcement from a lawn, make the of the home birls began to arrive. The gras ve, thick-headed English span papers have recommen plumed his feathers, and all the sickel and field seeds by place details of war followed. The uprogram layers of damp cotton, the specta ors to the window. The hos na sunny place in a ro br s fought off the in raders. Toes of ery severe test. Seeds down in increased numbers, and the in gin vitality would gern ers fled. Two birds in the thickest of avorable circumstances. fight flew up and down, and up and down, bowever, if they we again. A gentleman on the walk bell where they are ordina held out his hands, and the pirds settled is possible that they w his out-stretched palms and fought stants that would stand After the intruders had been routed to if they did. were expressions of joy in the nest. English sparrow is nothing if nota ng

Brides for French Convicts.

A cargo of human freight left France, other day. Each year one of the general in spring. His argument spectore of prisons visits the six central periods of treatment is, that tentiaries where wo nen servants are servants are servants are servants their time to ask for volunteers to 80. New Ca edo na at wives for convicts strike short distance to send the out sencences in trat penal coopy. wo nen who a swered this app a were had to flow to the tops ped the other day fron Bordeaux, and she ld circulate so slowly they arrive in New Caledonia they will by drying up. divided between the two religious es all chokes have been grownerts, one at Norman and the other all years at the Michigan ral The convicts of the first-class-its. The The Michiga k. The Convicts of the first-class—It at the Michigan Those who have distinguished ihemselved to have a small patch of conduct and who are a cordingly to have a small patch rewarded by land grants—are informed the arrival of the women. Those who is to have a small patch lowed to harvest the result of get macried and the wide were and design to get macried. Or who are wide were and design to get macried and the North Roll of the crop is the conduct to harvest the result of get macried. to get married, go to Noamea or to Boundary, since it requires I where they are a lowed to make their chor among the women. Of course, they are furnished in the group locued to make a choice, not are the work do not please them. The aut orities in the factor of the f duce the men and women to each other at d with the allow them to art as they please.

Daring the last century a more rapid more curious system was in force. the women arrived they, with the men, me drawn up in lines tacing each other. name of a man was called and then there of a woman, and when the list had been of ed over, the coaples thus raired were once married.

Lewiston has an Ald. Wagg. end of committees is the place for him

AGRICULTURAL

Poultry Manure. sor Voelker, the agricultur, Royal Agricultural Societ ys in relation to poultry n gard to the application o the least expensive and be

is to mix it with dry ea h like into a composit. M wice the quantity of dry of this kind, it will soon h fairly dry and powdery may be readily sown bro he drill, and found very every kind of garden v ot crops, such as turnips &c., it should be mixed to a powdery state, with of superphosphate, and the in at the rate of 500 pour making it into compost v adgment, quicklime shoul with it, for its effect would he ammonia, the most of wh and be lost. On the other h nly no harm, but a positi mixing it with soot. In t the next best thing is to I laster, to which a small o will effectually prevent the monia. A mixture of two p and one part superphosphi readiness to mix with dung for the purpose of ess of moisture, and thus for educed to a dry and fria parts of fresh chicken manu the preceding mixture and superphosphates, if l or a few days and turn during the time, and th a screen or sieve, will b efficacious when applied

AGRICULTURAL ITE cent autopey upon a valual port, Ct., revealed toat en caused by pieces of zin

six to eight hundred pou

swed from the lining of allowed. rrespondent of the Wester says a teaspoonful of sa in a gallon of water and t to the grape vines, will of the rose bug. This rea

ry where each horse gets a stem has been continued a and "found to answe

which had found loage and roots, and is now con be immediately consigned

g the cultivation of forests pwitz of Copenhagen, one horities on the subject, and studied its aday ost favorable countries

growth of timher. essor E. M. Shelton, Fa-Kansas Agricultural d three or four distinct and studied them caref years. When asked which that he would be "sorel

Each has sterling point: ng weaknesses.

cort clover, rye, and tend

A. Goodman, Secretary of Horticultural Society, trees injured by cold we by acting on the rule t e is injured the more it This should be done before the tree will recover, pr eased wood. On the o

furnishes succulent tood hen it is most needed, a d with the result of this e is enlarging the arti

The Care of She it in sheep husbandry n and judicious feed out in every part o this is done, so far from bubtful if any other a In Ragland, it has been worth \$300 to \$500 per more profitably kept any other stock. Dai

off much mo