nty men are being introduced in the nhandle (Penn.) mines. he largest shaving ever made by a working machine is forty-two hes wide, seventeen feet long, and of

form thickness. Terss will soon abound with cotton la says a San Antonio paper, which chronicles the erection of a mill at verside, at a cost of \$30,000.

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Black walnut sawdust, mixed with lind gum, is molded into ornamentation farniture, and is as handsome and redurable thantcarved wood.

pound of very fine steel wire to make ch springs of is worth about \$4; this make 17,000 springs, worth \$7,000. mall articles may thus be plated with es: dip the pleces in a solution of six ms sulphate of copper and six grams oride of tin dissolved in one liter of

way has been discovered by which ble may be saturated with a certain there is the state of markle and then head upon a block of marble and then in as many slabs bearing the imprint ne sees fit to have the block sawed in-The process is called "Endolithy." w mill waste is carbon zed in kilns not in heaps, at Boxholm, Sweden. charcoal thus produced does well, the pigs find n mixed with some charcoal made natural wood, for forge fires, but is so well adapted for blast furnaces. compared with open heaps, kilns have advantages of lower working cost, of er vield, the charcoal being cleaner freer from dust, and of more easily lucted carbon zarion, the weather not

> good fire proof cement can be formed on filings 140 parts, hydraulic lime 20 s, quartz sand 25 parce, sal ammoniac rts, and enough of vinegar to make a A similar cement consists of iron gs 180 parts, lime 45 parts, and comsalt 5 parts, converted into a paste strong vinegar, as in the former re-In either case the cement after it plied should be dried slowly, and must effectly firm before it is subjected to

improved lead headed nail for use oring on corrugated iron roofs has n a jungle of the appearance in the market. The k of the nail is round and sufficiently pas the point to enter the wood readand may be driven home in the usual The nead flattens under the blows ehammer, or a punch may be used ity of bronze h will give it a conical head. The f a railway co of the head comes in contact with the orkood of Tration in such a way as to lessen the a, a short ce of leaking.

together in al ere are no hod carriers in Germany. et below the gare passed from hand to hand. The the surrous rup the brick ayers are, the more separated with are required to tess the bricks. Two uped in bur a story is about the average, with being quite in the more to lead from the front of the , apart from ing to the place where the bricks are about one and. One may sometimes see three ads being this on the ground, eight on the front and the en building, and five on the top, makeye; those inteen men, through whose hands metres (214 brick passed before it reached its ce of the rin of destination.

nament, and Pittsburgh writer makes the asserded for a per that in fifty years, or perhaps in half and appear time, coal will not be carried from nnces and he nines to its place of destination in and three-io but only its actual heat energy will inches, do maperted, and that by wire, a process ny opinion, he says, can be accomplished by have been for the coal into heat, the heat inny, chiefly it tion, and the motion into electricity; in graves, age battery at Cincinnati would take tion that as fast as generated at the mines, ned for person this battery it could be taken suggested onverted back into motion and heat, ience of person means of electric

means of electricity the most attraceather surfaces are now completely hich have ted. The leather which it is desired me owner buitate is first well cleaned and coated graphite, as in electro-plating ed to re-disc er article. It is then covered in a r bath, the tank of which is large th to easily receive a skin of any size. namo-electric machine generating a ful current furnishes the electricity. opper is deposited upon the coated ce of the hide to a thickness of oneenth to one-eighth of an inch. The thus formed reproduces, but reversvery mark and minute vein of the a, so that a print taken from it is an

ublic opinion let of Ancient and Modern Times.

eancient Greeks and Romans used cholic liquor, t being unknown to in reffie, nor tea, nor chocolate ngar, nor even butter, for Galen tells the had never seen butter but once life. They were ignorant of the er number of our tropical spices, as nutmeg, mace, ginger, Jamaica r, curry, pimento. They used er buckwheat, nor French beans, aize, nor tomatoes, spinnach, nor tapioca, arrow-root, nor pumpkins, h, potato, or its varieties; not even mmon, but a sort of marsh grown not many of our fruits, as the e, tamarind. On the contrary, they betances which we now neglect hallow, the herb, ox tongue, the the lupin. They liked the of wild asses, dogs, the dormouse,

day school Teacher—" What is the ng of the words 'Quench not the Bright Boy _.. Papa says it don't put in any water."

served in the arsenal of . Venice there is a key of which the following singular tra-

About the year 1600 day of these danger ous most in whom attraordinary telement only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamoured of the daughter of an ancient house aready affianced to another. He demanded her hand in marriage, and was of course rejected. Enraged at this, he studied how to be reverged. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned round with littled:fficulty; when turned, it discovered a spring, which, on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle fineness that it entered into the flesh and buried itself there without leaving external trace. Tebaldo waited in disguise at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel unperceived into the breast of the bridegroom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but, seized with a sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his house amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was all the skill of the physicians, who could not discover the cause of this strange illness; and in a few days he died. Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal. They, too, perished miserably in a few days. The alarm which these deaths-which appeared almost miraculous—occasioned excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates: and when, on close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, terror was universal; every one feared for his own life. The maiden thus cruelly orphaned had passed the first months of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak with her at the grate. The face of the foreigner had been ever displeasing to her; but since the death of all those most dear to her it had become quite odious, and her reply was most decidedly in the negative. Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the grate, and succeeded. The obscurity of the place prevented his movement being observed. On her return to her room, the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and, uncovering it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance—taught by the past—wasted no time in conjecture, but, cutting deep into the wounded part, extract_d the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the young lady. The State inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebald? to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was care-

Story of a Ghost.

fully searched, the infamous invention

discovered, and he perished on the gibbet.

Vordac narrates in his memoirs that during a visit to Italy he was in the town of Plaisance, and went to pass a night at an hostelry, in which the landlord's mother died the preceding evening. The land lord having sent one of his servants to fetch some linen from the room of the deceased, the valet shrieked on his return that he had seen his mistress, and that she had come back and was now lying on her bad. A less chicken hearted servant was sent, but he returned with the same tale. The master of the lodging-house then went himself, accompanied by a valet, to ascertain the truthfulness of their statements. Whenever he came downstairs he cried to his lodgers, "Yes, gen tlemen, it is my poor mother, Stephans Hanna; but I have not had the courage to go and speak to her." Vordac then took a torch, and motioning to a churchman that was present, said—" Let us go, monsieur." "I wish very much," replied the clergyman, "provided you go first. Then the whole household wanted to join the party. When they entered the chamber and pulled aside the curtains, Vordac saw the form of an old woman, black and wrinkled, with the hair done up very neatly, and that put on the most ludicrous faces. When the landlord drew near to ed he was in very deed his mother, he said, "Yes, it is my poor mother." The valets all declared the same thing. Said Vordac then to the ecclesiastic, "You are | tics of the last war in which Russia took a priest; go and speak to her." The priest advanced to question the dead, and at the same time threw some holy water on its face. The ghost feeling itself somewhat moistened, leaped on the clergyman's shoulders and bit him, at sight of which everybody fled. During the scuffle with the priest Vordac saw the head-dress tumble down, when, lo! the ghost became suddenly transformed into a veritable monkey. - [From Foreign Literature.

> A young man asked a lady of his affections, the other evening, how she liked the look of his new standing collar. After critically surveying him and the collar, she replied: "Very nice, indeed. It looks like a whitewashed fence around a lunatic asglum."

A stranger in Austin met Uncle/ Mose and asked him : "Where does Colonel Yerger reside?" "He libs out dar on Austin avenue somewhers." "What is the number of the house?" " Huh! You finds the number on de dore. Don't yer | war, whoever conquers, will be the ending know how ter read yit?"

the climate of Persia is warm and dry For nine months no rain falls, and scar ce those who have enjoyed it are very well attorney at Helena, M. T., in 1882. In able and stormy climate of Europe, and

especially that of America. It is delightful never to be oblight to make calculations as the the washer or to be disappointed by seeing a sterm come when one has promised himself a picnic. It is true that the temperature of Persia | that devilish ingenuity could suggest or is very warm in summer, but the natives invent, and you may get a faint idea of do not seem to mind it, while the Euroof the mountains. Nine miles from Teheran hands. In November, 1882, is a group of charming villages, over fivethousand feet above the sea, and one thousand three hundred feet above Teheran. Directly behind these villages soars the sia, to the great height of thirteen thou more credit, he transferred his valusand feet.

with snow, which melting, flows down to streets of Teheran, he can see this magnificent range rising above the roofs of the city. A little east is Demavend, the great mountain of Persia. It is a regular cone, twenty thousand feet high, looking like a mighty pyramid. When illuminated by the setting sun, the snows of Demayend take a lovely rose tint. After one has lived at Teheran a few months he becomes very much attached to this grand old peak, and learns to look for it whenever he leaves the house.

The climate of Persia naturally makes life there an out-of-door existence. In the cool weather the people may put on furs or woollen outer coverings, but work is still performed in the open air as in summer. The shops are shallow and entirely open, the customer generally standing in the street to make his purchases. The carpenter who his planing a board allows it to project into the street if too large for the shop.

The tea-houses are all open to the public, and even the schools are exposed like the shops, often with shops on each side. The boys sit on their heels in rows and repeat the lesson after the master, apparently undisturbed by the hubbub going on around them. The barbers' shops are likewise entirely open. One of the most common sights in the streets of Teheran is a man seated on the pavement against a wall while a barber shaves the crown o his head.

The Red Sea.

The origin of the name of the Red Sea must perplex every new-comer, who, passing from the exquisitely clear green waters of the Sucz Canal (the aquamarine of shallow sea-water above a bed of white sand) finds himself floating on the beautiful deep blue of the guif. While pondering over this question I heard with exceeding interest the solution offered by two naval officers, who separately told me that in some of the broiling sammer days when not a breath stirred the sultry air or rippled the oily surface of the water. they had noticed a reddish scum gathered in places, and had little doubt that to some such simple cause the name was due. Various other sailors less observant than these laughed at the notion and vowed that in all their longer experience such a thing had never been seen. It was the old story-"eyes" and "no eyes." It was therefore with infinite pleasure that I stumbled on a passage in the writings of Moquin Tandon, in which he states that the Red Sea was so called from the prevalence of a minute bright red plant, so small that in one square inch 25,000,000 plants find room to live. He quotes a passage from Ehrenberg, who tells us how he saw from Tor, near Mount Sinai, the whole bay of which that village is the port, red as blocd, the open sea keeping its ordinary colour. The wavelets carried to the shore during the heat of the day a purple mucilaginous matter, and left it upon the sand, so that in about half an hour the whole bay was surrounded by a red fringe, which, on examination, proved to consist of myraids of tiny bundles of fibres, about onetwelfth of an inch long namely, the red trichodesmium; the water in which they floated was quite pure.

The Cost of Anglo-Russian War.

At a time when loose statements as to the Anglo Russian contest are so general, it may be useful to recall some of the statispart. From the crossing of the Danube in June, 1877, until February, 1878, the Russian loss in killed and wounded was 89 304. The cost of that little war in money was equally frightful. The official report of the total expenses was 982,000,-000, rubles, averaging 32,200,000 monthly. The silver ruble is equal to about 80 cents, but the rubles current in Russia then depreciated nearly one third. During the war this paper currency swelled | cow gives milk and butter. from 711,600,000 to 1,154,000,000 rubles, and loan followed loan. Still the lesson of peace does not seem to have been learned. Under another such burden killing taxes and virtual bankruptcy must follow peace whatever the issue of the struggle, and it is not impossible that even if absolutism be victorious in the field it may meet its death blow at hom. At least that is the view of king killer Hartmann, who, speaking in the name of the nihilists, war the terrorists would be quiet, confident in the belief that the auguel of the of the line of cars.

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esquared direction and doubles of the contraction and distribution and with butters and the contract of the co

Mr. Frank Eastman who has been clerk _conversation on the Canadian insurrection, Mr. Eastman said : I know Louis Riel well. He was the leader of the Red river insurption in 1872, and was guilty of the most strockens and inhuman crimes ever perpetrated by man. Add to the

tortures of the inquisition every agony

the manner in which Riel treated the unpeans seek refuge in the villages at the foot fortunate captives who fell into his was engaged in selling whisky eight or ten miles inside of the lower border of the Blackfeet reservation. He procured the liquor in Fort Benton, and, failing to range called the Shimran, or Light of Per pay his bills, and being unable to secure able custom to Helena. Here his credit Nearly all summer its crest is crowned also ran out, and when G. A. Broad was the partner and agent of Wilder, of the garden below. In winter, this range | St. Paul, told him he could be credited is white to the plains. As one walks the no more, Riel said: 'All right, Meester purely tribal in their organisation that Broadwater, but I would like to meet you | they have really nothing to do with Caout on ze perarie,' thus conveying a delicate suggestion of the hereafter. Riel was shortly after indicted for selling rum to the Indians, and when brought to trial refused to answer any questions frankly, stating that he refused because he did not care to criminate himself. During the trial a juror asked Riel if he was not the man who incited the Red river insurrection in 1872. 'Sair,' replied Riel with great dignity, 'I am ze man who attempted to introduce republican institutions in zat country.' As no other witnesses could be procured, Riel was squitted, although there was no doubt in the world as to his guilt. He was indicted at Benton for

election frauds at Rocky Point in the

spring of 1883, and, being unable to procure bail, was imprisoned in jail for two or three months. Then he succeeded in securing bondsmen in the persons of William H. Hunt, the son of the ex-secretary of the navy, and then collector of the port of Fort Benton, and Thomas Cummings, a former collector. After being released he went up into Manitoba, and judging from recent events it is evident that he was engaged in laying his plans for the present insurrection. He returned to Fort Benton and was tried, but as the people around Rocky Point led nomadic lives it was impossible to obtain

any witnesses save Riel's half-breed wife and brother in-law. Of course he was not convicte 1. mar. He has a superb figure, standing over six feet in height. His beard is long and silky and coal black, and he has melting Italian eyes, as soft as a woman's. If his beard was lighter he would be the

image of Guido's Christ. He is a rank coward, and is absolutely devoid of the courage such a man should have. He was in very bad odor with the half-breeds around Fort Benton and Helena, and one day in the fall of 1882 he went to Gov. Bodkin and begged that official to make him a deputy marshal. He said his life was in danger, and he would live in daily

sanction. His request was very properly refused.

Hints to Hunters.

dread if it was not protected by official

The hunting sesson is now apon us, and a few hints and suggestions to the gentlemen who go out in the afternoons and make life insecure in the suburbs, may not be out of place, In fact, by paying attention to our suggestions, they may save themselves a great deal of trouble and expense. As a general thing, the domestic animals that are to be found in the vicinity of large cities belong to farm-When the amateur Nimrod makes the mistake of shooting some of these harmless and useful animals, such as cows ducks, mules, geese, dogs, etc.. the ownners becma excited and chase the Nimrods with fence rails. Some of the farmers, while laboring under a fit of exasperation, may do personal injury to some of the aforesaid hunters, unless the latter promptly pay for the loss of the domestic animals. In order to avoid the complications that may result, we propose to give a few simple directions that may be of great use to the aforesaid amateur Nim-

rods. A deer is a quadruped, and may be distinguished from the mule by the fact that he is not seen as much as the mule magnitude of the issues at stake in an | is; he is not so frequent, as it were. The deer has horns upon his head, which adornment we seek in vain on the mule. Because both the mule and the buck are in the habit of showing the same end to the hunter, it must not be supposed that they are identical. The deer does not wear shoes like the mule, nor has it the fine baritone voice of the latter.

The cow may be distinguished from the uck by the fact that the latter is not branded and has a much stronger tail. Another sign by which the cow may be distinguished from the deer is that the

The rabbit has much longer ears than the cat. Whenever a rabbit is seen in a tree, or up on a barn, or walking on a fence, it is sure to be a cat.

The buzzard may be distinguished from the turkey by the way of flying; the buszard flying much higher than the turkey. There is a fine of twenty-five dollars for mistaking a buzzard for a turkey. If you are fined twenty-five dollars, you have shot a bussard. If you shoot at is reported to have said that during the | ducks near a house, and they fig away. they are not tame ducks, and the farmer cannot make you pay for them.

Paste this on your flack when you go proving ! I'm glad to hear it; glad to hear out hunting.

is invarious for never even beli

The Ameer's Realm.

It is, we suppose, pretty generally adnithed by this time that the conference at Rawul Pindi between the Ameer and the Vicency of India was not the great success it was commonly believed to be when it took place. There is, as a result of the Ameer's obvious unwillingness to admit a British semy into his territory, a disposition to blame him for not carrying out the terms of the contract upon which he receives an annual subsidy. This is, we think, entirely unreasonable. The subsidy is a mere retaining fee, and it is necessary to pay it because the Ameer must get money from somewhere. Unless he receives it from Great Britain he will take it from Russia—this much is quite certain It sa mistake to regard him as a Sovereign of one complete, homogeneous State supported by the taxation of the country. It is always more or less of a mystery how Oriental potentates live unless they have power enough to plunder their subjects right and left; and this mystery is all the greater in the case of Abdur Rahman, because he is merely the head of a single tribe which has succeeded in asserting its supremacy over the other tribes of Afghanistan. Herat and Kandahar are so bul and its ruler. The Ameer governs these two places in the sense that they do not fight against him, but of real authority he has none. There is no such thing indeed as an Afghan race, for the people consist partly or Aryans and partly of Mongolo-Tartars. The Aryans again are divided into the Galcha branch, inhabiting the northern and southern slopes of the Hindoo Koosh; and the Iranic branch, which is to be found in Cabul, Herat, and Beloochistan. The Mongolo-Tartars inhabit the Northern Highlands between Bimian and Herat and Afghan Turkestan. Altogether there are no less than twenty three tribes which are, by a convenient fiction supposed to owe allegiance to the Ameer, but only four of them have the slightest political power. The Usbegs in Afghan Turkestan are one of these four: but the fact that they are practically identical with their kinsmen of the adjoining Khanates of Bokhara and Khiva shows in some degree how immensely difficult it will be to delimit a frontier where nature has placed none, and where peculiarities of race and type supply little or no assisttance. The Ameer is, for purposes of internal defence, the nominal chief of the Duranis, the Ghilzis, the Waziris, the Afridis, the Mongols, the Momands, and Jusufzais; but as each of these tribes forms a complete little State in itself, and as he has not yet tried the experiment of getting them to combine for a common "Riel is a magnificently handsome | object, such as the repression fa Russian attack, Abdur Rahman is naturally enough unwilling to put the fragile bond of cohesion he has established to too severe a

> If, after the fcontier has been delimited Russia again tears up a sacred covenant, as she probably will do, and if after tearing it up she succeeds in gaining possession of Herat, British troops must be enabled to seize and to hold Kandahar. It is a very open question whether it would not be worth while, from a commercial as well as from a military point of view, to complete the railroad to this city. The inhabitants take a considerable quantity of British goods and textile fabrics, and they could send us in return far greater quantities than they now do of wool, tobacco, silk, and drugs. An army advancing from Herat towards India would have to crack this very hard nut of Kandahar; and as the inhabitants are far from being averse to the British, it may be found the simplest thing to do to treat this city and not Herat as the first point which will be held against Russia with all the strength of the British Empire. There are hosts of questions connected with the future of Afghanistan which will have to be considered and disposed of the moment the northern frontier is delimited; and for that reason it is a good thing to know that before many weeks are over both Sir P. Lumsden and Mr. Condie Stephen will be in London to assist the Government with their advice.

MIRTH FOR MINISTERS.

A Pennsylvania minister thinks girls ought to be watchel. If he would run out and stand in the vestibule of his own church after-service he would change his

"Papa, do you think our preacher writes his own sermons?" "I have no reason to doubt it, my son; why should you?" "Why, 'pears to me that if he wrote 'em he'd know enough about 'em to take his eyes off the paper once in a while when he reads."

There is a clergyman in Manchester. N. H., who never allows himself or any of his family to attend a church entertainment without paying for admission. There should be a big demand for this pastor from churches all over the country, and the larger his family the more pressing should be the demand.

"Was there there such an unfortunate man as I ?" sighed Parson Textual: " here I have been at work all the week on a sermon upon the horrors of war and the blessings of pcace; and now, according to the latest advices there is to be no war after all, and I've had all my labor for nothing! Was ever anything more discouraging.

Fogg-How is your min'ster now? I understand that he has been quite ill. Brown-Ill? I should say so. There was one time he was not expected to live from day to day. He haste't preached for six months. Fogg-Ah! Then he is im-

colds, cours, sero direct, burns, a

and steam painful complaints.

opinion is well free aled.