

The Coming Man.
A pair of very chubby legs.
A pair of little stubby toes.
With rather doubtful boots.
A little nose and a little chin.
Cut as a mother can.
And let before us stands in state
The future "coming" man.
His eyes perchance will read the stars
And find out their unknown ways.
Perchance the human heart and soul
Will open to their gaze.
Perchance their boots and flashing glasses
Will be a nation's light.
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some "big fellow's" fate.
Those hands—those little busy hands—
So sticky, small and brown.
Those hands whose only mission seems
To rest all order down.
Those hands which hidden strength may be
Hidden within their clasps.
Those hands which grip a crank
In sturdy hold their grasp.
Ah, blessings on those little hands,
Whose work is yet undone!
And blessings on those little feet,
Whose tread is yet untried!
And blessings on those little brains,
That has not learned to plan!
On some "big fellow's" fate.
God bless the "coming" man.
—Somerville Journal.

Where Liquorice Comes From.
The East coast of Bosphorus, in an interesting report on the growth of the liquorice plant on the banks of the Bosphorus and Euphrates, says that these great rivers are not going to the sea, but are flowing through flat, nearly unpopulated land, for three months of the year hot winds blow from the east, and the soil is so parched that the liquorice plant, which grows to about three feet high, where its root can reach the water. It is found in abundance from Ctesiphon, ten miles from the Persian Gulf, to the Persian Gulf, and in the mountains of Anara, half way between Bussorah and Bagdad. It grows on red earth soil, where the wood is best, provided it has plenty of water. The liquorice plant is not more than fifty yards from the actual river stream. "Only one firm works it in Bagdad, and it is well known that the business is a profitable one. The plant is cut in small pieces dug up and cut, grows again better afterward. The time of collecting is, generally speaking, during the winter, but it is still ready for use at night. The liquorice when dug is full of water and must be allowed to dry, a process which takes the best part of a year, especially in hot weather. The liquorice is then cut into pieces six inches to a foot long. The root and sound pieces are kept, and the rotten ones are used for firewood. It is then shipped in small packages, and is then when it is shipped in pressed bales to London, and again from there to America, where it is used largely in the manufacture of chewing gum. The demand for liquorice is capable of expansion. The demand in America is great and shipments are easily disposed of. After sorting there still remains a considerable quantity of bales, perhaps seven per cent. From figures supplied by the Bagdad firm engaged in the business it seems that the total net weight of liquorice in the world is valued in London is about £4,000,000.

Gigantic Desert Oysters.
Oysters 14 inches in diameter, and others 22 inches in length, are of the classes that are found in the west of Yuma, once produced. At different periods has that great bay been under water. Three times in the last century the sea has covered it, and three times has the fresh water drained it from its own. Each water has left its own history recorded on the rocks, and the shells of the oysters which were once in the water are found in the desert. The oysters are found in depth with solid rocks, or the debris of ages, made up solely of oyster shells. The oysters are found in the desert, and shells of other bivalves are to be seen to-day by any one who will take the trouble to make the pilgrimage thither. Hundreds upon hundreds of varieties cover the ground, make up the hills and form the country rock. Ancient historians have recorded the oysters of Alexander's expedition mentioned by Pliney refer to oysters 12 inches in diameter, found in the Indian Sea. Those found in the desert are in Australia measured from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, while those at Kotlar, near Trincomalee, were 11 inches in length by 8 inches in diameter. In the desert of Yuma, the oysters are in perfect pairs, every line and ridge, curve and mark are perfect, even the color has been preserved, and yet the oysters are perfectly fresh and as good as any limestone rock. Prof. C. R. Orcutt, the well-known scientist, has one that was picked up near Cairo Creek that measures 12 inches in diameter, and is probably the largest and most perfect one ever found in this or any other country. This section is worth a visit. Only 100 miles from the Salt Sea has drained the water off, and you are in another portion of our "Wonderland."—Yuma (Ariz.) Sentinel.

Natural Shaving Strops.
There are now blooming in St. Augustine, Fla., sixteen plants of the agrava Victoria regina species, or what is commonly called the century plant. A towering column of a center of the plant, the height of six feet, but it is often relegated to the rubbish heap as worthless, for the reason that as a thing of beauty it has no other use. The plant is one of the thousands of the shaving people of the old world utilize this shaft of the plant. They make use of it as a razor strop. Mr. Hays, of the United States Geological Survey, has had one in use for many years, and it shows not the slightest decrease in its sharpness. The plant is in the habit of taking the shaft of the agrava and cutting it into lengths of twelve inches; these are split into four, or as many "quarters" as the user desires, and are used with a sufficiency of the pulp, and the latter are not to be found in granular or arithmetic.

Washing Paper Money.
Have you ever washed filthy luccy? I never heard of such a thing until recently, when I was told of a man who had washed a bundle of paper money at the home of a well-known physician in this city. Pausing a moment at the open door of his office to give him a friendly greeting, noticed a row of greenbacks stretched from the washbasin to the chimney-piece. "I am just washing some money," said the man, "and you see how clean it is. I do it because I get money from all kinds of people and it is often so horribly dirty that I know it is a breeding place for germs. I wash it in a solution of carbolic acid, and it comes to me. Give me one of yours and I will show you."

Whipping Out a Church Debt.
A novel plan for extinguishing a church debt has been hit upon in Melbourne, Australia. The church committee—of which the case may be—divided the total debt among themselves, and each paid his share. The plan is to be followed to the church, and the annual payments on the debt are to be made out of the collections. The committee "drop off," and the members are to be made to pay their share, and later, when the only survivor dies, the last installment of the church debt is to be paid by the church.

The Value of Healthy Thought.
Among the laws laid down for the self-treatment of the sick in some of our large sanitariums is one that they shall think only healthful thoughts. Simple as this seems, its effect, both upon the physical and the moral system, is thought to be very valuable.
Yet it is very evident that if one is allowed ailing, to avoid the mind to dwell for an instant upon anything that is not his own illness, or upon any of the features of physical disease in general, is to weaken the action of the heart, to lower the vitality, to put one's system into sympathy with the disease. No lander one's self an easier prey to the attack of disease, to invite its approach.
But, on the other hand, to think of recovery, to endeavor to transfer the power of the nerves upon the rest of the body, to put one's self into a attitude of recovery, and to be bright and fresh—the whole character of ailing is changed. A doctor once said that if he had made the world he would have made health catching instead of disease; he did not pause to reflect that to be in the close neighborhood of healthy people is to absorb some portion of their health and cheer. It is to make the patient and the mind of disease more difficult, is to provide an atmosphere of health, and that it has been plainly proved that health is not engendered by that is said to be caught from a healthy habit of thought.
And the same is even more strikingly true of revenge and not of doing to others as they do to you. To think only healthful thoughts is to keep your mind, an honest purpose, a brave endeavor, is to build a wall between the self and the world, and to suffer themselves to imagine anything about the taste of forbidden fruit are not going to hanker after it, are most probably going to pass those luxuries by themselves, if it beyond repair. Those who do not cherish a grudge and privately gloat over the opportunity to revenge are not going to do so. To be as hard as by spitefulness, by littleness, by hardness, by cruelty. Those who do not picture unwise joys that fate may bring, are not going to be so. To be as hard as by spitefulness, by littleness, by hardness, by cruelty. Those who do not picture unwise joys that fate may bring, are not going to be so. To be as hard as by spitefulness, by littleness, by hardness, by cruelty. Those who do not picture unwise joys that fate may bring, are not going to be so.

Common Thyme, which was recommended in whoping cough three or four years ago by Dr. N. B. Johnson, is regarded by Dr. N. B. Johnson as the best remedy for the disease in a Finnish medical journal, as almost worthy the title of a specific. During an epidemic of whoping cough he treated a number of cases with this herb, and he came to the conclusion that it is given early and constantly it invariably cuts short the disease in a fortnight, the symptoms generally vanishing in two or three days. They are, he finds, liable to return if the thyme is not regularly taken for at least two weeks. He has used it in a number of cases, and he has found that it is a most valuable remedy. Dr. Johnson prescribed a half to six ounces per diem continued with the most successful result. He never saw an undesirable effect produced, except slight diarrhoea. It is important that the drug should be used quite fresh.—Lancet.

Brewers of "Punch."
Mark Lemon and Henry Mathew were the original makers of London Punch, which was first brewed in 1747. His famous recipe was given by Richard Doyly, who shortly afterwards left the staff because Punch criticised the church in a speech as a member. John Leach, a school fellow of Richard Doyly at Charterhouse, was his first caricature for Punch August 7, 1841, and Tennyson and Keats were caricatured in the same number afterwards. "Thackeray's" "Ballad of Bouillabaisse" was the most successful Punch poem of the time. Shirley Brooks caricatured the poet as an editor and Bernard followed Taylor. John Tenniel has always been the cartoonist par excellence, though Du Maurier is better known in the United States.—N. Y. World.

MATCHLESS MAXIMS.
There is no remorse so deep, as that which is unavailing. If we would be spared its pains, let us remember this in our hearts.
No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure and good without the world being the better for his or her existence.
Women accomplish their best work in the quiet seclusion of the home and family. The influence they exercise, even though it be unrecorded, lives after them, and its consequences forever.
You must desire to improve your heart, and so become good. You must desire to improve your head, and so become well-informed. But you must desire first to become true. That is the first and great end of life.
Trained heads, polished manners and accumulated wealth may all be good things, but they are not the qualities that can make a trustworthy and honorable man or a solid and safe community. The cultivation of the mind and senses may lead a man to the stars, but it is not courteous, but it never leads, and it never will lead, a man or a class to be unselfish, self-sacrificing, self-denying, kind and virtuous, and to be a blessing to the world. The virtues of the soul, and the latter are not to be found in granular or arithmetic.
If to be free from debt be a good and desirable thing, we should be content towards that freedom, not away from it. For most persons this is simple and practical. If we expect a very small minority, who are unable to provide necessary food and shelter, we may safely ascribe to the speeding of money, at least in the case of the poor, should be avoided. Every one who has a fixed income of any kind can and ought so to regulate his expenditures as to bring them within the limits of his income, and to be incalculable in the very earliest years.—Once a Week.

A Luminous Boy.
Experimented with a luminous boy in the town of Dibos has been made. Hays, by improvements, effected since a previous experiment, in the arrangement of the phosphore of calcium in the preparation of the gas, he obtained longer intermissions in the production of the light and a prolongation of the duration. A first boy thrown into the tank opposite the same lamp, was emitted a powerful light upon coming in contact with the water. During this time a boat left the harbor, and when about half way across the water, the luminous boy was thrown into the water, which lit up the sea within a very large radius. The power of the light was such that the men at the neighborhood, two miles and a half distant, saw it clearly with the naked eye. It has, besides, been proved in former trials that the light can be seen at a distance of five or six miles. The French authorities intend making trials of lighting the channel on the Seine, from the Amfard bank to the mouth of the river, by means of decked boats with masts about two meters high, on the top of which will be placed a light of this kind.—Scientific American.

Did your sister get many votes?
"Little Johnnie" Judge. She is a summer girl."—Judge.

THE CHICAGO ARTIST.
The man who wrote McGilly is something of a saint. Compared to the nation who tastes she can show you plaques and sketches and oils and studies, too. And you cannot bear to tell her what your honest judgment speaks.
I really make you nervous, and you are not to blame. For muttering some fool remark that fills your breast with shame.
The looks so sweetly tranquil, secure from harsh criticism.
So you cannot bear to tell her what your honest judgment speaks.
So you lie to her like sty, and she knows you're lying, too. But it won't disturb her conscience, and she'll think the more of you.
—Chicago Post.

And to Hold His Own.
"Yes, this is your grandeur, oh, Rastus?" "Rastus," He's a fine boy here. Leads his class at school."
"I did it! Come here, boy. Suppose you had done what I did, and another boy took life of them, how many would there be left?"
"I guess if I done git a hold of two dozen watermelons, they ain't no boy on dis world would git life of 'em," replied the youngster.—Harper's Bazar.

The Mosquito's Song.
Intent on his mission:
Of the rich and poor:
I sit on the nose of the king:
I sit on the back of the poor:
For sitting on the nose of the king:
Where I cannot find it to sting.
On mountain and hill:
By river and mill:
He likes not my song—
He likes not my song—
Has hated the sun:
And strikes me whenever he can.
And as he goes the sun:
In his course shall run,
When the days of summer return,
I'll be there to sting you.
My theme to track,
And cause him to smart and to burn.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Same Gauge.
An application for an annual pass was once made to Commodore Vanderbilt by the president of a road about twenty-five miles long. "Your road doesn't seem to cover a great amount of territory," suggested the Commodore to the applicant. "No," said the applicant, "it isn't quite so long as the New York Central, but it is as wide as the Commodore's, it is just as graceful." The pass was issued.—Exchange.

One Thing Lacking.
She is void in ichthyology, psychology, biology, and hold her own with any Dr. D. She can discourse on astronomy, gastronomy, philology, and on physics can talk most perfectly. She's accomplished on the banjo, piano, obelisk, and can waltz as the nightingale sings. Her studies are, she is prescient, dramatic, emphatic, and numerous other dainty little things.

She has studied the latest fashion, poems of the New York Central, but it is not a goodly lot, consider her quite a catch; but she lacks one little quality, not to wit, neither ability.
But give me a pain when they clipped my name.
And paired me with a baby. —Hider and Driver.

A Disappointment.
"Yes," sighed the disappointed mother, "I brought my son up very carefully and piously. As soon as he was old enough I got him to join the church, and made him all the pious promises that when he married he would marry a Christian woman. 'T was a girl's lot' he said; he married one of 't and didn't let 't go." —Musical Courier.

Only a Gotham Reader.
I'm only a Gotham reader.
Fourteen hands high in my shoes.
I run a line, a risky gig,
The sort that farmers use.
I'm kept in a sturdy stable.
I'm fed on gritty oats.
They leave my straw for a month or more.
Till it isn't fit for grain.
I'm only a Gotham reader,
I'm only a Gotham reader,
I'm only a Gotham reader,
I'm only a Gotham reader.

The Height of Exaltation.
Mrs. Hays—Talkin' 'bout airs, the most airish, exalted, stuck-up thing I ever saw is that Mr. Hayfork on the next fair.
City Squid—Proud, is she?
Mrs. Hays—Haughty as a princess.
Why, she's stuck up about as high as a summer boarder until July.—Good News.

Reasonable Saying Illustrated.
A HEATED TERM.
Neglected to Plaster Her.
Long—I know an artist who painted a runaway horse. It was so natural that the bidders jumped out of the way.
Downy Fluff was dug by friend McGilly, painted a portrait of alady that was so natural that he had to see her for his life.

People Called Him Great.
"How big was Alexander, pat?"
"As big as an creation."
"As the galman at the station."
—Detroit Free Press.

Only Three.
Friend—the gospel has formulated a regular indictment against your character. They say you were a terrible flirt while abroad. Do you plead guilty?
American Gilt.—Yes; to three counts.—New York Weekly.

A Was One Waiting.
In the town of Great Valley, Cal'arung county, there is an interesting curiosity familiarly known as the "whistling well." It is on the farm of Colonel Wesley Flint and was dug by the colonel's father some forty-five years ago, to the depth of forty-five feet, when, no water accumulating, it was abandoned. One day, however, a strong current of wind was noticed rushing in and out of the well, and a flat stone, with an inch-and-three-quarters hole bored in it was fitted over the mouth of the well. The stone was fastened, which changed its tune as the air was drawn up or down, and it was soon found to be a reliable weather barometer.
In settled weather the whistle was silent; but if a storm was coming on its approach was heralded by a warning and the whistle, as the air rushed out of the well, was a storm passed and clear weather came the current of air changed and was drawn into the well, and the faithful whistle told the story by its changed tone.
The whistle itself has long been worn out, but the well still foretells the changes of the weather to those who understand the meaning of the varying currents of air. In rainy weather a stream of spray is forced up through the opening.—Journal.

LIBERIA, HOME OF THE PROGRESSIVE BLACK MAN.
An Experiment in Republican Government—What the Future May Have in Store—Monrovia, the Capital—How It Looks—Not Very Inviting.
No country should be so much interested in the welfare of the Republic of Liberia as our own nation. Twenty thousand negroes, who were born and reared within our borders, are now living along the old Pepper coast of Upper Guinea, and the people they formed many years ago have for forty-two years been recognized by the civilized world as an independent power. The voluntary colonization of negroes on so large a scale has nowhere else been attempted, and the result of the experiment must interest the whole world.
Liberia has had many trying days, and she has had many dark hours. It is a common belief, however, that not a few of our negro citizens will choose some day to return to Liberia, and that a prosperous future is before the country whose natural resources will adapt it to be the home of a large and thriving people.
The island in the middle of the Mesurado River, at Monrovia, is the historical birthplace, because it was here that the Liberians built their first houses, and the grit and determination required to make new homes in a wilderness. It is honored in the name of this spot, which is called Persimmon Island. There are no houses, oxen or wagons in this country, which might be taken from the fact that grass and bushes are seen covering nearly the whole of Ashmun street, there being only footpaths at the sides of the street for the use of pedestrians. The only land highways leading out of the town are the typical African footpaths.
Years ago, when several large shipments of goods were sent to the coast in Monrovia, the town was more prosperous than at present. The colonists brought considerable money, and many large boats were built, and the houses and half buried under tropical climbing plants, picturesque ruins in the very heart of the town. There are a few people in the town, which occupies a narrow tongue of land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mesurado River. Those who are left in the town are the Kpelle, a people of the interior, who are engaged in carrying and cargo from the interior to the river, for no steamship can cross the bay.
The stores of factories as they are called, of the European traders, lie the river bank, and across the river beyond Persimmon Island stretch hundreds of square miles of fever-breeding swamps, which are the cause of the high mortality and unhealthfulness. Behind the factories rises a ridge with a rather steep ascent, and along this ridge, where breezes from the sea, and the Kpelle, carry the miasma of the poison-infected atmosphere from the swamps. Monrovia was laid out in broad, rectangular streets. The narrow streets of the city, the thoroughfares and goats and sheep graze everywhere. It is impossible to photograph the whole of the town, as it is nearly hidden by the mangrove and other trees, and the houses are of a quarried stone, with verandas and wooden outshouses, like the street, and wooden orange and lemon trees flourish in the streets. The houses are of a quarried stone, with verandas and wooden outshouses, like the street, and wooden orange and lemon trees flourish in the streets. The houses are of a quarried stone, with verandas and wooden outshouses, like the street, and wooden orange and lemon trees flourish in the streets.

Mercury Never Grow Old, and They Roll on Rolling Ceases—Mercury Circles Round the Sun Just as the Moon Circles Round the Earth.
Mercury has recently been the object of new and scrupulous investigations and from what has been made out it would seem that the merely circles round the sun in such a way that he constantly presents to that luminary the same unvarying hemisphere. This is certainly something novel and altogether unexpected.
Astronomers have hitherto thought that Mercury rotated like our earth in two weeks, and that he presented to the sun a different face every day. Matters had thus stood for about a hundred years when one of the most laborious and skillful of living astronomers, M. Schaller, of the observatory at Milan, to whom science is already indebted for the discovery of the enigmatic canals on the planet Venus, and who has since made a duplicate of those canals, resolved to apply that excellent instrument which had wrought such wonders in the case of Venus, to the study of the minute study of Mercury, and he at once went to work.
As Mercury sets almost immediately after sunset, the planet is short of the sunrise, the great Italian astronomer soon found that he had nothing to expect from a single hour of observation on that day, and that he would have to be adopted to overcome the difficulty.
This was the more evident, as in order to be able to observe the full disk he had to perform to select those epochs when the planet approaches the time of its greatest elongation. The only means left was to wait until the morning or the evening, but in the full blaze of the sun, and when the planet was in close proximity to the sun, the observation was impossible.
That is what the Milan astronomer has done, and success has crowned his efforts. For seven years he has continued his observations, and he has succeeded in seeing his planet at the same spot on those best days when sun and planet are in the same part of the sky, and reflecting his quatorial toward the planet, when nearest to the solar orb, and making drawings of what his eagle eye saw. He has thus been able to obtain a veritable hundred sketches. On all of these drawings, each of which confirms the other, he has seen the same features that possibly represent seas and forests. The streaks do not move over the planet's disk as clouds might do, but remain in the same position, and the same shape, rather singular shapes. For instance, there is in the west an arrangement of black streaks, which resemble the letter 'E'. The streaks do not move away; at whatever hour of the day or period of the year they are sought they are to be seen. Whether the planet is to the right or left beyond the sun, and whether or affording to our eyes a full disk, a half-moon or crescent, those streaks are always to be seen at the same spot on Mercury's globe.
They are permanent. Mercury revolves round the sun in eighty-eight days, and the planet is to the right or left beyond the sun, and whether or affording to our eyes a full disk, a half-moon or crescent, those streaks are always to be seen at the same spot on Mercury's globe.
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AN AFRICAN REPUBLIC.
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The island in the middle of the Mesurado River, at Monrovia, is the historical birthplace, because it was here that the Liberians built their first houses, and the grit and determination required to make new homes in a wilderness. It is honored in the name of this spot, which is called Persimmon Island. There are no houses, oxen or wagons in this country, which might be taken from the fact that grass and bushes are seen covering nearly the whole of Ashmun street, there being only footpaths at the sides of the street for the use of pedestrians. The only land highways leading out of the town are the typical African footpaths.
Years ago, when several large shipments of goods were sent to the coast in Monrovia, the town was more prosperous than at present. The colonists brought considerable money, and many large boats were built, and the houses and half buried under tropical climbing plants, picturesque ruins in the very heart of the town. There are a few people in the town, which occupies a narrow tongue of land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mesurado River. Those who are left in the town are the Kpelle, a people of the interior, who are engaged in carrying and cargo from the interior to the river, for no steamship can cross the bay.
The stores of factories as they are called, of the European traders, lie the river bank, and across the river beyond Persimmon Island stretch hundreds of square miles of fever-breeding swamps, which are the cause of the high mortality and unhealthfulness. Behind the factories rises a ridge with a rather steep ascent, and along this ridge, where breezes from the sea, and the Kpelle, carry the miasma of the poison-infected atmosphere from the swamps. Monrovia was laid out in broad, rectangular streets. The narrow streets of the city, the thoroughfares and goats and sheep graze everywhere. It is impossible to photograph the whole of the town, as it is nearly hidden by the mangrove and other trees, and the houses are of a quarried stone, with verandas and wooden outshouses, like the street, and wooden orange and lemon trees flourish in the streets. The houses are of a quarried stone, with verandas and wooden outshouses, like the street, and wooden orange and lemon trees flourish in the streets.

Mercury Never Grow Old, and They Roll on Rolling Ceases—Mercury Circles Round the Sun Just as the Moon Circles Round the Earth.
Mercury has recently been the object of new and scrupulous investigations and from what has been made out it would seem that the merely circles round the sun in such a way that he constantly presents to that luminary the same unvarying hemisphere. This is certainly something novel and altogether unexpected.
Astronomers have hitherto thought that Mercury rotated like our earth in two weeks, and that he presented to the sun a different face every day. Matters had thus stood for about a hundred years when one of the most laborious and skillful of living astronomers, M. Schaller, of the observatory at Milan, to whom science is already indebted for the discovery of the enigmatic canals on the planet Venus, and who has since made a duplicate of those canals, resolved to apply that excellent instrument which had wrought such wonders in the case of Venus, to the study of the minute study of Mercury, and he at once went to work.
As Mercury sets almost immediately after sunset, the planet is short of the sunrise, the great Italian astronomer soon found that he had nothing to expect from a single hour of observation on that day, and that he would have to be adopted to overcome the difficulty.
This was the more evident, as in order to be able to observe the full disk he had to perform to select those epochs when the planet approaches the time of its greatest elongation. The only means left was to wait until the morning or the evening, but in the full blaze of the sun, and when the planet was in close proximity to the sun, the observation was impossible.
That is what the Milan astronomer has done, and success has crowned his efforts. For seven years he has continued his observations, and he has succeeded in seeing his planet at the same spot on those best days when sun and planet are in the same part of the sky, and reflecting his quatorial toward the planet, when nearest to the solar orb, and making drawings of what his eagle eye saw. He has thus been able to obtain a veritable hundred sketches. On all of these drawings, each of which confirms the other, he has seen the same features that possibly represent seas and forests. The streaks do not move over the planet's disk as clouds might do, but remain in the same position, and the same shape, rather singular shapes. For instance, there is in the west an arrangement of black streaks, which resemble the letter 'E'. The streaks do not move away; at whatever hour of the day or period of the year they are sought they are to be seen. Whether the planet is to the right or left beyond the sun, and whether or affording to our eyes a full disk, a half-moon or crescent, those streaks are always to be seen at the same spot on Mercury's globe.
They are permanent. Mercury revolves round the sun in eighty-eight days, and the planet is to the right or left beyond the sun, and whether or affording to our eyes a full disk, a half-moon or crescent, those streaks are always to be seen at the same spot on Mercury's globe.

At a Bull Fight in Cuahuajuto, Mexico, just before last, a bull killed two men and a horse and was led away for future service in the ring.
The British government was defeated on a proposed credit in the Mombasa railroad survey in parliament March 11.

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AN AFRICAN REPUBLIC.
LIBERIA, HOME OF THE PROGRESSIVE BLACK MAN.
An Experiment in Republican Government—What the Future May Have in Store—