THE WIERD WAIMANU LIGHT.

We had almost completed the circuit of Hawaii, three hundred miles, my onsin Henry and I, and our noble nage, Prince and Barney, were so jaded, they actually lay down in the road, unable to drag one hoof after another.

We called a halt at a sugar ranche, which occupied a position of eminence on a high bluff overlooking the ocean, and found a hospitable host and hostess, who had recently entered the holy bonds of "hemlock," and who shared their cottage by the sea with a young English planter, Mr. Dariel, who was an admirer of D'Israeli.

The fearful journey upon and down he great guiches had used us up completely. Steep-walled, narrow, green-illed with ferns, "lowhallas," million

of tropical plants, and with a romantic brook in almost every one, that tossed, numbled, famed and fretted over the rocks to the all devouring sea-these magnificent gorges (and there are ninety-three of them in the first thirty miles from Hilo to Lapahoehoe) had faseinated our senses and endangered our

grand missionaries who first brought the Gospel to Hawaii were lowered into these gulches by means of occount fiber rope to preach to the benighted natives who dwelt in their

The three most celebrated gulches however, Waipio, Waimanu and Pululu, we had not yet seen; but we had not we had not yet seen; our which can far to go to visit the first, which can beast cliffs two thousand feet high and beast cliffs two thousand feet high and way in the direction of Pululu.

"It runs out to sea and back again, When we had recuperated sufficiently, we started off on foot to explore the wondrous valley. A wonderful day we had, after climbing down the precipitons path cut into the east walls, wading along the beds of taro streams, forcing our way through fern thickets, feasting it's a marvel, anyhow. No floating buoy our eyes on the masses of color that glowed upon the perpendicular wall; admiring the green carpet in the middle of the gulch through which a tiny river ran, the brown grass and lowhalla huts on its banks, and charmed by the num-berless beauties, only possible in tropical climates, that lay thick on every side. We succeeded in reaching the saterfall that poured over the top and center of a huge semi-circular mass of stone into a pool seventeen hundred feet below, and sprinkled the upright surface of the moss-covered lava rock for hundreds of feet on either side, producing prismatic hues of marvellous beauty, and combinations of light and shade inde-

Towarl the sea, we noticed the walls of the gulch were bare, and a zigzag path which looked like a strip of brown braid was the only means of approach to Waimanu, which is deeper and wider than Waipio, and said to be full of lepers, who hide from the government officers, who would send them to Molokai, the island where four or five hundred lepers are confined.

A tunnel a few hundred feet long would connect these two wonderful gorges, Waipio and Waimanu. Pululu Gulch is beyond Waimanu—not so inaccessible-and is the eastern boundary of Kohala District, which has been called the "Paradise of the Pacific." There is no beach from Waipio to Kohala -the massive cliffs stand in majesty and grandeur thousands of feet high, and electric light; and many dishes of manperpendicular. There are great rocks at goes, oranges, bananas and aligator he base, and though a canoe would ruu into the valleys, it could not approach

We had returned well paid, but exhausted, from our expedition, and, after supper, we were glad to rest in easy chairs on the veranda of the white-washed cottage, looking out upon the vast expanse of waters, and listening to the stories of our host, who was somewhat given to superstition. He told us of the sppearance of a blue light upon the sea evening before, which, according to the Kanakas, never was seen except as a warning of coming disaster or misfor-

"This strange light appeared off Wai-manu Bluff just before King Lunalilo died," sa'd our host, "and just previous to the scourge of smallpox, which decimated the population many years ago. This mysterious light precedes every epidemic that visits Hamakus, Waimea, or any district on Hawaii."

"But is it not seen at other times?" "No, only at intervals; it is certainly a most wonderful thing. I saw it last they stumbled out again, exclaiming night just about this time—you called emphatically. "No maike!" which means my attention to it, Eliza-" turning to in English no good. wife. "Wasn't it about half-past eight?"
"Yes, about this time," Mrs. Mac re-

Henry was dozing in his chair. The expedition of the day, added to our hard tour of Hawaii on horseback, had been almost too much for our powers of en-durance, Somnolently listening to our superstitious host, whose voice sounded muffled and indistinct in our present drowsy state, like the droning of bees on a sultry summer day, we were startled by the overturning of a chair, as the speaker suddenly changed his tone, jumped to his feet, and exclaimed excitedly, and with an admixture of alarm in his manner—

"There! there! See, there it is? Don't you see it? A blue light—the same I saw last night! Now it has gone! Didn't the tug-boat Pele, and the genial Capt.

any of you see it?" Our host made this last inquiry in an awe-struck voice; and though "each particular hair did not stand on end," he was greatly disturbed. He was a brave man, but the malamalma upset his men-

tal equilibrium. "That may mean a pilaken (trouble) for us." Mac remarked; "but I guess it's only a notion of the natives. Look! See it look! just off the bluff there!

There was no mistake about it this ame; we all saw the light-a ball of blue flame as large as a pineapple. It was intensely blue, and its visitation ap-parently made Mac feel blue.

"Now you see it burns on the water close up under the bluff, where no boat could hide," he remarked. "The thing ascinates me. It's the strangest affair I ever heard of. You see it can't be a vessel's signal light, or a fisherman's boat, for the smallest craft that ever was built a sight of the weird Waimanu light. couldn't get so near to the cliff; and it can't be on land, for there's no shore along that bluff; and there is no rope a Kanaka ever saw that would be long old Waimanu pali. And if there was violets lovers and those partial to forget "shooting" their first quilt feathers, as into the house with his hands in his 000. One, made of coccoanut fibre or anything class, no man that ever swung a pair of find much beauty in the blue "gowns." repair the drain on immature bodies.

arms could reach far enough, or get a SCIENTIFIC MISCEL ANY pole to stand off far enough from the top of that perpendicular mass of rock; it's

minating powers of the Pacific.'

explication of the mystery.

light you notice, changes its place every

time it goes out of sight. It traveled a

long way that last time toward those big

rocks that stand out in the sea there.

Now it is in sight again, at least half a

"Douse the glim!" said Henry, lacon-

ically, as the blue visitor of unknown or-

said a little later, as it came within the

range of vision, a great deal nearer than

Then, when the performance was re-

peated, the flame seemed smaller on its

don't it?" observed our host, who had re-

covered from his first fit of dread, "A

boat couldn't get through the waters as

fast as that; and if it could, the momen-

tum would slam it against Waimanu

Pall and burst it to smithereens. Well,

could carry a lamp like that; and if it is

not produced by human agency, on sea

or land, how did it come where we see it?"

Presently the bright but puzzling ob-

ject went out of sight, and we watched in

vain for its reappearance. It came not

again, and after an hour's watching we

repaired to our respective couches, mys-

Mac or his wife may have dreamed of

the malamalama, but Henry and his

cousin, myself, were far too tired to

dream, and in the morning, when we

mounted our pags in company with our kind host, who was going with us a few

miles, the uncanny influence of the in-

muddy that our thoughts tenued down

ward; they were "of the earth, carthly,"

We passed the postman on the road—a

Kanaka, well mounted, who gave us the Hawaiian hail, "Aloha!" as we brushed

against his mail saddle bags; and arriv-

ing at the village of Walmea, ate a capi-

tal dinner, cooked and served by China-

men, after which we pushed on over the mountains to Kohala, where enthusias-

tic greetings awaited us at Union Mill:

and in the days that followed, when the

interest in our narrative of experiences

in the mighty volcano of Kilanea (on the

other end of the island, which we had

made the circuit of Hawaii to see) had

subsided, we found new material for conversation in the Waimanu light,

which was deemed as wonderful" as the

ears were consumed on the porch over-

looking the "sunlit sea" while discuss-

Was it due to the blue flame that

measles afflicted Honolulu about this

time, and Kohala, one hundred and

twenty miles distant, did not escape the

scenrge? Henry was taken down imme-

diately on his return, but he would

have been ill irrespective of the lamp

I was announced to lecture in the

lyceum at Honolulu, and if the plague

was brought by the Waimanu light, I

suffered in pocket on its account, for

several persons who intended to attend

were confined to their houses; I remem-

ber one man in particular, who had

spoken for six reserved seats at one dol-

lar each, who was taken down and all

did not like the lecture much, died

within the year. Several Kanakas stumbled in, thinking that it was a show

and after vainly looking for something

which would interest and amuse them

A huge mastiff occupied a prominent

position in the reserved seats, and dur-ing a noisy part of the lecture he barked

and leaped savagely toward the platform

and tried to get over the fence or railing

that surrounded it to rend the lecturer

withal. Father Damon requested his

removal, and a brave chap hauled him

out of doors by the collar, It was hot. Two lamps were placed on the desk, and

continuous streams of perspiration

poured down the speaker's breast-bone.

There were many other evils. The audi-

ence suffered as well as the lecturer. Had the light of Walmanu anything to

It was a rainy day when the barken-

tine Elia was towed out beyond the bar by the whole Hawaiian navy, that is,

Augustus Brown was "hopping mad'

for two days while his vessel tossed idly

among the islands yelept Sandwich, waiting for a "breath of air," or something like a breeze. If the blue light

was a prognostication of worry and vex-

ation, it had good reason for its appear-

at last, and in twenty three days we

sighted the Faraleones and glided through the "Golden Gate into the har-

bor of 'Frisco-with all on board safe.

Of course there is a simple and natural explanation for the blue lumin-

osity, but what it is I know not. Natural

as it may have been it had a queer effect

upon the nerves that gloomy evening at the lonely ranch, as it frisked upon the

ocean, and at the base of these massive

Hawaiian bluffs. Natural or supernatu-

ral, Mac lost his situation (he did not

own the plantation), and if it ever ap-

pears again, he will not be disturbed by

Bine daisies have recently been intro-

duced into the market by florists. These

exquisite little blossoms are not general

However, the breeze came along

do with it?"

ance.

on the bosom on the waters.

ing its features.

It was a rainy day. The roads were so

digo luminosity had passed off.

tifled and weary.

igin disappeared again. "Pop up!"

mile from where it was last."

The Pussian Government has made a grant of 14,000 roubles for locating two agitation we used to see pictures of the between two and three thousand feet straight down, to swing a lantern clear of Polar observing stations next year—one at the mouth of the Lena and the other everything, so that it would touch the on one of the islands of New Siberia. water where that lump of blue fire is.

It's not phosphorescent, for you observe the ocean is black; you can see the mo-tion of the waves. The light is too brilliant to be attributed to the illu-A new theory of the so-called fascination of birds by snakes is that the bird mistakes the snakes tongue, which the reptile keeps in constant motion, for a lively worm, and watches it with the ex-While Mac had been thus discoursing pectation of devouring it.

the mysterious light vanished; but it Celluloid is being used in Paris for was absent for a brief time only, and presently it bobbed into sight again, and making stereotype plates. The mould is taken in a special cement, which quickour tired brains were racked anew for an y hardens after receiving the impression. The sheet of celluloid is then used to "If it were a boat," our host resumed, the light would not disappear so, and then it whisks about in such a lively manner; no boat could alter its position of lace, the impressions being taken as that luminous thing does. It is fully from the lace itself. six miles from either Pululu Gulch or The brilliant light of the electric arch Waimuna Valley, midway between. The

the eyes than was for some time believed. So high a medical authority as the London Lancet reports that but one case of serious injury from exposure to the dazzling light has come under its notice, and in that instance the exposure was unusually severe and prolonged.

Experiments of M. Gautier appear to prove that human salvia possesses the same poisonous property as that of serpents, although in a milder form. The a bird caused death, with symptoms very closely resembling those resulting from serpent bites.

One of Proctor's most interesting lectures treats of astronomical time and the ages of the planets, commencing with tors. Thus, then the narrow limitation the earth. From the different geological and unprogressive range of the features of the earth's surface, it has been computed that the formation of its crust must have alone occupied 100,000,000 years. Such is the estimate formed by Crowe and accepted by Sir Charles Lyell. From the investigations of various physicists and ings with them which are sanctioned by experiments by Bischaff, it is found that 350,000,000 years must have elapsed degrees to 200 degrees of temperature. Prior to this again, the earth existed for a long time in a nebulous condition. The earth, may, therefore, be fairly assumed to be 500,000,000 years old-and this is considered as erring to the side of deficiency rather than to excess. Comparing this planet with Jupiter, on the principle that the larger a body is the longer must be its time of cooling, it is calculated that it will be 3,5000,000,000 years before Jupiter reaches the stage our planet has now attained. Ten times as long a period must pass before the sun arrives at a similar condition. The moon was in this relative period of her existence 430,000,000 years ago. If any it is Venus. Mars is older. Mercury is older still; the moon, the oldest of all. The features of Venus must nearly resemble those of the earth. Mars is about equally divided into land and little suffering as possible, forbidding, water, and must have an atmosphere. for example, that calves should be rewater, and must have an atmosphere. The moon pictures the earth's future condition. It is a dead world. It has neither water, clouds nor atmosphere. But as the earth is 81 times larger than its satellite, while it has thirteen times as much surface, about 2,500,000,000 years will be required for it to arrive at the moon's present condition. Following out this theory, we greatly reduce the number of planets on which life is pos-sible. In our solar system we have only the earth, possibly Venus, and, it may

be, some of the satellites. Eceding Poultry; Raising Chicks

One of the secrets of successful poultry raising is the art of feeding properly, not merely at regular intervals, but on the most suitable food, and keeping the chicks growing as rapidly as possible from the very start. It is very poor economy to stint the poultry, especially young growing stock, for when once stunted, it takes a long while to recover, if it does occur at all. For the first twenty-four hours after the chicks dry and gain strength and hardiness. They do not require any food, as the store nature provides will last over this his family with him. Another man, who time. As the chicks hatch sometimes Several Kanakas irregularly, the older ones can be cared for in the house until the others are ready to be taken away, when the hen and her brood can be removed to a roomy coop, with a tight board bottom and a rain-proof roof. just what they will eat up clean. first food should consist of stale milk-the milk is decidedly preferable. Do not wet the food, as very moist or sloppy food will cause sickness and a rate of mortality among young, tender birds. Keep the water (for drinking) away from them until they are six it. The too lavish use of corn meal has caused more death among young chicks than cholera has. Until the young chicks are half grown, corn meal should be but sparingly fed, but after that time, when judiciously used, is one of the very best and cheapest foods for fowls and chicks. Nine-tenths of the young turkey and guinea fowls, which die when in the "downy" state, get their death blow from corn meal, as it is a very common practice (because it is so "handy, and suits lazy people so well) to merely moisten, with cold water, some raw corn meal and then feed it in that way. Young chicks relish occasional feeds of cracked wheat and wheat screenings, while rice, well boiled, is not only greednot an expensive food for young chicks, even at the regular retail price, though it would not, ordinarily, pay to feed it to full-grown fowls very liberally or very frequently. In the absence of worms, bugs, etc., during early spring, cheap shreded up for the little chicks, but care must be taken not to feed more fremeat shreds is very beneficial to young favorites, as they makes little show; but turkey and guinea chicks when they are The Ethics of Vivisection.

In the old times of the anti-slavery negro kneeling in chains before the white tyrant holding a whip, and urging on him the claim, "Am I not a man and a brother?" Would the most ardent zoophilist urge such a claim in behalf oven of a dog or a cat; would not the claim be still more absurd for a rabbit or a guineau-pig; more again for a frog or a Nothing but a low sensibility to physical pain can be affirmed in behalf of the reptile; nothing higher than "cupboard love" shows itself in the rodent; and if the domesticated dog or cat shows a capacity for attachment to man which sometimes seems human it must not be ing. This substance has also been used forgotten that this is merely superinduced by association with him, and that for giving typographical representations the fundamental character of the animal remains untouched. The cat which purrs remains untouched. The cat which purrs of Byron: "I think not of pity: I think with pleasure under the caressing hand not of fear;" his life of care never knows of its mistress, oces not give up its feline a holiday, and should be be fortunate is found to be much less dangerous to habit of keeping a hapless mouse in enough to retire on a competency, he is an agony of prolonged pain and terror before giving its victim the coup de grace. And nothing but the deterioration of its physical courage keeps the amiable Newfoundland from fessionals as that has the outsider who showing on occasion the savage nature of the bull dog, or the sociable Skye from worrying "vermin" when duly trained of the cards?- Blackwood's Magazine. to the contest. That dog nature undergoes no permanent or essential elevation by association with man is further evihuman salvia injected under the skin of denced by the well-known fact that when domesticated dogs run wild (as in the case of the descendants of the dogs first introduced into South America by the Spaniards) they soon return to the almost wolf-like condition of their ancessurface, moral nature of animals justify

limitation a corresponding their moral rights as compared with those of beings of unlimited capacity for progressive elevation; and I hold this to be the ethical justification of those dealusages that have never, I believe, been seriously called in question. True it is while the earth was cooling from 2000 that there are a few amiable vegetarians who refuse to eat fish, flesh, or fowl on the ground that man has no right to take the life of any animal, but I never heard that such persons carried out the principle to the extent of cheerfully giving their own bodies to be bitten by bloodthirsty insects, or letting rats and mice multiply unchecked in their dwellings. Everywhere and in all ages man has claimed and exercised the power of life and death over the animal creation, deeming himself perfectly justified in putting out of existence such as are noxious to him, and in limiting the natural term of life of such as he breeds and rears for his uses. I never heard any moral objection raised either to the planet is about the same age as the earth killing of innocent lambs, calves, or sucking pigs, or to the slaughter of the worn-out horse; all that humanity is thought to demand of us beings that their death shall be attended with as peatedly bled for the sake of whitening their meat, and that turkeys should be subjected to the barbarous treatment required for the production of "pate de foie gras."-- Dr. Carpenter in Nineteenth Century.

Protecting Game.

Some citizens of Chicago have charexists in New York for "the protection of game and fish." We are glad to find this sentiment extending to the West. Our ewes and lambs are not doing so well as people have dealt with the fish and game supplies of these rich and wide countries in a reckless manner. The buffalo, which twenty years ago was a valuable supply of food, existing in countless millions, has been extinguished. A few strag-gling herds have escaped into the northern wilds. The hunters report that game which a few years ago was plentiful in the prairies and the mountains of Colorado is becoming scarce. There has been no effort to observe the laws of growth, the customs and habits emerge from the shell, they should re- of the animals, to respect their seasons main under the hen unmolested, both to of reproduction. They have been shot for the mere pleasure of slaying. So with fish. The history of civilized countries shows that where Providence has endowed nations with rich, nutritions supplies of food-fish, the tarrapin, oyster and lobster-people have wantonly sacrificed what would have been, with due care, an enduring supply of fond. France and England the oyster supplies which fifty years ago were as plentiful as They should be 'ed five times daily, but in America, has been so trespassed upon that the oyster is now a luxury. The same may be said of the tarrapin in Chesbread moistened in water or in fresh peake Bay. In a few years it will be true of the canvasback duck if it is not partially true now. An effort has been made to preserve terrapin, and terrapin culture is in many places an interesting and growing industry. Unless we watch the oyster beds around New York, but a to eight weeks old, but if milk can be few years must pass before they will be spared, give them occasional drinks of extinct. A great deal has been done by our people in the way of preserving game and fish by due process of law, and public opinion tends strongly in that direction. In the West a reform was needed, and we are glad to see our Chicago friends take the matter in hand,

The Professi nai Jobber. The professional jobber and speculator on the Stock Exchange is a mere common-place character, though, perhaps, the qualities he should possess are even rarer. He is the last man to lose his head, and he ought to be exceptionally gifted-mentally and physically. He must have a strong constitution to stand the constant wear and tear of excitement ity eaten by the chicks, but is one of the and a strong brain to stand the perpetvery best things that can be given. It ual strain on it. In forecasting the imfrequently happens that damaged lots of mediate future of a stock, he must be rice, or low grades of it, can be bought, able to combine and analyze the circumat low figures, in the cities. As it in-creases so much in bulk in cooking, it is scarcely necessary to add that he should have perfect self control, and invariably assume an imperturbable countenance. Men know that he is in the habit of dealing largely, and generally to good purpose, so they keep a watch on him and his operations accordingly. Either parts of fresh beef can be well boiled and on private information or from the exercise of his judgment he decided that a certain stock should go up. If he went quently than once in two days, and only to the Exchange and gave his orders then in moderation. This feeding on openly, the dealers would immediately raise the prices on him. The more eager he is, the less he shows it; he strolls

makes a feint of calling. When he beheves he has thrown the curious off his trail, he goes in earnest about the business he has in hand. It is evident that such an operator must have few scruples, and though he may deal fairly according to his own ideas, he has his peculiar code of morality. Though possi bly less lax than that of our friend the promoter, it is easy enough, in all conscience. He sees no harm in circulating false intelligence, nor does it give him a twinge to think that the profits of his day represent losses he may have gratuitously inflicted on his neighbors. In fact, the anxieties of his own life must naturally tend to make him indifferent to the sorrows and misfortunes of other people; nor can we imagine a more miserable existence, from whatever point of view we regard it. He might take for his Bashi-Bazouk motto the line lightly ventures into the city, to win his loose hundred or two in one lucky deal

Lamb Cholera.

An Ohio sheep-raiser, writing to the Practical Farmer of the disease among lambs wrongly called cholera, says:

Hundreds of lambs die annually here with this disease; very few flocks escape without a loss of three or four and many lose from twenty-five to fifty of their number. I think the name lamb cholera is a very improper one for this malady, A thin lamb, or one poorly suckled

as the fleshy lambs are known to die with or hand fed, I never have known to die with the so-called lamb cholera. My name for this disease is apoplexy.' A very fair description of this disease will be found in Randall's "Practical Shepherd," under his article on apoplexy, as applied to the mutton breeds of England. Mr. Cattell's diagonosis of the subject is about as complete as any I have ever seen, except he might have added the staring condition of the eyes, the dilated pupils and sight apparently gone; the membranes of nose a deep red or violet color, as engorged with blood. It is seldom a remedy can be administered, as the lamb is usually found dead without a premonition of disease. One I found unwell and administered two ounces of Epsom salts, and effected a cure. I have observed the following treatment with my breeding ewes, and find a very successful preventive of this lamb dis ease. Stir as much salt into a half gallon of pine tar as it will take. Smear bottoms of feed troughs with it liberally. Keep them in this condition and give salt in no other way. The lambs will soon learn to lick the tar. Many will be noticed at this before their age for dying with this disease. Feed sulphur, wood ashes and Epsom salts mixed in the feed daily, small quantities. If lambs are mouth with a small paddle prepared for the purpose; the bulk of a hickory-nut is if on good grass.

Advice to Mother's Daughters.

The plain talk which "Aunt Olivia" indulges in, in a letter to the Country Gentlemen, should receive the careful consideration of thoughtless girls who do not "Care for Mother Now." Listen to

what she says: None of you may have the position she held in which to show your love for your mother; so I advise you to do so now. I wonder if you rise in the morning before she calls you, or offer to make the bread or clean the floor without asking; or if you lay aside your crochet work to do the mending to seve your poor mother's failing eyes, or allow her to pare the potatoes, because it roughens your hands, or to bring the water, because the sun hurts your complexion. Do you think it impossible to prepare a simple tea while she rests and chats with a neighbor? And do you accept, without even thanks, her offer to wear the old shawl, that you may have a new cloak? And yet I know every one of you loves her patient mother; but how is she to know it unless you do something to prove it? You are so used to be petted and favored, that you do not notice how slow her step is getting, and how pale her wrinkled face is; or that the severe headaches come oftener than they used to; or that the hair is growing thinner and whiter every day. You will notice it one of these days, and for your peace of mind, and for the sake of the patient mothers who are wearing themselves out for you, I hope it may be before a grave opens and you are motherless.

Begin now and insist on bearing a par of her burden of labor and care. the work in the chambers, or the baking. the mending or the dish-washing, as your especial care, and show your mother that you can be depended on to do it. When she learns this, coax another portion of the work away from her, and prove that you love her, for without works love, like faith, is dead; and besides this, the discipline is just what you will need in your own home, when you get one.

SICK HEADACHE.—The editor of the Rural World says: An almost certain cure for sick headache is a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in two or three table spoonfuls of water. After taking it lie down for awhile, and in hour or two one feels of good as new. We have proved the efficacy of this remedy by repeated trials, and have known others to do so and give it for the benefit of those who are suffering from this affliction.

According to the best information. there are about 4,600,000 sheep in Texas. This will probably be increased 20 per cent. during the coming lambing sea son; bringing the number up to 5,500,-000. Valuing them at \$2 50 each would Talleyrand and Cagliostro.

Picturesque descriptions have been left on record by Talleyrand of visits which he paid to Cagliostro, to Voltaire, and to the Countess de la Motte, of diamond necklace notoriety. With regard to the first named, the diplopmatist's description is accompanied by a very remarkable instance of his powers of mesmerism, as exemplified in respect to one of Talleyrand's friends. The great magician himself, whom they found in his study, is thus depicted: "Cagliostro was then a man in the very flower of his age, of exceedingly prepossessing appearance. His person, though small, was so well and firmly knit that its proportions seemed those of a much larger man. His countenance was remarkably keen and penetrating, being formed of a succession of sharp angular lines, which gave him a look of cunning that he would willingly have disguised, and with which the solemn tone and mysterious aspect were altogether at variance. His sharp, piercing eyes I shall never forget. they absolutely seemed to light up the obscurity of the chamber, and as they flashed from the one to the other of his visitors, they seemed to belong to some wild bird of prey, hesitating between two victims which to devour first. His beard and eye-brows were black, with here and there a streak of gray amid their jetty blackness, telling more of the hand of sorrow than of the prssage of time. When we entered he had upon his head a velvet cap, which, with gentlemanlike cour-tesy, he doffed when he addressed us; and then I perceived that the summit of his crown was already bald, although his hair curled down upon his neck and shoulders in a thick and silky mass. The hand which rested upon the table, and upon which he seemed to be learning his whole weight as he stood in graceful and theatrical attitude, awaiting our communication, was small and delicate as that of a lady of the court, and shone out upon the dark green velvet as white as snow; and it needed not any very profound knowledge of anatomy to enable the beholder to discern at once that it was the hand of a man possessed of most herculanean strength and power, so vigorous were the firm knit muscles, so well strung the tightened cord-like nerves. — London Times.

Wool Displays at Fairs.

· Very few of the fairs make any effort to get out a show of fleece wool. Good reasons for this are not apparent-as very many less important articles find a place in the list of prizes. These latter need not be excluded unless their presence is used as an argument against including wool, on the score of economy. But if all cannot be included, the argument seems irresistible that a fibre of which not less than five pounds per capita of the entire population of the United States is annually consumed, should stand second to no feature of the textile display in every exhibition laying claim to public patronage and sup-

For two years past, at the Illinois already dying get pine tar, catch each State fairs, nominal prices have been lamb and put the tar well back into the offered for single fleeces of wool of the three grades-fine, middle, long; but no the purpose; the bulk of a hickory-nut is enough. It may purge some or all of them, but they will get all right in a day so dead is not plain. Wool growers even if you quit at this. I am keeping one lot of ewes and lambs on a bare pasture, where they are compelled to take hay each day with a control of the cont ment for displaying fleeces has doubt-less operated to discourage exhibitions. When there is added to these facts the further one that the scarcity of first-class judges of wool renders it more than probable that awards will not always lay with merit, there may be found suffiamong growers in such wool displays as have been attempted.

The value of the wool crop is sufficient to warrant the managers of industrial fairs in putting forth more vigorous efforts than heretofore in furtherance of a display of really first-class wools. The expense necessary for proper preparation and prizes commensurate with the value of the displays, and the labor necessary to get them into proper shape, is merely nominal when the importance of the wool-growing industry is taken into the account.- Breeders' Gazette.

Shying Horses.

Most borses will shy when passing dead, decomposing bodies. Thus other senses besides the sense of sight is at times a cause of shying. The condition of the animal is also a modifying circumstance. Thus high condition favors shying; while lowness of condition, from depressing the powers of life generally, or lessening the nervous energy, renders a horse less likely to sky. Again, there is much in association. A horse accustomed to be used together with another, will often shy when led alone. Fear, therefore, is very likely to become a cause of shying. It is also well known that horses will not readily pass a place where an injury has been them, and some express a dread at cer-tain objects. White colored objects often prove a cause of shying, and this more especially in the night time, when surrounding objects, being indistinctly seen, do not contribute to give confidence to the animal. Parity of reasoning may be considered a cause. But we prefer shying to fear, or the association of ideas arising from past occurrences as the remembrance of injuries, etc. But we have sufficiently shown that there are many causes for this vice or habit, and that it is not dependent on merely defective vision.

The general experience of observers has been that the removal of forests results in diminishing the size of river and smaller streams traversing the territory. This effect is often very marked-small streams disappearing entirely and large rivers dwindle into mere brooks. Quite a different experience is reported from New South Wales. A tract of land em-bracing the water-shed of these creeks was partially cleared in 1870. Soon after these creeks-which have been dry water courses for twenty years-be permanent streams. The explanation offered to account for this phenomenon is, that a large portion of the rainfalls formerly taken up by the gum trees and evaporated now finds its way to the

No accusation should be made except upon proof sufficient to sustain it.