IN THE ORANGE GROVES. How the Fruit Is Grown, Harvested and

Marketed in Fiorida. An orange grove is one of the most heautiful sights on the face of the earth. The leaves are a very dark green and exceed ngly glossy, and, as there is no dust in Florida, the soil being of a sandy nature, the contrast is very striking and certainly most beaut ful. This year rye covers the ground under all the trees in Mrs. Mitchell's grove, and by hiding the sand adds greatly to the attractiveness of the landscape. Fruit-growers think that the rye improves the trees also, as it absorbs much of the heavy dew, and keeps the roots moist and cool. The latter part of February this rye will be all plowed in and preparations made for another year's growth. The trees must be pruned, washed and manured. Nature does wonderfully well, but not all that is required, by any means, to make a species of an orange grove. Great skill and care must be exercised.

"When does the fruit begin to r pen?" asked the reporter.

Well, oranges are ripe enough in December to allow the gathering of a arge portion of the crop, but the fruit is not considered in its prime before January 1st. The fruit growers who depend upon their crop for a living harvest when the frant is altogether too green. A f.o t sometimes steals upon nem unawares and so they ship their oranges North, only to find a poor mar-To make the green fruit vellow and attractive, they fill a packing house with it, shut the building tight and fume it with sulphur. This process turns the fruit a brilliant yellow, but unfortunately leaves the inside as sour as ever. These oranges color everything they come in contact with. Mrs. M t hed prefers to let the sun color her truit and so gathers none until it's ripe. There is one fact about gathering oranges that is not very well known in the North, and that is that they must be carefully cut from the tree with seissors made for the express purpose. The negro's have a large sack or apronso arranged that it can hold a bushel ore more oranges. These are put about their necks and each orange must be cut and had in these receptieles. None must be allowed to drop to the ground, if they do, the little spot that received the iruse will show decay very soon. When the bags are filled they are depos ted in large wheelbarrows and taken to the packinghouses, where they are laid on shalve made in strips so as to allow the air to circulate freely. The fruit requires from two to three days to go through the "sweating" process. Then it is wiped and transferred to a long table running through the center of the house, where the men roll each orange in a paper before it is packed for ship ment. Mrs. Mit hell's packing house will hold 10,000 oranges, and it may be interesting to people who have not been South to know that trees produce all the way from 5,000 to 10,000 oranges each. Two weeks ago 8,000 were gathered from one tree. Experts estimate the crop this year at Alexandria Grove all the way from 175,000 to 200,000. Among the varieties to be found there are the St. Michaels, Homasassas, Navals, Nonpareils, Mediterranean, Sweets, Alexandrias, Mandarines, Sangarines and Satsumas. The last three named are small and of a kind, d ffering only in flavor. They are all very aromate and are commonly called "Kid glove" oranges, b cause, when peeled, they are so dry that one can eat them while wearing kid gloves without damaging the kid goves in the least. During the latter part of November and all through December it would seem that all the world could be supplied with all the oranges. that could be eaten if one stood on the wharves at Jacksonville and watched the cargoes unloaded from up the river. Every boat, every train of cars, is loaded to its utmost capacity. Some 10,000 boxes a day are poured into the Way Cross Depot alone. Iced cars and refrigerators are constantly removing the fruit no thward. Iced cars are different from refrigerator cars, and are so arranged that a steady current of air passes over the fruit. This keeps a steady temperature, and these cars ustead of heated ears, which one would naturally suppose be the proper thing, are used in cold weather. There is a ple of trouble in shipping the fruit, the great difficulty being to ship it fast enough. In Flor da, at the present time, the warehouses, whatves and every conceivable place are full. and much must be lost, as the transportation companies seem half paralyed by the quantity of oranges to be snipped. The difficulty will not occur again, as most of the crop is gathered."-Interview in Milwaukee Senti-

500,000, and their present rate of increase is greater than that of any European racs. The population, which in France only increases by 26 a year for every 10,000 and in Great Br.tain by only 101, increases in Germany by 115, and this in spite of a vast emigration which, since 1816, has carried away 3,500,000, mostly young adults.

-An adjustable electric apparatus has been applied to a thermometer There are some twenty tributary which rings a bell when the tempera-ture rises or falls above or below a desired point. A dry and wet bulb thermometer has been made which does the same thing. It will be readily seen how useful such thermometers might be made in discovering incipient fires and as an aid to sleepy watchmen.-Chicago Times.

-Charles Fletcher, owner of a big Providence (R. I.) woolen-mill, invariably hires a new boy for a term of three years, at wages of \$3, \$5, and \$6, progressively, per week; but at the end of each year he makes a gift of \$50 to every lad who has made satisfactory advancement in the trade. He thinks this is the best form of an apprentice system .- Providence Journal.

or alkali, use the Standard Soap Co.'s
Petroleum Bleaching Soap. Its effect
will surprise you. will surprise you.

A ROUGH PLACE.

Why a Young Man Does Not Care to Serve Uncle Sam by Taking a Course at West Point.

"I don't care to see West Point again," said a young man, who, having just returned from the great institution, was asked how he liked the place.

"Oh, yes, the discipline is good, and they take the stoop from a fellow's shoulders, still they do not observe those little niceties of politeness which I like to see practiced among gentlemen. I went in with a young fellow named Adams, a youth of good manners, who, I thought, could not fail to make a good impression. We were shown into an office, where I was pleased to meet a Lieutenant with whom I was acquainted. He shook hands with me cord ally and asked about my relatives. I introduced him to Adams, and he seemed glad to meet him and profoundly acknowledged his grat tude. Ah, young gentlemen, said he, so you contemplate joining us. Glad of it. You'll find everything pleasant here. Just sign this, please,' shoving out something that looked like a cut-throat mortgage. Just we had signed the thing, the Lieutenant, turning to a pug-nose thing who stood near with a gun, said: Take these fellows down to the Commissary Department.' Adams and I looked at each other and smiled. 'Get out of here,' demanded the Licut nant. 'Corporal, take 'em away.' We did not like the change in his manner, but thinking that such freaks might be among his personal peculiarities, we said nothing, but accompanied the Corporal down to the Commissary Department, where we were each furn shed with fifteen pairs of shoes, fifteen pairs of boots and about four hundred pairs of socks. Then, loaded down with our first spoils, we were conducted into an upper room. 'Fix these things,' said the Corporal. How fix 'em?' a asked.

the time he got back he would report us. "He went away, and we went to work to arrange our goods. I thought that my socks were especially well arranged, but when the Corporal came back, he gave them a kick and said: 'F x these things.' I felt I ke knocking h m down, but thinking that I had not got the hang of the place, I restrained my feelings. 'Come on here, now,' said the Corporal. We were then shown into a long hall. The Corporal left, us and, having given no instructions, we knew not what to do. After awade Adams remarked: I see a lot of tracks lead ng to that door. B lieve I'll go in and ask for directions. He went into the room, but a moment afterward, came out like a man falling down stairs. Pretty soon after this we saw, posted on the wall, a couple of sheets of paper. They referred to us, giving us everything but fatherly advice. Well. I concluded to go in. When I entered a

He stormed at us and told us that f

we had not stacked 'em up in shape by

bluff officer looked up and asked: ... What's your name?'

"Jackson. "Get out of here!"

"I went back to my bill of instructions and learned that my name was Jackson, L. D., sir.' Thought I'd try t again, and went back.

· · · What's your name?' " Jackson, L. D. " 'Get out of here.'

"Went back to my bill aga'n and found that I had left off the sir.

'The next time I succeeded, but Adams I think must have been fired out four times, at least. We soon learned that for the first three months, we were to be known as 'beast',' and that no cadet would speak to us and that we were not even a low d to look at one of them. One day I happened to look up at a fellow. Swelling like a toad, he excla med: 'Take your slimy eves off me!

"I wanted to knock him down, but by this time I had learned to endure insults. There may be places more uncomfortable for beginners, but I would'nt know where to look for them. They say that the Penitent ary is rough, and I suppose it is, but I warran you that if a West Point be so were to awake some mora ng and find himself in State's pr.son, he would wonder how he came to be thrown into such polite society." - Arkansam Travell r.

THE MAGDALENA HIVERS.

The Principal Commercial Streams of the United States of Colombia.

Consul Dawson of Barranqu'lla has been exploring the Magdalena River, the principal commercial stream of the United States of Colombia. The river rises in the southern part of the country, in latitude one deg. thirty min. north, and longitude seventy-six deg. twenty min. west, at an elevation of -The German people, who were 14.272 feet above the sea level. The only 25,000,000 in 1816, are now 45,river runs nearly due north and empies into the Carribean Sea. Its length is about 900 miles, and the temperature of the country through which it passes varies from forty to ninety deg. Fahrenhe t, thus affording the greatest variety for the crops of both temperate and torrid zones. It is navigable by large steamers for 600 miles, the journey up-stream requiring ninetyseven hours, while the return trip can be made in about forty-five hours. streams, the principal one being the Cauca, draining one of the finest valleys in the country. Towns and villages and trading posts are scattered all along the stream, and already six companies, running twentyseven steambonts and fleets of barges are required to accommodate the great trade centering on the river. The principal town is Barranquilla, not far from the mouth, the terminus for the river boats and the enter-port for the country. It has 25,000 inhabitants, fine buildings, factories, and all the appearance of a thriving, growing

The country raises vast herds of cattle, hard woods, dye-woods, einchona, tobacco, ivory-nuts, grain, and minerals. The back country is described as full of resources waiting cheap transportation for development, and CANAL BUATMEN.

Some of the Reasons Why His Lot Is Not a Happy One. "Whoa thar, you 'tarnation brutes

Have to feed you on the fat o' the land

from the pier of Old Slip. He was a hearty old fellow, was the Captain, with crisp, coal black hair, leathers skin and a rolling movement at the shoulders which suggested a disposition to occupy as much space as po sible. His legs were protected from the chargweather by well worn hickory trousers. above which swelled out a big blue coal with two rows of polished horn but ons On the back of his head was p e ed. or rather hung, a brown wo len e p. "Who 're you?" he repeated, "and what 'n thunder do you mean by

wlpin' your feet on my clean shirt?" reporter, as he stepped off, the red garment which lay sp ead on the deck beside the forward harehway.

expla ned that as the State canals had been closed for the winter it would be interesting to know how the season compared with other seasons.

bin duen d bad, 'n I don't keer wise knows it. Doraed, bad, sir.'

The Captain bitched his bickory trousers and rolled his shoulders at the mul > as if they were the emiss of all the trouble. The mul s looked troubled and wagg of their ears contentedly.

"If the canals on in t bin made free this year," he continued, "we'd had to give them up. It was the only thing teat say d us from turnin pirates or buccan ser, I look fat 'n comi able, de Wal, small eradit to any one but myself if I am fat 'n com? able. The had to work like a gallery slave, sir like a gallery slave. What's the trouble? I'll tell what's the trouble. Coarges is the trouble; that's what the trouble is. Tarnation, mile high, sock dolagers charges what ain tright nain't Christian. Tout's want's the trouble.

"Look at my two fine canal loats, trim and steady as sogers, sir. Look at these byar two mules; I got five more just as hangry 'n ugly 'n exp n sive, gol durn them. The bull onth east me more'n \$5,500. I'm a capitalist, t' at s we at I am. I'm also a wor in' man, tent's went I am. Well, sir, after I've worked 'n per pired and swore 'n wallop d them mules the full summer up and down the old Eric Canal, Tive got \$600 left. Isn't that less'n t'other Captains make? Wall, no 'tain't. It's a good average this year."

"These hyar caurges begin at Bullalo. The grain men don't gives us their orders, but they let out the hull business to sealpers. What is a scalper? Wall, a scalper's a man who see ops you, sir. And the Captain teached out his big hands and grasped at the air in illustra-

tion of the scooping propensities of the

wicked scalper. "He controls the business, and he's a public enemy, that's what he is. Wal, Russia's del verance from Bonaparte in the scriper charges us five per cent. of 1812, and has been half a century buildolit for the cargo he gives us to carry, ing. How many bushels? Eight thousand 000. It is a wonderful structure, in the for each boat. That in kes \$20 to the form of a Greek cross, with five great duried scalper in Bullalo. Then he gilded cupolas, magnificent windows, gives us \$100 on account 'n we start elegant paintings, costly chandelabra out. I have two steerin' men at \$1 a and rich marbles. The cathedral covers day each, one driver at \$25 a month in 73,000 square feet, and will accommotive more drivers at \$20 a month. I date in its central area, the main auditorium, 10,000 worshipers. The bells t underin' appetites. I taink the mules cost \$75,000, one of them weighing are a leetle ahe don the eatin' busis twenty-six tons. ness, but their grub don't cost as much as the men's. But I'm gettin' off the towpath of facts, sir. When I get my eargo I have to pay \$2.25 for every ors knock down about, forty per cent. 1,000 bushels to the elevator man in Buffalo to load my boat. That makes Fenians blow up what is left. -Bur-820 more to the eleva or man. When I get to New York another slab-sided. wall-eyed, everlastin' elevator man charges me half a cent for every bushel he unlo ds. That makes 880 to the elevator man. The elevator man be keeps the grain in his storehouse for the merchant free for thirty days. Like his durned impudence. Bor't I have to p y him for it. It's all wrong to make s poor bootmen stand the hull racket. I can't talk logic, 'n I ain't got no book lumin', but I know tint right. Let the merchant take a half share in the expenses.

In the winter I do nothin'. I ain't my wife and one of my children. Tother one's at school. In t e winter I lodge my boats in the Eric Basin, and it costs me \$70 to keep them the e. I ve got to feed 'n ciethe my wife n chil-dren out of the 86.00 - 'n I ve got to let these hyar mules fairly gorge them selves. I'll never get no richer, I guess, 'n ! Il alw ys nave to work. Go' durn it, if I hadn t these too es here to swar at 'n wollop I don't think life d be worth living. Gee up that, you ugly

As the reporter left the Captain was trouncing his two mules and miking all sorts of comments on their personal appearance, but they simply ate more thay and wagged their ears langually

A Texas Doctor: Dr. Ell'ster is one of those physicians who do not take any nonsense from their put cuts. One day last world he presented his bill to Mose Schaumburg. One hundred and fifty tollars!" exclaimed Mose. "Vy, mine Gor, two funerals in dot family would not had cost me so mu h as dot. " "It's not too late to have a fineral in the house yet, ' repl ed Dr. Bilister, drawing an array sized revolver. The physician he is mass if whenever a patient feels indisposed to settle. Texas Siftings.

CAPITAL COMFORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Mary K. Sheed, Hlo Maryland avenue, Washington, D. C., states that 'or several years she had suffered terribly with facial neuralgia and could find no relief. In a recent at-tack which extended to the neck, shoulders and back, the pain was intense. She resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever. Ruobing the parts affected, three times only, all pain vanished as if by magic, and has not returned.

ABANDONED CASES.

A comparatively large number of the cases which Dr. Starkey & Palen, of 11:9 Girard street, Philadelphia, are so successfully treating with their new Vitalizing remedy, are what are known as abandoned or "desperate" cases - many of them a class which no physician of any school slab-sided, ugly—hello, who re you, my pretty?'

And the canal-boat Captain turned from his two drowsy and happy look ing mules to the Hera'd repeter, which had just clamboral down. ing mules to the *licrard* reperter, was and most deplorable condition, and one for which relief seems impossible. No treatment can be subjected to a severer test than is offered by these cases. The marvel is that Drs. Starkey & Palen can effect a cure in so many instances. If you need the help of such a Treatment, write for information in regard to its na-ture and action, and it will be promptly

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as it sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

A TRAITOR'S BRIDE.

Bow the Revolutionary Patriots Perse cuted Benedict Arnold's Wife. The Quaker City has not been famed

for the beauty of its women in this day I beg your pardon, Captain, but I only. The pages of all its sedate histhought it was a mat," explained the tory are bright with faces of pretty maidens and stately matrons. Among the beauties of the Revolutionary days The Captain pickel up his shirt, none was more charming than gay, illrolled his shoulders threateningly and starred Margaret Shippen. Her family kicked one of the mules. The reporter was at that time one of the most influential in the provinces, and it has continued to give to Philadelphia a succession of sturdy, high-minded men and "How's the season, bey? Ton's what women, though her own life was cloudyou want to know? Wal, the season's ed by suspicious of disloyalty. She married Benedict when she was eighteen. She first met him in Philadel phia on his return from Canada, loaded with honors, and her g-riish fancy was captivated by his dashing manners and the splendor of his eareer. Her family opposed the union, but she insisted on it, and would have become his wife in spite of all opposition, but the barriers were at last removed. She had been married about a year and just become a mother, when her husband committed the traitorous deed that will make his name despised through all time. She was at West Point with her baby. She was at once taken into custo ly and given into charge of General Hamilton and Aaron Burr to be conveyed to Philadelphia. She was not permitted to remain in peace, however, even at the house of her father. The indignation of the populace was at fever heat, and the tra tor's young bride was ordered by the Provincial Council, then the governing body, to leave the colonies. vain her father, afterward Culef Justice, pleaded for mercy. He offered the largest security for her conduct; promised that she should receive no communications of any kind from any one through any but the public channels and under the closest scrutiny. It was in vain. The council would not mod fy its decree. The young wife left for England, met her husband there and lived with him to a good old age. Some of their descendants have done distinguished serv ce in the English army and navy and in the English Church.-Philadelphia Cor. Chicago Tribune.

> -The new cathedral at Moscow, pussia, cost \$10,000,000. It commemorates The scaffolding alone cost \$250.

-Tue public buildings in England have a hard time of it. The contracton each one of them, and then the dette.

-When Lloyd's Register was established in its present form, fifty years ago, the largest vessel on its books was the George IV., of 1,384 tons burden. Now there are 195 vessels of over 3,000 tons, one of them-the City of Rome-being more than six times as large as the George IV.

--- A writer in a French medical journal proposes that cities be supplied with fresh country air. A large field in the country is to be surrounded with fit for noth n' but my boats. I live on a high wall and planted with balsamic one of them all the year round wite trees to absorb the dust, and the air from this field is to be conveyed through pipes into every city house.



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bardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked This powder never varies. A marriel of puritingth and wholesomeness. More economical the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to compe a miracle in my case; otherwise I would Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering. "I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I

commenced using Hop Hitters, and in one nonth we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it,"—A WORKINGMAN.

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ng could cure me. I resolved to try Hop

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pave been now in my grave, J. W. Money,

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Idress Chicago Post and Courier, Morrison Bid'z, Cor. Clark St. and Calboun Place, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Simon Cameron, who is eighty-six, tell+ why he is still young: Tre secret of life is to keep moving. Men grow old only when they sit down long enough to get rusty. I want to live just as long as I can be happy. When I reach the point when my friends, standing on the corners and seeing me come up the street, say, Let's get on the other side; there comes that old fool,' I want to die. Men make a great mi-take in this life by holding on to any position after they

have lost their grip and their company has become unpleasant to their associates."—Philadelphia Press..

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