On Reading Pictions

The new dist of Period applied of stacles which which most financy produces to make otherwise the most income. Pass into print in my form, philoso-plife, schustlin, potentie, poster, with or without sine and intention, and patte whole dans public suce linds Sinch, accepting uniting your words for gapes "purpose." It rends between increases your idities where your limits during oftently expenses identical grows con-Stratedy into process presenges brightness first solution to the embject in brand, and while a broken muck in rising to the notehns of prosp upon the lamest Preparet that the story-writer commarrie re such attention. Immediately the draw pouldie comes to fiction, it drops from an appreciative attitude forward the writer's work, and in judgment on the morits of the tale only projection and personal tuete. The revelist does not appeal to a fairminded jury. Nearly everyone endeavers, to a greater or less extent, either to bring the story into his own atmosphere and experience, or regards it as a bit of gossip or a web of dreamlife apun to amuse an idle hour. The most grievous wrong done the poor author however, is this tendency to judge of the truth of fictitious characterization only as it agrees with life as seen or imagined by the reader. The novel written from a high-church standpoint finds no low-church admirers. The cynic scoffs in public at Brown's last romance, because it is an idylhe love story, and the public goes its way firmly convinced that Brown's forte is blacksmithing.

We are too superficial in our critieisms. We are not just. We do not go deep enough into the novel-writer's motives. Nearly all the stories printed to-day have in them an attempt at something beyond the mere telling of a tale with trappings of scenery and puppets to bear out the illusion. But we do not examine this scenery to know if it is real, nor stick pins into these puppets to learn if they are merely stuffed dolls to play upon our fancy. In this we do ourselves an injustice, both losing the fine flavor of a good novel and failing to penetrate the tinsel and stage effects of a poor one, in much the same way as a be-fuddled drinker swallows Ve. Cliquot and champagne cider with the same approval. Then, too, in order to eatch a page or two of "conversation" or "action" that is valued only as it carries forward the plot, we are prone to run hastily over descriptive writing that paints a vivid bit of lanscape with eamee fidelity and beauty. Or a chap-ter filled with life and color is voted dreary and slow because only indirectly it aids in tangling the threads of the romance. It is the amount of "thrill" in the concluding chapters and the agreement in doctrine and sentiment of the writer with the reader's personal beliefs and tastes that settle the novel as good, bad, or in-

Is this fair play? Such reading shuts out from the reader's enjoyment the prime pleasure sought, which should be glimpses at life and manners away from his own experience, the appreciation of the correct delineation of character as he knows and him, gratification in new and strange combinations in human action, and the gaining of knowledge of scenery and local habits otherwise unattainable. But that these are not the motives with a large numher of novel-readers I think any close observer will admit, and the effect of this non-appreciation is not alone on the reader. Indirectly, though nevertheless strongly; it affects the class of Retion produced. Your writer may be a sensitive body, and if his stories are not well thought of, he turns to other fields. And even if his hide is callous to the public apathy his publisher's pocket is an infallible barometer of the demands of the time in literary pubulum. If Brown's sweet rdyllie love-story, though it be an "ower true tale," and told with tuste and feeling, be set upon by cynics, brown will probably call himself a first, and thereafter compile blue-houses. Should Brown be wilful his corinter will soon whip him into line.

There are good novels being written in those days. 'Here, in this poor, mistratife, insupercul, despicable Actunt," as Cartyle ends it are good, infrest genuine stories being printed sportes that will enery the improve of our time into the future, and show to the couring num the men of to-day, the Philipping and Smediets bring to as the Philippes of their roystoring days. Are too right in represent a bundency on the pape of our story-builders to characstarting tempy that way we live mow made they petroon in which we live. For the mutual acceptation in Interpreted postations as pings once saddeth existens direll apone so finally, you, Imperious, too, revolvers, new tes mounts to before the between th movement of the second contracts and in the contract of the co emergens in distinct ones to men more it some teles appropriate and some little personand Part off I begins one

appropriate a montred wooding of beary has these In what many he brosedly emiled "the tritamph of virtue." We most this every day in the class of people who are buyers and readers of fiction. They are not satistied if the story does not end well, no matter how the prababilities are sacrificed to bring about such a culmination. The story may be an artistic success, yet fail of public approval from this cause alone. There are a few striking exceptions to this argument, but in the main it holds good. Some of us, too, in our purity feel called upon to cry down the bringing of slums to our notice. We say it will have a bad moral effect and is unpleasant reading, and commonplace life and people, such as we meet in our own streets and houses, are called unattractive because we already know them. Truly, the novelist sails between a Scylla and Charybdis in his

search for public approval. For how many years have we been looking for the appearance of a fabled something, traditions of which have come down to us. This something which the critics have already analyzed and set bounds to and named the Great American Novel, has not yet

name with the Many times have servers, bue discu enmonents dend, judging by the term and disprimination the vin it one ours present reading of liction. when this Great American Boad, which is to overshistow git other homes pro-flucts, toos come, we will not know it, but will leave to some future general tion the took of discovering it. Not until there is a more general approchstion of the American novel as it is enn a story appear which will be secepted as bearing the enduring imprinte of our times and our people.

The novel is not rated at its true value. It is not properly read. We don't distinguish clearly enough between what is good and what is bad. I do not wish to be understood as asserting that we cannot discriminate between immoral and pernicious fiction and that which is proper and wholesome. The distinction I wish to clearly set fort does not intrench on his division. The merit of a novel does not depend on the class to which it belongs. Whether light or heavy. sombre or humorous, melo-dramatic or analytic, it may have positive merit. and that merit can be decided by a single rule. Truth is the one law by which we can judge fairly of the value of a novel. It is not meant that the story must be founded in fact and told with conscientious attention to sober detail, but it is meant that the genuinely-good novel holds a mirror up to Nature; that, in its setting, it truly pictures the scene wherein its characters act; that its Ladies Vere de Vere are the ladies they represent, and its lovers and murderers and fools are, indeed, lovers and murderers and fools to the end of the chapter in thought and word and action. The wildest and most sensational romance might be a good novel, and to our sorrow we know that some of the most ambitiously-conceived and loudestheralded works are not good novels. Many of our recent stories can be called to mind as instances of the fact that, in this particular, fidelity to truth hes the secret of their merit. Let any of us carry this theory into his reading and try the author and his work by it. The result will be a firmer grasp on whatever beauty may exist in scenery, character and motion, and a finer and more critical discrimination against unworthy pretensions.

The reader will not find an ideal in the novel realistic, sentimental, analytie or romantie, but will reach by an impartial and catholic judgment a correct estimate of the story in hand, and will gain the full measure of any pleasure there may be in it to whatever class of fiction it may belong. There is no occason to say that the novel of to-day must be built after a certain plan to be acceptable to the canons of taste. The right of criticism must be grounded in a broader theory than this. By its genuineness alone can the novel be proved.

"Fiction hath in it a higher end than fact," and to accomplish this end it must employ the full potency of fact, so molded as to suit its own unities. The critics say we have no good fic-tion now, but in spite of this edict thoroughly good novels are being written and printed, and all we need is broadening his hocizon by studying better reading to have still better writing .- Geo. M. Huss, in The Cur-

"Blue Blood."

The term blue blood, from the Spanish phrase sangre azul, is much used without a very clear idea of its signification. Its real meaning is-"not that the blood itself is blue (excepting that all venous blood has a bluish tinge) - but that the persons or class to whom the term is applied have skins so white and transparent that the veins show bine through them, and this is taken as a certain indication that the class or persons thus designated are without an admixture of races. Any one who has traveled in Spanish-American countries, or in Spain, where the term originated, would see at once its applicability. The descendants of the Gothic conquerors of Spain retain to this day the characteristics of their ancestors-the white, transparent skin, blue eyes and au-burn or tawny hair, and their veins show blue through their cuticle; but in case of an admixture of African or Moorish blood, the blue blood (veins) gradually disappear, notil in case of a great preponderance of the latter races the veins show merely as ridges Tourists in Mexico will notice this pecollegity in all of the Mexican cities me well me in the baclendas throughunce that country, on account of the great administrate of Ladina (Antes, Toltee and Flaucullum) blood in the population, and everywhere they will find that the people whose reins show bine through the sirin we the ruting china - Lakeria Boston Transcript.

Perentum on Foorwoods Mine Gertalid, according to the Best Books Growker, is "worth \$660,000, which note so income at four pow cent, co del 6.(12) a year. IPer persone from engrees is \$6,000 enemally, making but usting resemble out \$021,000 a year. In this passe of this commany topic, Off as four per come yields an income co \$18,000, making her entire memures \$23,000 a year. Had President Garfield been killed by the worrying sad importunities of office-wekers instand of by a bullet from one of them, his widow would be living in comparative destitution. Such are the freaks of fortulie. - Detroit Free Press.

It will be no fault of the 40,000 citizens who went out to see a cowboy show last Sunday at Charge if before the end of the next decade they shall not be all at work seven days in the week. It is illegical in the workingman to offer temptations to the greed of the corporations. Sunday is needed as a day of rest .-The Current, Chicago.

Culeago compels a saloon-keeper to hand over \$5:00 of his profits to her treasury. Cincinnati allows the whisky dealer a free spigot. Of the two plans Chicago's is the wiser. Still, \$5:0-licenses would hardly reliaburse either city for the damages of a riot like that of Cincinnati. A riot, too, without whisky would be a spiritiess affair. - The Current.

The most popular and successful news; aper writer is the paragrapher. His work is alFARMOMAGAPIOCENT.

Mary Crasts and alless Can the Personal for कि नेक्सिक का स्थापन करा करेकार के

In the portions of the west where burge erops of corn are wedinardy friend the majority of farmers fore or it for food to we in farcen og all kinds of monic. If noisels is tended for the butsher come through the winter in poor condition they are likely to remain so till the corn crop is muture. They are then fed liberally till they are in a condition to send to market. In many cases they are kept in scanty pastures that are poorly provided with shade and water. Often the pastures are overstocked, and the animals have not a sufficient supply of grass, even if the season is favorable to its constant growth. If it is unfavorable especially if there is a severe and long continged drought during the warmer months, the animals are in a poorer condition in the fall than they were in the spring. As food is scanty, they are obliged to wander about in search of it during the entire day. Exposure to the hot sun makes them tired and restless at night. They are tormented by insects, and often suffer for want of cool water. Animals cannot be expected to thrive under such circumstances. In the fall they will be gaunt and unthrifty, and a very large amount of corn will be required to put them in a condition to bring even medium prices in any market. None will question the great value

of corn in putting cattle, sheep, and hogs in the proper condition for slaughtering. It is, however, very ex-pensive food. It costs a large amount of money to buy it and much hard labor to raise it. Meat is always expensive that is produced wholly or chiefly by feeding corn. It may be necessary to the production of first class meat, but the stock-feeder should study how to use it to the best advantage, and how to produce good meat with the smallest amount. Animals should be in good condition in respect to flesh before corn is afforded them as the principal article of food. Unless they are in such condition they will bring little more than enough when fattened to pay for the corn they have consumed. The cornfield should be secondary to the pasture in the production of meat. The pasture should furnish fair beef and mutton, and the cornfield should so improve them that they will rank as prime. Stall feeding animals is often profitable as the last step in the process of preparing animals for the market, but there should be several steps in the right direction before this final one. Cattle and sheep should not come up to the feeding trough in the fall in a lean condition. If they do they will consume so much corn as to render their feeding unprofitable, or will be sent to the market in no condition to bring good prices, that are only paid for well-fattened

All animals intended for the market in the fall or early part of the winter should be liberally fed during the summer. Grass is not only the cheapest, but the best, food for them. If furnish fat as well as flesh. Excellent beef and mutton have been produced by grass allone. Good marketable steers and wethers have been taken directly from the pasture to the slaughter-house. The pastures, however, were in the best condition in respect to the variety of grass and clover, were well supplied with water and shade, and were not overstocked. The food was so abundant that the animals could eat their fill during the cooler hours of the morning and could lie in the shade in the heat of noon. They did not have to travel a long distance to procure water or to drink that which was warm and impure. They had a supply of salt wthin easy reach of them, and a shed or grove to shelter them during the prevalence of storms or severe winds. It a drought occurred during the time they were kept in the pasture they were supplied with grass cut in a neighboring field, with corn fodder, green rye, and a daily feed of some sort of grain. They were rendered comfortable, and comfort next to proper food and shelter is essential to the production of flesh and fat, as it is to the formation of milk.

The summer is the time to fit old and poor animals for the market. If they come through the winter in bad condition special attention should be given to them. Cows that have given wilk through the winter, owe that bave raised early lambs and are ton old to breed sgain, and wethers whose teeth are impaired, should be put into so good posture of the earliest day practicable. Grass is the proper fond or them, and graus at this season of the year is superior to that which is presidented later to the season. It is tender and awees. It is easy to crep and easy to digest. If the passare where the animals are placed that are intended for the market in the full does not prosuce sufficient grass some should be cut from an adjoining field in order to keep up the proper amount of road. Every farmer and stock-funder should decide in the spring what enimels he has on his plant that have parassed of to the last and resetance. Life should then loose no times in gesting them in good coadition for the mar-The earlier he begins the smaller will be the expecse and the better the results. If the season is favorable the chances are that they may be put in condition for the market without other food than that afforded by the pasture where they are kept .-Chicago Times.

Industrial Brevities.

As early as 1617 tobacco was raised in Virginia, and the price was fixed by the governor at 3 shillings per pound. Four years later it figured as an article of export, 55,000 pounds having been sent to Holland in 1621. The yield had become so plentiful in 1639 that the price was 3 pence per pound. In 1676 England collected £135,000 in duties on Virginia and Maryland to- it." bacco imported into that country. In 1729 it took 300 vessels to carry the tobacco sent to England, and the yearly exports approximated £600,000. For

14,106,000,000 pounds. Allowing that each vessel carried on an average of 600 bogsheads, there must have been 19,224 things employed, equal to 221 results per anoun. During the past quarter of a century too yield has been increased from shout 130,000,000

pounds to about 580,000,000 pounds. The monthly report of the Eansas state board of agriculture says: The month has been exceedingly favorable for fruit, and there will be a large crop of all kinds, except peaches, in all purtions of the state baving bearing trees. The counties lying along the southern border of the state in the south central section will have an abundant peach crop, the promise being more flattering than for several seasons past. The second tier of counties from the south, in this section, will have a fair crop of peaches-much larger than that of last year. Nearly every county in the state, outside of the sections named, reports a total failure as to peaches, the severity of the winter and early spring preventing a crop. Small fruits, especially grapes, promise to be abundant in all sections.

It may not generally be known that the English walnut is the most profitable of all the nutbearing trees. When in full bearing they will yield about 300 pounds of nuts to the tree. The nuts sell at 8 cents per pound; or \$24 to the tree. If only twenty-seven trees are planted on an acre, says a Los Angeles orchardist, the income would be \$549 per acre, or, from twenty acres, \$10,000 per year. The Los Angeles orchardist has placed the number of trees per acre entirely too low. Double that number of trees can be advantageously grown on an acre.

Experiments in ostrich-farming in Victoria having proved successful, Queensland farmers are recommended to adopt the industry, for which the climate of their colony is peculiarly well suited. The Cape government, probably to cheek Australian and Californian rivalry, have placed a duty of £100 a pair on ostriches exported. This is a very fortunate circumstance for the pioneers of ostrich-farming in the countries named, as it greatly in-creases the value of the birds which they breed.

A local paper strongly advocates the establishment of butter factories in south Australia, on the ground that if the present low price of wheat is to continue the farmers must engage in dairy-farming or go to the wall, and private dairying is too badly managed to be successful. Not one dairy in fifty, it says, is properly constructed, the rudest appliances are used, and the overworked farmers' wives or hired girls are unable to do all that could be done with great saving of labor in a factory.

If you have a shrub, herbaceous plant, or tree of any kind, that is difficult to kill, but which you wish to be rid of with the least amount of trouble and expense, do not attempt to kill it by cutting off at the roots at this season of the year, but let it alone until in full leaf, or until near the time when it ceases growing for the year. July, or early in August, will be a abundant and of good quality it will suitable time for most trees and shrubs. while herbaceous plants may be cut off full bloom.

A curious phenomenon is reported from some of the vineyards in the province of Malage. According to Spanish papers, plants attacked by the phylloxera and given up as practically dead have begun to show marked symptoms of vitality due, it is believed in the localities, to the destruction of the insect by gases or electrical conditions consequent on the earthquakes in that district.

At Charleston, S. C., there is method of preparing tiles which it is claimed renders them suitable for paving roadways subjected to the heaviest traffic. By this process the bricks or tiles are first heated in an oven, where they are covered with sand; when taken out they are plunged into melted asphaltum, and then placed on racks, where the excess can flow from the blocks.

At a recent sale of Holstein cattle at Troy, O., thirteen cows averaged \$356 54, twenty 2 year-olds averaged 8294 50, fitteen 2-year-olds averaged \$234 50, four 2-year-old bulls averaged \$322 25, five 1-year-old bulls averaged \$333, and thirteen spring calves averaged \$177 69. The average for the seventy was \$266 50. The holfers were sold privately for \$1,000.

The largest pork-preducer in Mas-sachusetts is Mr. John Cummings, of Woburn. He has now on his place 2,500 hoge and pigs and generally kills 3.000) each year. He buys all his feed. lie parchases the buttermilk of a Booton tru. who chura fresh milk that has not limen shine med. He have western dorn and grinds is on his

the empres cheese trade of the cology is becoming established. One com-pany sout to England eight tous in February, four in March, and the same quentity in April, and other companies heve sist sagorted cheese. The results so far are smid to be re-M u dos Pe tive.

Cors that is thoroughly ripered on the sua, traced up and placed in a room, possesses remarkable vitality. Some med corn was disposed of at an auction sale in Vermont in the spring of 1883 said to be thirty years old, but it sprouted readily and produced a large crop.

Evidently a Country Journalist. "Oh, papa! look what a funny man!" said a little six-year-old girl, exhibiting an almanae and pointing to the explanation of the zodiacal

"Yes, my child. What else do you observe?" "Why, papa, he's busted his stomach. "Yes, daughter, it does look like

signs. "See, papa; he's got animals all around him."

"How did he do that, papa?" "I don't know, my child. I guess he was a country editor who got a whack at a free lunch counter, and the 90 years ending with 1879 the ship-ments of tobacco from America were ed about."—Newman Independent.

ANARCHY ON THE ISTHMUN.

The Church Party in Power for the First Time in Its History-Caucaa Forces Collecting a Forced Loan of \$2,000,000 in Antioquia.

On April 29, writes a Panama correspondent to The New York Sun, a treaty was signed by Gen. Aizpurn, then in coromand of the isthmus, and the leaders of the troops from Cauca, commanded by Col? Mantoya. Under this Aispure agreed to turn over the barracks, with their war material, and the city to Col. Montoya. Early on April 30 their espeditionary vessels were moved close 10 to the railroad wharf. The troops were landed, and a small number of them entered the city, and occupied the barracks. They now hold the town, and Gen. Aispure and all the leading members of the liberal party are their prisoners. The conservative, or church party, now olds the upper hand on the isthmus or the first time in its history, and its irely due to the active interference of he United States authorities in their chalf. After the landing of the Caucan

roops the Colombian flag was hoisted with some solemnity over the government-house, and its appearance was saluted with a halo of twenty-one guns, fired at the railroad station by Admiral Jouett. The United States marines and sailors were formed to receive the Caucan troops as they passed from the city, and the contrast between the well-organized and disciplined United States troops and the motley, undisciplined, and badlyarmed corps representing, in the words of the leader, "law and order," was striking and painful to witness. Since the entry of the expedition a lew shots have been heard nightly, but the new governor, an able and experienced native named Diaz, is doing his best to recover the thousands of guns and cartridges which, it is known, are scattered among the populace.

It is believed now that the conservatives have achieved power in the state; they will endeavor to raise a arge forced loan. In Antioquia the Caucan forces, by means of confiscation, are collecting \$2,000,060, which, it is alleged, has been expended by Cauca in quelling the revolt at Antioquia. The federal government has litle to say, as it has its hands full in the interior and on the Atlantic seaboard. The particulars of the massacre of

Jamaicans at Culebra- on the night of April 4 are as follows: Four ununiformed Caucan soldiers were sent on foot from Imperador to Culebra, both important places of the canal, to keep guard over a circus. They entered the camp, in which the carrying of arms is prohibited, and their rifles and machetes were taken from them by the canal police, who undoubtedly would not have thus acted had they known they were soldiers. The soldiers then returned to Inperador, and told their comrades that they had been disarmed. Then all left together for Culebra, with the avowed purpose of taking revenge. On reaching Culebra they found the circus performance going on. All entered, and there met machetes, and it was determined to begin at once the crusade of murder against the Jamaicans. They went to the laborers' barracks, known as Camp No. 4, where they were fired upon by the watchmen. They fired in return several volleys, and then broke in the doors and killed and wounded the whole of the thirty-eight inmates, sight of them being murdered on the spot and twenty wounded, many of whom have since died. All were shot in several places, and there was not one of the number who was not gashed in one or more places with the murderous machete. All these victims were Jamaicans, and all were in their beds when attacked. People in smaller houses were also killed and wounded. The canal company buried twenty-nine bodies, and sent in nineteen wounded to the hospital in Panama. It is known that many wounded persons fled into the forest, where they subsequently died. Every box, bag, or value found was plundered, and dead and wounded alike had their pockets rifled. These poor wretches had only been paid off the same morning, which was really the incentive to the crime. The soldiers left on the morning of the 15th, carrying off two Jamaicans whom they captured at the last moment. These men, being witnesses of the crime, might have given svidence, to guard against which they were murdered, without the least formula of trial, at Imperador vesterday. The murderers, for the cake of courteav, are called Colombian troops, and as each the United States authorities have favored their landing. It will surprise all losers of law and order to seen that one of these murderers has been arrested. Jameicans, and, in fact, all who cen, are abandoning the sthmus is thossands. There is no la or orden. Passports are now red mus, and poor half-starved laborers, Tho are returning to the islands now thet they are in fear of their lives, are compelled to pay \$1 to legalize their exit from this disturbed region. It is needless to say that the self-appointed collectors of this tax are delighted at the exodus.

Barranquilla papers publish correspondence between Commander Beardrevolutionary forces. In one letter Commander Beardsley communicates the opinion expressed by his govern-ment of Pedro Pregan and his associates, and asks that they be not received by the revolutionary army as allies, but, on the contrary, persecuted. captured, and punished as enemies of mankind. Felipe Perez, chief of staff, recommends the note to his superior officer, and condemns Prestan's action as one of those acts known in war as atrocities, and people who commit such are outside of the protection of all civilized law. From this it would appear that Prestan would have a poor chance had he fled to Gaitan's forces for protection.

The departure of Gen. Santo Domingo Vila from Cartagena is confirmed, and the evacuation of Bocachica castle is claimed as a success gained over the government troops, as the revolu- deuce" with your truck.

tionists immediately took possession of it. It is said the rebel forces have captured the British schooner Minnie and imprisoned the frew.

There is great unanimity of opinion now on the isthmus in favor of the revolution against Dr. Nunez. The arrival of the Caucan forces as invaders has intensified the feeling here that all parties should combine if they do not wish to be entirely subject to the caprice of wheever may be ruling in the adjoining powerful state of Cauca.

The feeling against Americans some-times breaks out in words, but, although it exists, it is nothing at all as compared with that existing between Cartagenians and Jamaicans. Not much work is being done along the lipe of the canal, but the American Contracting and Dredging company has stuck to its work of building the Atlantic mouth of the canal with great pertinacity. Its gigantic dredges have been making good headway, and within a few months, when a rocky ledge members boast that their success is en- near Mindi has been removed, the section above it will be joined to the section below, and the first nine or ten miles of the canal will be opened to light-draugh vessels. This run will extend from Colon proper to above Gatun, and will enable an opinion to be formed, even by the most causual observer, as to the changes effected on the canal work began.

A Lost Opportunity.

Through the pig-headedness or lack of public spirit on the part of a firm of attorneys in St. Louis the world has lost one of those opportunities which came but once in a life-time.

The occasion was a suit in the Criminal Court, the defendants being two noted mediums who were on trial for fraud in producing alleged "spiritual To the reality and manifestations." good faith of the manifestations as well as to their spiritual origin there were numerous witnesses. They were, however, of the stereotyped sort. There were the observers who go to a "seance" to see aunts and other relatives, and who are determined to be deceived. There was the credulous professional man, who went "merely in the interest of science," and was startled to find himself conversing with the spirit of his first love, who repeated whole passages from his last letter to her, but could tell nothing about his first letter to her successor. There was the life-long spiritualist who could not have been persuaded by any device known to intelligence that there was any trickery or guite in people who professed to bring up the spirit of his dead grandmother still bearing the mark of the cancer which terminated her career in the flesh. And there were other witnesses of the same sort, the witnesses that we always hear from when the doings of these charlatans are called in question.

Recognizing the unsatisfactory nature of this testimony, and desirous of promoting the ends of justice, the presiding Judge proposed, with remarkable liberality, that the defen-dants should call the spirits themselves as witnesses. The spirits, he urged, had been represented as eager some natives of Cartagena, armed with to establish the truth of spiritualism; why not call one or more of them to the witness stand? "Why not show me," he said, "that there mediumship of actual communication with the dead by practical illustration? If there is a friendly relationship existing between the medium and the spirits of the departed, as insisted upon by the defense in this case, why should not said spirits be eager to display themselves on this stage of action and vindicate the defendants?"

Had this proposal been accepted the world might to-day be in possession of conclusive proof in respect to a subject concerning which there is the very broadest diversity of opinion. and at times the hercest conflict. Had the spirits appeared, had they testified on oath, had they withstood the blandishments of the attorneys on their own side and the withering cross-examination of the opposing counsel, there would have been a basis such as there is not now for belief in their existence, and in their generous service of the mediums who subsist on their alleged bounty. The skeptic would have been confounded and the hearts of believers would have been correspondingly elated. On the other hand if the spirits had refused to obey the subpens or to testify when summoued, or had their testimony been adverse to the mediumistic theory, the cause of truth would have been insmeasurably advanced, and the light of wisdom would have been turned on for the benefit of future generations with the power of forty statues (fully pedestaled) of liberty enlightening the world. But it was not to be. Regardless of the enormous public interests at stake, oblivious to the welfare of future generations yet unborn, the callous counsel for the defense refuged to accept the proposition of the court. The golden opportunity was lost and quired to enable one to leave the isth- may never occur again. - Detroit Free

Garden Truck on W heels.

'he Whitehall Times agricutural editor hastens to offer a few practical hints to gardeners.

Shake the dust from gardens now, and give some man four doilars per day to lubricate the soil with a spade. Be sure and throw the weeds over the sley, of the United States steamer fence into your neighbor's yard, and Powhatan, and Gen. Gaitan, of the then-

Plant your yeast deep, if you want to raise good bread. Plant a few bottles of whisky in the center of well made beds, and see how large a crop of beats you can

Plant old tobacco stumps, if you would like an extra brand of Havana weed eigarettes.

Plant seeds of idleness to raise a big mortgage on your garden. Plant a free lunch under your best shade trees, and see what a large erop of hogs you can raise.

Plant a pair of tight boots on the foot of every bed and then gather in your corns. Plant Paris green in every hill of

rhubarb and you will have plenty of fresh baked pleson your garden. Plant a few healthy chickens in your garden if you want to "raise the