

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

The Bank of London has failed. Locusts are devastating Central America.

The Emperor of Germany is reported seriously ill again.

Prospectors for coal in Alaska report their search fruitless.

The salmon catch in Alaska has been unusually large this season.

One man was killed and ten people injured by a railroad accident near the Washington, D. C. depot.

The English steamship Madrid, from Bull River, S. C., to London, May 25th, is given as lost with all on board.

The Queen of England has granted a full pardon of all deserters from the British army if they report before the 17th of October.

A recent storm on the Han and Yang-tse-Kiang rivers, China, tore the shipping loose, sunk many vessels and junks. Many hundred lives were lost.

Richard Stewart, brother of Solon Stewart, U. S. District Attorney for Texas, is confined in a dungeon at Ojeuinta, Mexico, where he has been for four months on a trumped-up charge. Mexicans are after his property.

The acting Land Commissioner has taken the necessary steps to carry out Secretary Lamar's recent order directing the restoration to settlement and entry of unimproved indemnity selections of the California & Oregon Railroad Company. The order will affect about 750,000 acres.

A Winnipeg special says letters from Fraser and Stewart, dated Fort Chippewyan, July 5, state they reached that point after many hardships, forest fires being numerous and destructive. The destitution at Fort Chippewyan last winter was terrible, and several cases of cannibalism are reported. One old woman at Little Red river admits having killed and eaten her whole family. Starvation and cannibalism are also reported from the McKenzie river.

A letter has been received at the Navy Department, at Washington, from a California gentleman asking to be one of 175,000 Americans to contribute \$1 a piece to secure the sum necessary to repair and preserve the old flagship Hartford. The writer says \$20,000 can be raised in California alone for this purpose, and he believes other sections of the country would be equally generous and that the entire amount could, if some suitable person were delegated to receive it, be easily subscribed within thirty days.

Two terrible accidents occurred at Enfield, Ill., at a reunion of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Veterans. During the sham battle a cannon was prematurely discharged, blowing off J. Asen's right arm. An instant later, a few rods distant, another cannon was discharged prematurely, and stretched five bleeding victims on the ground. Gabe Sullinger had both arms blown off and will probably die. The others injured were Robert Johnson, Irwin Reader, William Daniels and Emmanuel Berry. They are fearfully lacerated and burned, but will survive.

At Higgins lake, Roscommon county, Michigan, Mrs. Chas. H. Petit and her little daughter, aged three years, were boating, when the little one, while capering about, fell into the water. The mother in her anxiety and fright then upset the boat, and as they were alone the chances were excellent for a double funeral, had not their horse, an intelligent French pony, which had been turned loose to graze on the shore of the lake, come to their rescue. Alarmed by the screams of the mother, and by the commotion which the two made in the water, the animal swam out to them, and when they had taken a secure hold of its mane struggled back to shore, a tired but heroic pony. The animal is inclined to be bulky, and he never would pull anything but a light load, but now he is a prime favorite.

An accident occurred to the east bound Union Pacific express at Sand creek bridge, ten miles east of Denver, resulting in the death of Engineer Masterson, and the serious wounding of two or three train men. The Union Pacific and the Burlington bridges cross Sand creek almost parallel and within a few feet of each other, and when the engineer of the Union Pacific train was within a few feet of the bridge, he was horrified to see that a flood in the early part of the evening had washed away the middle section. The fireman jumped into the stream, where he stuck and was taken out half an hour later in an unconscious condition and may die. Engineer Masterson grabbed the lever and reversed the engine just as it plunged into the water with the baggage car on top. His body was crushed into the sand beneath the engine, which was also completely submerged in the sand. Baggage man Breidlove was badly injured by falling trunks. An old German woman living near heard the cries of the frightened people, rushed out with a lantern and stopped the approaching express on the Burlington road within a few feet of the bridge, probably saving other lives. As the bridge of this road was in a dangerous condition. A young fellow by the name of Bender, who was stealing a ride on the front end of the baggage car at the time of the accident, was found near the bank of the creek, badly scalded about the head and chest, and his hip badly crushed. He was taken to his father's residence in Denver and died at noon.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

PROFIT IN SMALL FARMS.

An exchange says: At the risk of dealing with a subject which has often been treated upon, it is proposed to again call attention to the profit to be derived from small farms. Volumes have been written upon the superior advantages to be gained from "a little farm well tilled," but somehow or other the effect does not seem to be either lasting or widespread. What is said is largely looked upon as being rather theoretical than practical, and the craze for securing large farms still goes on. No sooner does a man get one large tract paid for than he goes for another, and he is always in debt to the money-lender in the effort to obtain more land than he can have any practical use for. This evil is seen largely in those parts of this coast where there is or has been any considerable quantity of Government land open for entry. Cases may frequently be met where men have taken land under the pre-emption, homestead and timber culture laws, and are then seen hunting around for a mile or two of desert land which they can enter. There are any number of farmers who think that it is impossible for them to make a bare living on anything less than 100 acres, and the idea has been encouraged by those who ought to know better.

It is a fact susceptible of the most convincing proof that twenty acres of land, almost anywhere on the Pacific Slope, properly handled, will support a family in comfort and even competence. But the secret of the matter lies in those two words "properly handled."

This paper has before this cited a number of instances in support of the truth of this assertion, and in furtherance of the idea that one case of actual demonstration is worth any quantity of theorizing, a number of illustrations in point have been collated.

The Tulare Times gives a number of instances of this sort in that section of California. Names and places of residence are given with circumstantiality, that there may be no chance for disputing the truth of the statements, but these are not necessary here. For instance, one farmer with three and a half acres of raisin grapes last year realized \$2,000. Besides this he had an orchard which paid him nearly as much more. A neighbor has five and a half acres of raisin grapes which yielded 1700 boxes of raisins, worth easily \$2,500. Another has eight acres of four-year-old apricots and peaches which yield an income now of \$100 an acre, and in two years will more than double this. A resident of the town of Visalia, who is a working carpenter, has an apairy as a sort of pleasure resort, and last year produced some 4000 pounds of honey, which he sold at 12 1/2 cents a pound, thus securing a very acceptable addition to his income. A resident of Lemoore has three and a half acres of raisin grapes which last year netted \$1000. A farmer in the same section who has a little piece of land has a net income of \$800 a year from his poultry yard alone. In the vicinity of Visalia is another farmer who has just two acres of strawberries from which he netted this year \$1200. Still another farmer devotes his entire ranch to the production of Irish potatoes. He raises two crops a year, averaging sixty sacks to the acre, or a total of 120 sacks every year. The average price for these is \$1 a sack, though in seasons like the present they are selling for \$1 75. The net receipts thus aggregating a large sum. A nurseryman at Visalia has potatoes and watermelons planted between his rows of trees. He raises from fifty to sixty sacks of potatoes to the acre, which sell for 75 cents to \$1 75 a sack. His watermelon patch produces as high as \$300 to the acre.

Professor Liehe adduces reliable data in answer to the question whether living worms are to be found in hens' eggs. A short time previously his sister had found a round, thread-like worm, the length of a little finger, in the white of an egg. It moved itself in a very lively manner. She at once took the white of the egg to a druggist, who put the worm in alcohol. Prof. Liehe decided that the specimen was an example of the thread-worm of fowls—often found in the small intestine of the domestic hen. Only a few instances of the existence of the same in the white of the egg have been recorded.

Cut worms often cut off dahlias, Lima beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, etc. The best remedy is to wrap a strip of writing paper, about one inch wide, about each plant, pressing it down tight to the ground. This will take almost no time and is entirely effective. Nothing can be more provoking than the work of these destructive creatures. They are specially fond of stock gilliflowers. But use the papers and have no trouble.

Give to the cows none but the best and purest food. With no other stock is this so essential, for the reason that it has been fully demonstrated by competent authorities that the milk is a very prolific source of transmitting disease germs from impure food.

The delicate fine flavor of the onion is said to be the best when it is first pulled and while it still has a green neck. When fully ripened it loses this fine flavor.

A good deal of time and labor are wasted by planting several varieties of the same fruit or vegetable when, for all practical purposes, one or two would do better.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Theodore Finges was killed by a railroad train at Redwood city, Cal.

Walla Walla has sued the O. R. & N. Co. for \$200, alleged taxes due.

Thomas Patton was run over and killed by a logging team at Plymouth, Cal.

Frank Maggi, a twenty-six-year-old Swiss, was drowned while bathing at Cisco, Cal.

C. A. Wood, of Hollister, Cal., took a dose of chloroform for insomnia and died from it.

The forty-sixth lodge of Odd Fellows in Washington Territory has been instituted at Elma.

A man supposed to be Jerry Driscoll has his head cut off by the cars at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Arizona train robbers have been traced to a cave where it is believed they stored their plunder.

Mayor Pond of San Francisco has refused to allow Paddy Ryan and John Burke to fight in that city.

At a public meeting at Ferndale, California, it was decided to exclude Chinese from the salmon canneries.

Mike Hurley, a miner, was found dead in the Consolidated California and Virginia mine at Virginia, Nev.

The Tacoma News says: Bricklayers, carpenters and mechanics are in great demand in this city at good wages.

A man at Palouse city, W. T., sheared his geese not long ago, supposing that was the proper way to remove the feathers.

Joaquin Miller is to open the Mechanics Fair in San Francisco with an original poem, "The Glorious Victory of Peace."

The Sacramento Evening Star, the only Democratic paper published in Sacramento county, has suspended publication.

A saloon-keeper in Davenport, W. T., named K. E. Howell, was given ten days to leave the town for slandering ladies. He left.

Patrick Dugan, of San Francisco, whose renters did not come to time, and W. A. Harding, who lost on the San Jose races, killed themselves.

A recent census of Indians on the Puyallup reservation showed their number to be 620. They have 450 head of horses and 500 head of cattle.

The oldest man in Washington Territory is Wiskum McDonald. He lives on Larimer prairie, Thurston county, and is said to be 140 years old.

The Washington and Idaho Fair Association offer about \$8000 as premiums to be distributed among the lucky ones at their first annual exhibition.

There is at present a force of 177 persons employed at the San Francisco Mint, including thirty-four women. The monthly payroll amounts to \$15,000.

Capt. Andrew Frize of the tow boat Katie was shot in three places in Chas. Gearho's saloon, on the city front, by Gearho, after a quarrel, and he died shortly after.

The Pacific whaling fleet, seventeen vessels of which have returned to San Francisco, report a catch of fifty-seven whales. Other vessels are yet to arrive. The seal and walrus catch was also profitable.

At Roslyn, W. T., a fire broke out in the coal company's blacksmith shop, and consumed it with all the tools. A storehouse adjoining was also burned. The shop being under the incline about 150 feet of incline was burned.

The O. R. & N. Co. contemplates the construction of 1307 miles of road connecting all the principal towns of Eastern Washington, Idaho and Oregon with the main line.

Fuller, who murdered Archbishop Seghers in Alaska some months ago, is a prisoner on the U. S. revenue cutter Bear for safe keeping. He will be taken to Sitka for trial. It is said that he is insane.

The lifeless body of John O'Connell was found lying between the tracks at the depot in San Gabriel, Cal. His skull was crushed back of the ear, and death was instantaneous. He was employed as a track-walker between Savannah and Pent.

A Kanaka woman dressed in a naval suit was arrested in San Francisco and taken to the hospital, where her sex was revealed. She said that she had been two years in the navy passing for a man, just to be near her lover, who was lately sent to prison for robbery.

Two Chinese miners were blown into atoms by the premature explosion of powder in the Star quicksilver mine, near Yuma Springs, Cal. The Chinamen were alone in the 600 foot level, preparing the blast, and it is supposed through carelessness they either ignited the powder with their candles or stepped on and exploded the cap.

While E. H. Vinson was out hunting horses on the range near Peola, I. T., he ran across a big black bear which seemed to be traveling, says the Asotin Sentinel. Mr. Vinson being on horseback and without any firearms, concluded to drive Mr. Bear to where he could get a gun, which he did, and drove the bear about three miles. While passing a house the bear went into the hogpen to rest, and the lady of the house came out with an ax and butcherknife to slay the bear, but Mr. V. told her that it was dangerous to go near him so she returned to the house. After the bear had rested he started on again, only going about half a mile further when Mr. Vinson was reinforced with firearms and shot and killed the bear, which weighed about 300 pounds.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Prineville's new school house is being built.

Philomath is getting ready for a grand camp meeting.

Joseph, Wallawa county, is to organize a militia company.

A stage line is to be run between Ashland and Linkville very soon.

A movement is on foot to close the saloons in The Dalles at midnight.

The wheat crop of Crook county will not supply the home demand for flour this year.

The town of John Day has a curiosity in the shape of a young cat with eight legs.

A Chinaman mining on Sterling creek, Jackson county, was caved on and killed.

Two corals were wiped out and considerable stock killed by a water-spout near Arlington.

It is estimated, says a Grant's Pass paper, that it will require 300 hands to harvest the hop crop in that vicinity.

Neil Grigsby, of Fish Lake, Jackson county, suicided with a shotgun because his girl had jilted him for another fellow.

The Idaho annual conference of the M. E. Church will convene in Baker city, Oregon, from September 21st to the 25th.

It is thought that the Oswego iron mines will soon be started up, which will give employment to several hundred men.

Someone set fire to Miller's threshing machine on Eagan's farm, French Prairie, Marion county, and entirely destroyed it.

In the neighborhood of The Dalles are thirty-three acres of hops to be picked, and the owners want white people to pick them.

Frank Jordan, a cattle man in Harney valley, has been given ten days to leave Grant county under penalty of death. He is accused of stealing stock.

Graders are still at work on the O. & W. T. railroad between Vansycle and Pendleton, and have not been withdrawn to work on the Centerville branch, as reported.

Wm. Todd, a saloon-keeper of Mitchell, Crook county, shot and killed J. M. Brackett, a hotel-keeper of the same place. Report says that the quarrel was the result of a game of cards.

A ditch will soon be built from Rogue river, running through Sam's valley, and will irrigate about 100,000 acres of land that is now of comparatively little value, because of the general lack of water.

A 15-year-old son of M. W. Baldwin, of Portland, was struck in the leg by a base ball and the injury made him insane. He died from the effects of the blow. Who threw the ball, or how the accident occurred, no one seems to know.

A Portland fruit man found a fine healthy tarantula in a bunch of bananas yesterday. It was captured and placed in a glass jar, when about a thousand young tarantulas put in an appearance from a sack carried by the old one.

Granville Clark, an old miner in the Granite creek district, was recently buried up to his ears in a standing position by a sudden caving in of the walls of the mine. He was rescued by J. H. Robbins, who chanced to be passing.

The California road is closed within eight miles of each end, but cannot be completed until the tunnels are through which will be about the middle of November. The Southern Pacific intends to have a last-spike jubilee in Southern Oregon.

Mrs. John Rogers, the aged wife of a well-to-do citizen of Albany, was run over by a hotel hack and almost instantly killed. The deceased was 72 years old and was very deaf, and did not hear the hack until she was under the wheels and horses.

The Harney valley item is informed that quite a number of Indians from different parts of the State have gathered at Stein's mountain for the purpose of hunting, and the settlers have decided to force them to leave, as they are wasting a great deal of game.

W. W. Baker & Sons, of the Rural Spirit, has purchased the Willamette Farmer of Salem, published by Sam Clark, the veteran editor, and the two papers will be consolidated and published in Portland. Mr. Clark will devote his time to his orchard and vineyard.

The little girl of Otto Parsons, living on Gales creek, Washington county, was poisoned by drinking concentrated lye. The lye was left on a table, which the child reached by means of a chair, and drinking the same, lingered only a few hours when death followed. The child was about eighteen months old.

It is evidently the intention of Douglas county officers to enforce the law relating to the unlawful killing of deer. According to the Review a man named Connor was arrested for violating the law and was bound over in the sum of \$500 to await the action of the grand jury. Not being able to give bonds he was sent to jail.

Coos Bay News: Mr. Anderson, while fishing near Rocky Point, was annoyed by an unusually large "something," as he termed it, which made two or three attacks on his boat. Finally the stranger got entangled in the net and was hauled ashore. It proved to be a shark, eleven feet long. Anderson's prize netted him fifteen gallons of oil.

MARYLAND DUNKARDS.

Early History and Development of a Religious Society.

Dunkard, or Tunker, is a corruption of the German *tunken*, "to dip" which is applied to a religious denomination which originated in Germany. In the year 1708 Alexander Mack, of Schwartzzenau, agreed with a few of his neighbors to meet together and discuss the word of God without reference to existing creeds. Without being aware that other denominations held similar views, they adopted the Bible as their creed without catechism or confession of faith, and the independent or congregational form of church government. Persons become members by baptism, kneeling and dipping three times; hence their name. They do not practice infant baptism, deeming it anti-scriptural. They have no paid ministry, but elect one of the male members of the congregation to act in the capacity of preacher for one year. They hold revivals twice a year—in the winter and spring—when an ardent enthusiasm is stirred up. There is, however, no shouting in their revivals. Their services are very much like those of other churches.

In their early history, in this country, nearly all the men wore long beards, some over half a yard long; but this was not a requisite to membership. There are but few now who wear beards at all. Their style of dress is odd, not unlike that of the Quaker, whom they follow in their non-conformity to the world in this respect. There are members even at the present day who discard buttons as entirely too gay, and fasten their coats with hooks and eyes. They are neither allowed to take an oath nor to engage in war. During the war of the rebellion a number of young Dunkards enlisted in the Union army. Of these some were killed; the survivors returned and were obliged to answer for it to the church. The Dunkards were opposed to slavery, and with a strong sentiment that way in the church, the case of these wayward sons was finally satisfactorily settled, none of them being punished.

In addition to these views, they hold it sinful to go to war, or to invoke the aid of civil authorities, even in self-defense. They formerly refused all interest on money, but this regulation has been modified with time, and they now lend money at legal rates, but never accept usury. Twice a year they celebrate the communion in connection with the agape, or love feast. Several weeks before, visiting deacons go around among the brethren to allay all dissensions and to get them in a state of communion in order to partake worthily of the solemn feast. They also salute one another with the kiss of charity, anoint the sick with oil for recovery, and wash one another's feet. This last practice they follow as a Christian ordinance. On these occasions the men and women are arranged on opposite sides, on benches, in their bare feet. Two men with aprons and towels move along the row on the men's side, and two women similarly supplied on that of the women—one washing the feet and the other wiping them. After the eat-washing they partake of a collation of biscuit, cheese and coffee. This is the love feast, which extends to the eighth of appeasing the appetite. After eating as much as they wish the sacrament is administered.

The Dunkards consisted first of Mack and a few of his neighbors. They soon increased in number, and several churches were built, in which their simple and impressive services were held. Although leading peaceful and harmless lives, they were persecuted by the State and were driven to seek refuge in other lands. Many fled to Holland and the Dutchy of Cleves. Whether they met with similar treatment here or not we are unable to state, but shortly after they all emigrated to America. The first families arrived in 1719 and settled in Germantown. In 1733 a company of them emigrated from Pennsylvania and established themselves in Western Maryland, where their numerous churches and large numbers at the present day are proof abundant of their religious activity and zeal. There are in Washington County no less than fourteen churches, with a considerable membership. Those at Keedysville and Beaver Creek are the oldest in the county. The latest addition is the one on East Washington street, in Hagerstown. The one at Sharpsburg has become famous because of the part it played in the battle of Antietam; for it was about this old building that the battle raged most fiercely. Here it was that the three corps of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner were completely shattered while attempting to turn Jackson's flank; four generals and nearly all the commissioned officers were slain, and brigades were reduced to mere handfuls. The walls of the old church were shattered by shot and shell, but they have since been repaired and show no marks of the deadly conflict in which they took so conspicuous a part.

Many of the most prominent citizens in Washington County are descended from old Dunkard families. The Newcomers, Millers, Weltys, Salvays, Rohers, Middlekauffs, Funks and Wilmers, were originally members of the Dunkard church. They are still a large and influential denomination, and it is a well-known fact that they have in one district the wealthiest congregation in the county.—Hagerstown (Md.) Cor. Baltimore American.

At an elegant dinner near Philadelphia the table, over fifty feet long, was set with cut glass only. A bed of roses extended its entire length, and little wax candles before each guest lighted the entertainment.

WOMEN WORKERS.

The Great Host of Female Toilers Employed in Various Pursuits.

The last census revealed the fact that there are in the United States 2,647,000 women bread-winners, or, as the census tables put it, "women pursuing gainful occupations," that is, working for wages or pecuniary compensation by the day, week, month or year. This great army has representatives in every variety of labor. In the fields as agricultural laborers they number 594,510, the majority of these being employed in the South in cotton fields and on rice, cane, corn and tobacco plantations; but in the North over 50,000 women are registered as laborers on farms and in gardens, and in beekeeping, dairying, fruit and berry raising, and in vineyards and hopyards. Besides these they are more than 60,000 women working in the South as day laborers in cotton-factories, saw-mill-factories, tobacco curing and manufacturing establishments, and in stores and warehouses where heavy manual labor, out doors and in, is required.

After this great host of day laborers come the laundresses, more than 100,000 strong; domestic servants, nearly 1,000,000; cotton, silk and woolen mill operatives, 152,000; women in boot and shoe factories, more than 21,000; clerks, saleswomen, and accountants, 33,000; and then 334,000 dressmakers and milliners, many of whom are probably plain sewing-women.

In almost every branch of manufacturing women are largely employed. They work by the thousand in agricultural implement shops, in bookbinderies, in printing offices, as carpetmakers, cigarmakers, clock and watch makers, glove-makers, harnessmakers, gold and silver workers, hat and cap makers, straw-workers, and restaurant keepers. In immense numbers they are employed at the sewing-machine and as shirt, cuff and collar makers, and by the thousand they work in telegraph and telephone offices.

Women are acting, according to the census, as oystermen, fishermen, gun and lock smiths, canal boatmen, paper-hangers, miners and iron and steel workers. They are commercial travelers, book-agents, brokers, bankers, railway officials, packers, manufacturers and officials of manufacturing companies. There are more than 14,000 women commercial dealers and traders, 12,000 nurses, 12,000 boarding-house keepers, and more than 2,000 hotel-keepers. Women are acting as architects, chemists, assayers, dentists, designers, draughtsmen and inventors. One thousand six hundred and fifteen are engaged as employees in charitable institutions; there are a few hundred women working as professional journalists and as authors, 2,000 and more are artists and teachers of art, more than 1,800 are actresses, and 13,000 are musicians and teachers of music. Five thousand one hundred and ninety-four women are Government clerks, and 2,172 are officers of the Government. There are more than 2,000 women physicians and surgeons, seventy-five lawyers, and 165 ministers of religion, 216 stock-raisers and 56,809 free and independent farmers and planters. The census reports (all of these figures are taken from the census tables of 1880) 154,375 women teachers—a great host representing an immense amount of the highest and most beneficent work.—Chicago Tribune.

THE INSECT WORLD.

Upwards of One Hundred Thousand Species Recognized by Scientists.

Were it possible to take a census of the individual insects upon the globe, the result must be an array of figures of whose meaning we could form little conception. Members of each species multiply in countless millions, yet even the number of distinct species is so great that we can hardly do more than guess at it. Entomologists generally concede that upwards of 100,000 species of insects have been recognized, and some authors place the number as high as 150,000, while it is probable that these may represent not more than a tenth of the number actually inhabiting the earth's surface. "Probably not less than one-half of the indicated forms," says Prof. Hillebrand, "belong to the order Coleoptera, or beetles, which is by far the most numerously represented of all the orders. The Lepidoptera, or butterflies, have thus far yielded some 15,000 species—or about one-thirteenth of the total number (200,000) estimated by Speyer for the world at large—and an equal number may, perhaps, be credited to the Hymenoptera (bees, wasps and ants), the Hemiptera (bugs) and Diptera (flies). The Orthoptera, or straight-winged insects, which include the locusts, grasshoppers, etc., are considerably less numerous, while the species of netted forms (Neuroptera) probably number only about 2,000. The insects are most numerously developed in the tropics, but they are by no means rare in the coldest regions reached by man. Sir George Nares brought home no less than forty-five species of true insects from beyond the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude in Grinnell Land, and more than 300 in Iceland. Many of the insects of earlier geological ages are known to us as fossils from the rocks, these being found by Mr. S. H. Scudder to embrace at the present time at least 2,600 species.—Arkansas Traveler.

—The great temple of Karnak, at Thebes, Egypt, contains the oldest botanical work in the world. It is sculptured on the walls, and represents foreign plants brought home by Thotmes III. from a campaign in Arabia. Not only is the plant or tree shown, but the leaves, fruit and seed-pods are illustrated separately, after the fashion of modern botanists.—Boston Budget.