AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Education for the Farm—Effects of Food on Milk—The Autumn Spring—Winter Vegetables.

A great deal has been spoken and written on the subject of agricultural education within the past century, particularly within the last half of that century. A great many long and ingeniously spun-out theories have been put before the public in lectures and essays which, while they have contained many valuable thoughts and suggestions, have failed of producing any very important or lasting benefits, because of the want of practicability. It is evident that all education, whether for the farm or for commercial pursuits, or for any of the so-called learned professions, must begin with the elementary studies of reading, writing and the science of figures. We refer of course to scholastic education, generally so termed. There is an education, and an important one, that begins before the education of the schools, and continues and runs parallel with the school education, that must not be overlooked or underestimated. We refer to that education which all parents give to their children. This education is the real groundwork—the basis of the future man in whatever sphere of life he may be found. Whether the future man is to be a farmer, a lawyer, a doctor, or a merchant or mechanic, the education he receives from his parents in early years molds, to a great extent, his character. All other education, in a moral sense and in a social sense, must be based on this parental education, just as all business education must be based on the elementary scholastic education. With these foundations well laid, the practical education for the business of life begins. Right here the hands fork and hoe out into the world of business. Right here begins the special education that is calculated to fit the young manland woman for the sphere of life he or she intends to follow. Right here begins, or should begin, the education for the farm for both male and female. We believe that even in the common schools should begin the education not only of the mind, but the physical person, in the direction of the pursuits or calling or profession—that is intended the scholar shall follow in the future man or womanhood. If for the farm, the whole boy or girl should be shaped and educated with reference to the home and labor of the farm. A study of nature and nature's laws, as expounded by the natural sciences, should be required of the future farmer or farm woman. Chemistry as applied to agriculture is an indispensable study to the practical and successful farmer of the nineteenth century. So also is natural philosophy and civil engineering and surveying. To the farmer mathematics is a better study for training and strengthening the mind than the dead languages. The higher schools should all have an agricultural side or department, in which the boy or girl intended for the farm may receive special and, as far as possible, practical education for their future calling or life business. We would not separate the future farmer from the future lawyer, doctor, merchant or mechanic. We would keep them together in the schools, except as to their studies and recitations. Their social education and their associations should be the same in the schoolroom, from the common schools to the graduation from the college or university. The farmer and the farmer's wife, and the mechanic and the mechanic's wife, should be made to understand that his or her social position is on the level with the lawyer or the lawyer's wife, and not the contrary. All business or professional positions should be made to rest on the exertions and energies and skill of the individual, and not upon the business or profession he or she pursues. This principle should be thoroughly impressed on the minds of all from the very beginning, even in the nursery or family circle; and it should never be lost sight of through the common school, academy, college and university, and should be a principle or guiding star in after active life.

The farmer's education should always and from the beginning be a practical one. As much as possible the facts obtained in the school and in the laboratory should be put into immediate and constant practice on the farm and in the field. This will relieve the study of the sciences of its dryness, and at the same time rob labor of its drudgery and unite the practical man and the theorist in the same individual. With a country filled with educated farmers the agricultural press would be recognized as a greater necessity, and it would take a higher and more scientific and practical position. It would simply become a medium of communication between educated and practical minds. If properly schooled, while in the schools, every farmer and farmer's wife will become a good writer on agricultural subjects, and will form a disposition to publish their theories and experiences on paper and before associates. With such correspondents the agricultural press would become the medium and depository not only of practical facts, but of scientific truths—the text-book of agriculture, both for old and young.

And, by the way, let us here remark that no agricultural journal is complete that does not have a department especially adapted to the youth, both while in our common schools, academies, colleges and universities, and after leaving them all, and entering upon the practical work on the farm. The department in the paper should correspond and be adapted to the small experimental farm, that should have a corner or place on all well-regulated farms. Every paper intended for the farmer's family should especially have a gradation of departments adapted to the gradation of age and experience of the family children of the household, and the boys and girls on the farm should be expected and required to maintain and sustain this department by their own pens, by giving experiences and efforts on the experimental farm. We have thus outlined a plan of education for the farm, and we would like to see in this State an agricultural journal established for putting such a plan into practical operation.

Effects of Food on Milk

What a cow eats determines to a certain extent the quality as well as the quantity of milk she will give. Cows fed on rich fattening food will give rich butter-making milk, while cows fed on light, juicy or watery food may give a large quantity of milk, but it will not be rich in fatty or buttery material. Thus good timothy or timothy and red clover hay will give a fair quantity of milk of a rich yellow color, full of butter-making ingredients. Add bran and water, making a mush, and the quantity of the milk will be materially increased, but it will be of a thinner and poorer quality. Add to this a gallon of cornmeal per day, or a gallon of oil-cake, and while the quantity of the milk may not be increased perceptibly, the quality will be improved. Then feed, luxuriantly growing grass or clover of any kind will produce a large quantity of milk, but the quality will be comparatively poor in butter, while hay made from the same kind of grass or clover will not produce as much milk, but what is obtained will be much richer and stronger in butter ingredients. Green cornstalks fed fresh will produce about the same quantity of milk as fresh grass, but the quality will be still poorer than milk from fresh grass. As a rule, milk during the autumn and winter is of better quality than during the spring and early summer, because in the former seasons cows are generally fed on dryer and more hardy food than during the latter seasons. There are, however, exceptions to this general rule, and we are very likely to experience one of those exceptions for a month or two to come. Should we have warm growing weather for a month or two, succeeding the early heavy rains we have just had, grass will grow very rapidly, and cows will give large quantities of milk, and the quality of the same will be reduced in proportion as the quantity is increased. If people who are buying milk will take these facts into account they can explain why at different times and under different feeding it varies in quality.

The Autumn Spring.

The autumn spring is upon us. The fields which but a few months ago were yellow with a golden harvest, are now green with the pale green of volunteer crops. Everywhere the earth is covered with a spring-green carpet, and while the plowman whistles his merry tune and urges his plow-team over the moist and mellow soil, the meadow-lark cheers him on with her gleeful half song. Cattle are beginning to nip the green tops of the sweet and luxuriant grain and grass, and all nature is rejoicing in the reality of growing spring weather. While farmers are lamenting the losses of grain and hay and straw from the effects of the late heavy rains, they are cheered on in their efforts to save what they can by the bright sunshiny weather of the present. The green feed is already assured as a full substitute for the dry feed that has been injured, and so out of the unusually early rains we are assured an unusually large growth of fall feed for stock and an early seed time and bright prospects for next year. The grain that was wet in sacks will, with the return now of good drying weather, be mostly saved, and the loss of hay will be much less than was at first feared. But the loss to grape-growers and raisin-makers will prove the most serious of all losses. With a good drying fall the raisin crop would have been the largest and best ever produced in the State. As it is, but few raisins will be made, and these we are afraid will not be of the best quality. The vintage will also be cut short considerably and its quality injured materially. Many grapes on the vines when they come to be picked will be found injured by mildew and rot, and good wine cannot be made from grapes in this condition. The injury, however, will be less for the purposes of brandy than for wine, and it is probable that a much larger amount of brandy will be made than there would have been under other conditions. The disadvantages experienced from the unusual rains should serve to teach us how great are our climatic advantages over those countries where rain is a common occurrence at any time of the year. Our losses are comparatively light when considered in connection with those which are annually occurring in the States east of the Rocky mountains and in European countries. And then they have no accompanying or resulting benefits as we are sure to receive from the same cause that has brought upon us our losses.

Winter Vegetables.

One of the many benefits to result to Californians from the early and plentiful rains of the present season will be in the abundance and fine quality of winter vegetables. Already the Chinese and Portuguese gardeners are giving evidence of an abundance of new and crispy table vegetables at an early day. All varieties of cabbages, onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, radishes, spinach, turnips and many other hardy and early spring vegetables are to be seen just bursting up from the well-cultivated and moist beds, and in a few months all our tables will rejoice in a plenty of health-giving vegetable food. Now is the time for farmers everywhere to put in their early garden seed, and enjoy the luxury of a good vegetable garden of their own. Wheat farmers on the dry plains may now lay the foundation of profitable vegetable gardens for the coming winter and spring. Make the soil mellow and mix in plenty of good, well-rotted manure, and sow the seed, and nature will do the rest.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Answers to September 30, 1882

1429. P
P A
P A T
P A T E
P A T E N
P A T E N T
P A T E N T S

1430. Step-father or step father.

1431. Alsirat.

1432.
B A M
T A M E R
B A L A N U S
A M A D I N E
M E N E V E R
R U N E R
S E R

1433. Hear (Here), u (you), Dee (D), Lincoln. Call our (hour) attention. Farnham, to let, remain, Nicholas.

New Tangles.

1441. Puzzle, by Ellen Stanton:

I rise and fall. I am stationary. I am water. I am used with a rope. I secure. I loosen. I float. I sink.

1442. Puzzle, by Effie Deans:

Flashed over the wire
I hope inspire
Or souls depress.
Again, by lips I'm told.
My story's old,
Or new, or flat, or strange,
And all the world's my range.
I travel slow for good,
But rapid am for ill.
Within a word I dwell,
Yet all the earth I fill.

1443. Charade, by Gus:

Just now I am a subject of contention.
Every day in the week knows me.
To some I am wrestful; to others laborious.
Occupation by law sought to change my period of arrival.
All nations know me.

1444. Charade, by Quest:

Second was playing with little Ned
In a cosy corner within the shed.
Boy-like, Ned could not be content
Until to the topmost beam he went.
He came to grief, for he "fell down"
And broke his first—'twas not "his crown."
Long time ago the whole was sent
To a fair isle on mischief bent.

1445. Beheading, by Quest:

From "a combination" the primal take,
And compensation it will make.
If of two heads you this bereave,
A farmer's business it will leave.
Take off another prime, and then
A portion find for beasts and men.

1446. Octagon, by Rose:

A plant of the genus Avena; a man's name; the person to whom a bond is given; a little song, or air; a person who attaches himself to another against the will of the latter; a resident stranger in a Grecian city; a fish.

1447. Charade, by Hattie Heath:

To first a second is nearly allied,
Progressive whenever tell us;
Third a letter that stands for what
Old England tried to sell us.
In the lines above the last you'll meet,
Search Shakespeare's plays for whole complete.

THE LETTER-BOX.

Answers to Curious Questions from "Record-Union" Correspondents

Jno. S.—Can a corporation increase its capital stock without consent of each of the stockholders?

Answer.—It cannot do so without notice of intention being given to the stockholders, as by statute specified. No decision has been made such as you ask about.

W. Mick.—Examine the "United States Statutes at Large." It is the only authority that gives the information in full.

A Subscriber—About how tall is Anna Dickinson?

Answer—Write to her and ascertain.

E. A. Wilson—No bill was passed granting veterans of the Mexican War pensions. No new pension bill was passed such as you inquire about.

J. J. H—No. Conkling has nothing to do with the California campaign, but "Conk'in" has.

E. A. Curry—A China pump will raise the water that high, and probably a good windmill would operate it; but you had better consult a practical mechanic in your neighborhood. The pump you name is considered the cheapest known, and is much used for the purposes you suggest.

Old Correspondent—The author of the quotation "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," was Pinkney, who gave it utterance when Embassador to the French republic in 1796.

S. S.—"Be just and fear not" occurs in "Henry VIII.," act iii., scene 2.

H. L. C.—"Sans Dieu rien" was the motto of Lord Petre, and it is "Without God, nothing." The motto you attempt to quote was that of the Irish Viscount Kilmorey, and reads, "Nunc aut nunquam"—now or never. The other and last motto you ask about was that of Lord Aston, of Scotland: "Numini et patriæ asto"—I stand to God and my country.

M. M.—The simple meaning of certiorari is to make more certain. It is therefore a writ to make more certain.

Subscriber—We presume that any bookseller can give you the information. Pere Hyacinthe's lectures were published in octavo form by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, the translation being by Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon.

Critic—Yes, it is proper to speak of a musical performance as rendered. In that sense rendered means presented, interpreted.

Marian F.—"Resedos," a screen behind the altar; "stoup," a basin for holy water; "Low Sunday" occurs upon the octave of the first Sunday after Easter day; "postils," sermons or homilies—not now used.

WESTERN RAILWAY RESTAURANTS.—The traveler Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg bitterly complains, in his "Letters from the Southwest of the United States," of the quality of the "refreshments" served at Western railway restaurants. He says he has for days subsisted on raw chocolate in preference to the food obtainable on the road. Altogether, he asserts that, in spite of all the ingenious modern improvements which American railways boast of, he has nowhere found traveling as uncomfortable as in America, the railway between Chicago and Kansas City being alone exempt from his censure. This seems a rather sweeping assertion, in view of the fact that other German travelers, notably Gerhard Rohlfs, have been very emphatic in their praise of the comforts of American railway traveling.

CALIFORNIANS IN THE EAST.

A POET WHO AFFECTS ECCENTRICITY—MILLER AND McCULLOUGH.

The Golden State as an Appreciator of Dramatic Talent—Wretched Assumption of Originality.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, October 3, 1882.

Eccentric men, of whom there are many, are seldom agreeable acquaintances; but they are far less disagreeable than the men that affect eccentricity. The latter, indeed, are very apt, whatever their mental or moral qualities, to prove immitigable bores. Most of us may, by an effort of will, look leniently on any sort of oddness or whimsey, if we believe it temperamental. But something akin to superhuman charity or self-discipline is required to accept without anger the assumption of peculiarities. Artificiality moves us, under any circumstances, to a degree of indignation; and it is not strange, therefore, that men of Joaquin Miller's stamp excite irritation in those who are often thrown into his society. Miller is counted as a Californian, from the fact that he passed seven or eight years in the Golden State, and is

AS SPURIOUS A SPECIMEN

As the Pacific slope has produced. He is spurious in nearly everything, although there is no reason for his being so. Possessed unquestionably of poetic talents, of energetic character, and more than average judgment, he chooses to play a part which any one of ordinary penetration can see does not belong to him. He is almost always unnatural from his labored pretense to be natural. To impose upon the general public the impression that he is a gifted savage, a child of untrained, untaught genius, appears to be his chief aim, and his secondary aim to make people believe him a very singular person. Both these purposes are supplemented by an unflagging disposition to advertise himself in all possible ways. Having practiced for years at this game, he has succeeded in deceiving any number of casual observers, and is thus emboldened to go on. The shrewder few, however, decline to be duped by his shallow artifices, and avoid him on account of the ceaseless repetition of these.

Above everything, Miller wants to be considered original. Consequently, he assumes to have no culture, no education even; he deliberately misspells, and writes an abominable scrawl, forever asserting that he is illiterate; that he reads nothing, and has no knowledge of civilized customs. That he has had no regular education happens to be true; but that he is not a reader is wholly untrue. He has obviously pored over the British poets, especially Byron, Browning and Tennyson, and often reproduces them in his own verse. He is infused with their spirit and method, though it is quite likely that he would, if asked, deny any acquaintance with their works. He seems to think that any acknowledgment of culture on his part would detract from his merit; forgetting that nearly every author of renown has received all the culture which his era could provide. His talk, conduct, manners are generally for effect. Not content to do premeditately queer things, he is prone to speak of them as queer; to point out their queerness, and to declare that he is a queer fellow. In addition to these sham peculiarities, he is

FOND OF ROMANCING

About his past life, not caring whether anybody believes his stories or not. His extraordinary experiences with William Walker in Central America, which, as I am told, he used to recite melodramatically, are regarded as apocryphal; and he may have intended that they should be so regarded. There are those who discredit his Modoc tales completely; nor is it to be wondered at, for he appears to take pleasure in drawing the long bow, with and without provocation, and to be amused when he is suspected of an attempt at hoodwinking. He often admits his inexactness and his inventions, fancying, no doubt, that his admissions will help people to think him singular. If he can be considered original and singular, at whatever price, his object is attained. As may be inferred, Miller is not liked, and has almost no associates. They who have been his companions have grown tired of him—at least of his affectations. They say that he could be pleasant and interesting, if he would; but that his transparent humbuggery is repellant, and, after a while, tiresome in the extreme. The people who imagine him to be

HALF A FOOL

Are greatly mistaken. He is really shrewd and calculating, as is evident from the fact that he gets good prices for his inky wares, and lives without incurring any indebtedness. When he first came here, he was invited, in consequence of his talents, to a number of houses, where he is no longer welcome because of his unconventional, frequently offensive demeanor. His attempt to act the barbarian in New York drawing-rooms has failed ignominiously. If he had been a barbarian he would have been more endurable; but nobody likes counterfeit barbarians, especially when they can be so readily detected. He managed to cajole London with his tomfoolery, which probably encouraged him to repeat it here, though in a much milder form. One might think the multitudinous rebukes received by the Singer of the Sierras would have cured him of his simulated singularities; but they have not, so far as known. He seems to be persuaded that a man must, in order to be a poet, act like a simpleton, a boor and a blackguard. Being more than forty, he ought to have learned better. The public could dispense with his poetry, if he would mend his premeditatedly odious manners.

John McCullough, though not native to the Pacific coast—who is, indeed?—may justly be considered a Californian, since San Francisco was the first city to appreciate his histrionic talents and assure him of a future. Although reased in Philadelphia, where he made a hard and long struggle for recognition, he toiled there in vain, and was forced to cross the continent

TO AWAKEN ADMIRATION

For his gifts. This has been the fortune of a number of players. They might have drudged until senility in the East; but going to the Far West they reached a favorable atmosphere of criticism, and a region where merit was not hampered by custom and tradition. California had bestowed many of the greenest laurels upon McCullough before he was known to any extent here. He came but recently in his ripeness to the leading cities of the seaboard, which acquiesced in the verdict he had secured on the Pacific. Notwithstanding that some injudicious friends have overpraised him, and put him in a place where he does not rightly stand, all must agree that he is a conscientious artist of high degree and remarkable range. Moreover, he is as fine a man as he is an actor, as all who know him are aware. Unlike many members of his profession, he does not lose his interest and individuality as soon as he has passed from the blaze of the footlights. His nobility of character is not merely professional, it is actual and inherent. His elevated nature informs his personations as in "Othello," "Virginius," and "Coriolanus;" he seems what he is; he is what he seems to be in the upper walks of the drama. McCullough's private virtues are representative of the Golden State—he is genuine, independent, individual, chivalrous.

NOT A PARTICLE OF MEANNESS

Hides in his large, expansive being; he is open as the day; he carries his heart in his hand. He is one of the few very popular men who deserve to be popular; he has no reserves, no faults to keep back; he is willing they should be seen and judged of all men. Without affectation or hypocrisy, without prejudice or envy, he allows such defects as he owns to come to the surface, hoping they will be viewed as charitably as he views the defects of others. He does not cultivate the good opinion of others, either; he is simply himself, and is more than willing, he is delighted, that others should be themselves. Candor, truth, manliness, are the traits that are ever to be found in all the relations of his life. He is admirably rounded, well balanced, complete in his poise.

It is agreeable to know that McCullough draws well all over the country. The fact shows wholesome appreciation of the drama. He makes a deal of money; but he is so open-handed that he retains only a small portion of his receipts. His purse is at the command of every one who needs help or encouragement; he never tires of giving and doing, and even when he meets with black ingratitude, cynicism never corrodes the gentleness of his disposition. John McCullough is an actor and a man of whom California may reasonably be proud, very proud. CHAUBERT.

ABOUT PAPER

Probably no one living can accurately tell the date at which paper was first produced in the shape and consistency it now has for the uses to which it is put. Like the invention of the clock or watch, the grafting of fruit trees, the taming of the horse, the working in metals, and the use of silver and gold as mediums of exchange, and many other useful things, the early history of this invention is lost in the impenetrable darkness of antiquity. The use of papyrus, of course, preceded it or was the earliest form of it, and that was among the Egyptians. Previous to that, parchment or tanned goat's skin was the means of keeping records among the most developed races, while the Assyrians chose the more enduring medium of preserving their thoughts in baked clay, which tablets are now being resurrected from the ruins of Babylon.

Nor is it probable that anything approaching the present perfectibility of writing paper was reached during the middle ages. Strange as it appears, history gives us very meager reports of improvements in arts, even the most common, for a thousand years after Christianity became the dominant religion of the Roman Empire. Even the old arts of sculpture and painting did not flourish; only architecture showed some signs, as witnessed in the huge but useless edifices, churches and castles, whose ruins or enormous size now attracts the generation that has outgrown them. And most of these, the grand cathedrals of St. Peter's, St. Paul's, Cologne, Strasburg and Milan—the last not yet completed—and their compeers, were creations of the last century of mediæval repose, and may almost be claimed as belonging to the new era. But the invention of printing and the printing press gave a speed to all modes of thought and forms of intellectual expression, and the want of paper was soon supplied by the genius that could print.

Of course it would be impossible in a brief notice to even name the efforts or give the names of the men conspicuous for their efforts in bringing the paper manufacture to its present perfection. Many people have in possession specimens of paper made in the last century, especially that on which newspapers were printed, and many fragments of old continental currency, in which the best paper attainable in in this country was used, and even the finest of all these specimens have a sickening look by the side of our common printing paper. In fact the manufacture of paper now has risen to something of a fine art. Various materials are used—cotton, linen, bark, wood, straw and perhaps other materials come into use, according to quality needed. And the manufacture of paper in Europe and this country has become one of the leading interests in the range of industries. The main supply of paper in Great Britain is from Glasgow, Aberdeen, various towns in Lancashire, Kent and Derbyshire. Formerly fourteen paper mills existed in Dublin, Ireland, employing 1,400 hands, of whom many were females. Only two now remain, though the demand for paper has largely increased. But the circumstance that coal had to be transported a long distance rendered it impossible for them to compete with the paper mills located right among the coal fields, and hence their closing up. There is one large paper manufactory at Ballyclare, in the county of Antrim.

In our own country, pretty much all the paper manufacturing is a development of this century. It took root in certain localities where water was abundant and water-power could be obtained cheaply for running the machinery. Experience has shown that coal is too expensive for motive power unless it is abundant close to the manufactory. But then, it often occurs that the water needed is not clear and pure enough. Hence most, if not all, the best paper mills are located on streams affording an abundance of clear water and good water-power also. Hence we find Norwich and many other towns in Connecticut, Holyoke and Claremont, N. H., not to speak of sundry other points in New England and the Middle States, celebrated for their paper production. Perhaps of all these centers of paper industry Holyoke takes the lead, while for wall paper manufacturing Philadelphia and vicinity leads the country.

We will simply add here that paper making is well understood in China and Japan, the latter people using the paper made from mulberry branches. Certain grasses also are used in some countries for making a fine quality, but linen is found to answer about as well as any material yet found.

We shall close these desultory remarks on this valuable topic with a word or two about the manufactory of bank bill and bond paper in Pittsfield. Of course, it is well known that for these purposes the finest, nicest, toughest and most durable paper is desired. The mill for its manufacture is at Colteville, a hamlet named after the old manufacturer, Thomas Colt. It was started in 1851, soon after which date Colt became part proprietor, and in 1855 sole owner. The mill is 100x50 feet, and two stories high, has three engines—one a double one—and a 64-inch Fourdrinier machine. Two artesian wells, one 250 feet and the other 40 feet deep, furnish the requisite pure water needed—some 575,000 gallons daily. In this establishment the important secrets of paper-making are understood and kept. The aim here is quality, not quantity, so there is no hurry. The best workmen are employed; only new linen fiber is used, with red or blue silk fiber running through when needed. Here are made all the various qualities needed by the Government, moneys, securities, bonds, checks and drafts, and for bank bills, though there is a difference in the latter. And any person found with any of this paper in his possession is liable to $5 000 fine or fifteen years' imprisonment, or both. That is to prevent counterfeiters getting hold of it. The process of paper-making is quite intricate and elaborate, especially in these higher grades. Every precaution is used to prevent any fraud upon this concern, as in its proper administration lies a great point of Government financial success.—[Household Gazette.

THE "BLACK VEIL."—The eccentric doings of "Father" Ignatius, an ultra-Ritualist of the English Church, have made him notorious for many years. The London *Truth* thus describes one of his latest official acts: "An extraordinary scene was witnessed at Llanthony Abbey on Sunday week, when Father Ignatius admitted a novice to the mysteries of the 'Black Veil.' Opposite the principal shrine was a black funeral bier, covered with a velvet pall, with white cross and with a huge candlestick at each corner. The novice knelt by its side. After mass and a sermon, the 'Father Abbot' sat down in his chair by the altar, arrayed in a gorgeous robe, embroidered with angels and saints, with a richly-jeweled miter on his shaven head, and a crosier in his hand. The nuns in their grated gallery sang a chant, while the Father cut off the hair of the novice, two acolytes holding a towel to receive it. Then she was clad in her nun's robes, with a crimson veil and a wreath of flowers, and after a variety of intricate ceremonies, she was placed on a throne-like chair before the altar, and the whole of the monks, nuns, sisters and acolytes prostrated themselves before her, and as they kissed the hem of her garment she placed her hands on their heads. After the procession she was laid on the bier and covered with a pall, and the Abbot and the acolytes came forward in a magpie-like costume of black and white, the 'Father' with a high, caul-cap-like linen miter on his head. Then the funeral service was chanted, a muffled bell sounded, and the monks bore away bier and nun behind the gratings."

A charity hospital will be founded at Northampton, Mass., with $100,000 left for that purpose by Caleb C. Dickinson.

CZAR CROWNING.

THE BARBARIC POMP OF A RUSSIAN CORONATION.

The Russian Crown Jewels—Coronation Ceremonies—Rigid Rules of Court—Historic Notes.

The barbaric pomp and parade of a Russian coronation, as well as its celebration at so great a distance from the seat of Government, always necessitates great preparations, but never has so long an interval as this been placed between the accession and the solemn crowning of the Czar. The very much shorter delay which occurred in holding the Emperor Nicholas' coronation was considered very remarkable at the time. The claims and the necessary renunciation of the Grand Duke Constantine, the natural heir to the throne; the pretended disinclination of Nicholas to take his brother's place, and the military insurrection which immediately followed his proclamation, all contributed to put off the official recognition of the new monarch. It was on the 24th of December, 1825, just three weeks after the death of Alexander, that the affected scruples of the Grand Duke were overcome, and he positively consented to accept the crown, but not till the 31 of October, 1826, when (the chief conspirators having been executed or exiled) it was considered that the country was properly purged of its treason, that he put on in the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow the crown of all the Russias. It used to be once thought in Russia that the Czar was not properly the

"LORD'S ANOINTED"

Until he had actually received the sacred oil on his head at the hands of the Russian patriarch; and the reason assigned for not burying the Czar Peter III. in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the citadel of St. Petersburg with the other Russian Emperors, his predecessors, was that he had never been crowned, and so was not entitled to the funeral honors paid by immemorial custom to a Russian sovereign. When Paul came to the throne he paid his murdered father the respect that had been denied him in his lifetime. The funeral ceremonies were gone over again, and the coffin which contained his remains crowned with much pomp and solemnity. The great Catherine had allowed as little time as possible to elapse between Peter's dethronement and death and her own coronation. She was off to Moscow before the breath was well out of her poor consort's body, and, by dint of a lavish distribution of brandy and rubles, bought something like a cheer as she made her entrance into the old capital. The next day she started back again with a feeling of intense relief. She looked upon Moscow as a place to be crowned in and nothing else, and regretted every moment spent away from Peterhoff and Gatschina and the varnish of western life.

EVERY CZAR,

Too, that has come after her has flattered and feared and studiously avoided Moscow. "It is the Rome of the north," cried Mme. de Stael in a sort of ecstacy; but the Russian Emperors themselves have rather compared it to a Nineveh or a Palmyra, with its Asiatic magnificence and its uncomfortable crown. Nicholas professed a great attachment for the old capital, as indeed became a Prince who set his back at all western reforms and innovations. But, for all that, he took up his residence in the Kremlin just as seldom as the Czars his predecessors, who never disguised their detestation of the gloomy palace and prison combined. There was an air of independence about the Muscovites that he never really liked at heart—a free and easy bearing which has grown and grown out of liberty into license, and again out of license into rebellion, until its unpleasant proportions are quite sufficient to explain the reluctance of Alexander III. to sojourn for even a day in the hotbed of Nihilism. At Peter the Great's death Catherine I., as she was afterward known,

CLAIMED THE THRONE

In the right of her coronation at Moscow in her husband's lifetime. The ceremony had been performed on May 18, 1724, in the presence of the Czar's niece, Anne, Duchess of Courtland, and the Duke of Holstein, his intended son-in-law. In a manifesto published on the occasion, Peter, after stating that it was customary with Christian monarchs to crown their consorts, and instancing among the orthodox Greek Emperors Basilides, Justinius, Heraclius and Leo, the philosopher, he reminded the country of the Empress' services in the late war, and especially of the courage and generalship she had displayed at the battle of Pruth. "For these causes, and in virtue of the power which God has given us, we have resolved, in acknowledgment of all her fatigues and good offices, to honor our consort with the imperial crown." On the coronation day the Czar walked before her on foot in the procession, and in the cathedral placed the crown on her head with his own hand. A short time afterward it was all that Peter's advisers could do to restrain him from sending the same head to the block on account of her amorous intrigues with the unfortunate young cavalier, Moens de la Croix. One Mr. Fletcher, who was present in a diplomatic capacity at the coronation of Feodor I, wrote an interesting account of

THE CEREMONIES

Used on these occasions in the sixteenth century. "In the great Church of Our Lady," says the secretary to the British embassy, "within the Emperour's castle, is erected a stage whereon standeth a screen that beareth upon it the imperial cap and robe of very rich stuff. When the day of inauguration is come there resort thither first the patriarch with the metropolitanes, archbishops, bishops, abbots and priors, all richly clad in their pontificalibus. Then enter the deacons with the quire of singers, who, so soon as the Emperour setteth foot into the church, begin to sing: 'Many years may live noble Feodor Ivanovitch!' Then follow certain prayers; after which the patriarch commandeth certain abbots to reach the imperial robe and cap, which is done very decently, and with great solemnitie; then putting on the same, he blesseth the Emperour with the crosse. The like is done by the metropolites, archbishops and bishops, who all in their order come to the chair, and one after the other blesse the Emperour with their two forefingers. After which a deacon pronounceth, with a high, loud voice: 'Many years to noble Feodor, good, honorable, beloved of God, Grand Duke of Vladimir, of Mosko, Emperour and monarch of all Russia, etc.' Whereto the other priests and deacons that stand somewhat farre off by the altar or table, answer, singing, 'Many years, many years to the noble Feodor.'

THE SAME NOTE

Is taken up by the priests and deacons that are placed at the right and left side of the church, and then altogether they chant and thunder out singing, 'Many years to the noble Feodor, good, honorable, beloved of God, Grand Duke of Vladimir, Mosko, Emperour of all Russia.'" Russian etiquette of former days ordained that whenever a Czar was approached on occasions of ceremony all his titles and the various provinces over which he ruled should be enumerated in order. This inconvenient mode of address was rigorously insisted upon in the address of a foreign Embassador presenting his credentials, who was expected to remember that the Czar was not only "great lord and Emperor of all Russia," "great Duke of Vladimir and Moscow," "lord and great Duke of Novgorod, of the low country," "King of Kazan and Astrakan," and "commander of all Siberia," but also lord of Pteko, Smolensko, Iwer, and many other countries, the fame of which had in those days not passed beyond the limits of the Muscovite empire. Mr. Fletcher was very near creating a serious complication between the two countries by only saluting Czar Feodor as "Emperor of all Russia, Great Duke of Vladimir, Moscow and Novgorod, King of Karan, King of Astrakan." "The rest," says our Secretary, "I omitted of purpose, because I knew they gloried to have their style appear to be of a larger volume than the Queen of England." Upon which

A GREAT HUBBUB ENSUED,

The British Chancellor insisting that he should repeat the rest, which he had to do at last with an ill-grace. The greater part of these kingdoms, princedoms, and grand dukedoms are furnished with crowns of their own, which are brought out of the cupboards of the great treasury at Moscow on the occasion of the coronation of a new Czar. In this unrivaled collection of royal diadems one may count the crowns of Kazan, of Astrakan, and of Georgia. There, too, is the crown of Poland, blazing with jewels, mounted on a crimson cushion. This, tradition says, is the veritable crown worn by the Ladislas, the Sigismunds, and John Sobieski; but the crown of Siberia, which finds a place in the imperial regalia, was manufactured by a jeweler of Moscow to commemorate the conquest of that province under Ivan the Terrible. The oldest of all of them is probably the crown of Constantinee Monomachus, which was sent from Constantinople as a present to the "Lord of Kiew," in 1116. The accession of most Czars and Czarinas has added a new crown to the regalia. A new crown was made for Nicholas, and the separate diadems of Peter the Great, Catherine I., and the Empress Elizabeth are historical curiosities that cannot fail to arrest the visitor's attention. Here, too, the imperial globes, thrones, and scepters are ready to do duty when the Czar can screw his courage to the sticking point. Nothing, in short, is missing from the pomp and circumstance of imperial rule but the imperial master himself, whose perpetual absence from the old city, where the heart of Russia beats, is worth a sermon on the vanity of human riches and power. As Custine says, "The Kremlin without the Czar is a theater without light and without actors."

TOURGUENIEF.—M. Tourguenief's admirers, says the London *Athenæum*, will be delighted to hear that a decided improvement has taken place in his health. One of his friends who paid him a visit recently at Bougival, near Paris, where he owns a charming summer residence, on the slope of a hill crowned by shady woods, found him able to move about a little, and to converse as brilliantly as ever. He is for the present restricted to a milk diet; but he looks forward to a return to an ordinary life, and even to a possible visit to Russia next year. The novel which he was to have finished this summer has been laid aside for the present, but his visitor found him engaged upon a shorter story, which will probably appear in the *Vestnik Europy* of St. Petersburg.

A Parisian, having advertised for a coachman, was called upon by a candidate, who referred him to a celebrated physician for information in regard to his qualities. The gentleman called on the physician, who simply took his pen and wrote on a piece of paper that his former servant was a reliable, punctual and polite coachman. Taking the paper in his hand and thanking the writer for it, the man turned to leave; but the physician called him back: "I beg your pardon, sir, but my terms for a consultation are forty francs."—[Le Figaro.

"Where's Snoggleton?" asked the proprietor of an Arkansaw newspaper, entering the office and inquiring for the editor. "He hasn't come down this morning," replied a reporter. "What's the matter?" "Well, he got into a dispute last night and a fellow shot his head off." "Did he leave any copy?" "No, sir." "How in thunder did he expect this paper to run without copy? Blamed if I go to his funeral!"—[Arkansaw Traveller.

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