Unlimited Capacity of Growth.

It is said that Iowa has twice as much arable land as all Ireland, and if so it could maintain double the population of that island, or say ten millions. Bavaria is about half the size of Illinois, with a soil not nearly so fertile, yet it supports nearly five millions of human beings. Illinois could therefore easily support ten millions. Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and several other States could support nearly or quite as many. California and Texas could each, we presume, support double that number, and these and all other fertile States are bound to be thickly peopled sooner or later. The second centennial of these United States, will therefore, in all probability, be celebrated by a population of at least two hundred millions, an increase that would be obtained by only doubling in about forty-four years, which is a very slow rate as compared with that of the past.

What proportion of that population will be colored and proportion Chinese no one can tell, nor what may be the boundaries of the United States a hundred years hence; but happily we have no need to enter upon such questions. The present and the immediate future are our special care. Present duty is to occupy this fair and fertile land with a good population as rapidly as practicable.

The way of increasing the population, and also to promote education and social happiness is to reduce the size of farms. Small farms are, as a rule, much better cultivated, more productive and more profitable than large ones, and they bring the population much closer together, thereby enabling them to support better schools and churches, as well as better roads, stores, factories and workshops. In this way intelligence, convenience and comfort are all promoted.

In France, by the law of equal inheritance, a man's farm is shared by all his children, and is subdivided to the utmost practicable extent, with a family on each portion large enough to sustain one France is, in consequence of this arrangement, probably the richest agricultural country in the world. Every acre is cultivated to the best advantage. Poultry, or whatever pays best, is carefully attended to. Enough wheat is usually raised for the whole population, with, in favorable years, a surplus for export. It was the savings of these agricultural families, with those of the mechanics and artisans supported by them, which were loaned to the government to pay its enormous war expenses and wardebt to Prussia. No country but one in which almost everybody had something to lend to its government in time of need could have paid off that debt so quickly.

Small farms have several other advantages: they obviate, to a great extent, dependence on hired men. They relieve the women of the family from the bondage of cooking for and tending a great household. The farmer can supervise every part of his farm personally, and make it almost like a garden in beauty and fertility. The animals can be kept, as in France, in an enclosure or park, thus saving all the expense and waste of land in fencing, except for boundary fences, which may also be omitted some day, as is done on the Continent of Europe, and in Vineland, N. J., where it is found cheaper and better for all interests to fence in the animals than to fence in the crops. The subdividing of farms will begin when desirable new land becomes scarce. When this reform is carried out the productive power of the country will be greatly increased, and the saving of timber will be very great.—*N. Y. Witness.*

The Autumn House Cleaning.

She has got on a torn dress, hitched up at one side sufficiently to reveal an unbuttoned shoe; there are flakes of whitewash in her hair and on her chin, her dress is wet, her fingers are parboiled, and her thumb has been split with a hammer, but her eye is as clear and bright as that of a major-general on field day. She picks up a handful of skirts and skims through the apartments, seeing five hundred things that should be done at once, and trying to do them; and every time she comes in reach of the dresser, she snatches a look into the glass and shoves a fresh hairpin into her dilapidated coil. And thus planted in the debris, like a queen on her throne, she unblushingly asserts that "It's an awful job;" "Everything is in wretched shape;' I'll be so glad when this is over;" It does seem as it my back will snap in two;" I'm a good mind to say I'll never clean house again so long as I live." And then her mind unconsciously soars heavenward, and she wonders if there will be house cleaning season there, and if not, how a heaven can be made of it. It is this speculation which gives her that dream expression when she is cutting your bread with the soap knife.—*Danbury News.*

The British State Crown.

The recent opening of the Tower of London to the free admission of visitors has lately attracted much attention to the wonderful collection of national and royal trophies there exhibited, of which the most interesting and valuable are the crown and crown jewels of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The imperial state crown was made by Messrs. Rundell & Bridge, in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubbies, sapphires, and emeralds set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 35 oz. 5 pwts. troy. The lower part of the band above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown is a large sapphire, partly drilled, purchased for the crown by his Majesty King George the Fourth. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires, three on each side, between which are eight emeralds.

In the front of the crown, and in the center of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward the Third, called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castle, after the battle of Najera, near Victoria, A. D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt, A. D, 1415. It pierced right through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby in order to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centers, and contain respectivly 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French *fleur-de-lis.* From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamond caps. Above the arch stand the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants and in the upper 244 brillants, the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose cut sapphire in the center, surrounded by four brilliants and 108 smaller brilliants.

A Hotel with a Library.

How will the morning stars sing together on that millennial day when the landlords of the earth shall pull down their curtains if need be, seeing that they are usually gray as to lace, and dingy as to the danask, and sure to gather dust and defilement, be they never so royal at the outset; shall pull up their carpets if purses be shallow, seeing the carpets are trodden by such ungenial feet as fate may send, and that the deeper the pile, the more it hoards the uncanny deposits for sensitive lungs, and delicate nerves, and vivid imaginations; shall give up even its frescoed finery, its breadth of gilded frame and plate glass, if danger of bankruptcy require it, but shall hold the one indispensible luxury of a hotel to be a library! With lavish generosity, from apparently boundless resources, the proprietors of hotels have furnished their guests with numberless comforts and conveniences. They have made a marvelous outlay to facinate the eye and to gratify the palate; but it seems never to have entered into the heart of man that this American people knows how to read. An occasional bible in a bed-room, a gorgeously gilded book of advertisements on the centre-table of the gilded and gorgeous drawing-room, a faint, vague rumor of newspapers in the outer room where female foot never penetrates—this is all that indicates any consciousness in the hotel proprietor that the travelers of the world ever care to while away a waiting hour by the innocent diverion of reading. What doth hinder the devotion of a few hundred dollars to works of popular science, popular theology, art and literature, and history. In what quarter of the heavens shall rise that landlord of the future—is he even now disporting with his innocence infantine toes in the sunshine, who shall send one looking glass, one hot, heavy, horrid arm chair, one dusty, tasseled curtain, to the auction room, and bear into his inn from the proceeds a set of Dickens, and of Thackeay, and Scott, and Cooper and George Eliot, and John Halifax, Gentlemen, and an occasional volume of Tyndall, and Huxley and Agassiz, and Browning, and Tennyson, and Mathew Arnold, and Macaulay? The chair and the curtain and the looking-glass would do it. I can but think that the room from which it was known that a chair, a table, and a looking-glass had been removed to make room for a choice and sensible little library, would be the most popular hotel in the city.—*Scribner for November.*

A Chinese Mathematician.

The Terre Haute *Gazette* says: Wong Chingfoo, the highly educated Chinaman, rather "got away" with a young professor at Greencastle Friday evening. During the course of the evening, Mr. Wong stated that, among the Chinese, mathematicians were hired at four dollars per week, and were not as good as the most ordinary men here. They do this work by machinery as it were, and it is the dirty labor of the empire. When Mr. Wong first came to this country, to enter college, he was told that it would be necessary to study mathematics two years; he at once told them he knew mathematics better than those who were to teach him in this particular branch. Illustrative of this, Wong, in his address at Brown's Hall, offered to foot up several columns of figures. For convenience his manager, Mr. Hawkins, was to name the figures, but the young professor of mathematics of Asbury, who was present, thought he saw a flaw there and at once came to his feet. He asked:

"Will you, sir, allow me to give you the figures?"

"Certainly, sir. I shall be glad to have you do so," was Mr. Wong's courteous answer.

"Now, then, sir," began the Professor, and he named sum upon sum, not going beyond the tens of thousands, but, giving him at least thirty diffierent sums to add. When they were all on paper Mr. Wong asked:

"And now is that all, sir?"

"That's all," replied the Professor, "get ready to add."

Mr. Wong stood smiling, and when the Professor had straightened himself up and said, "Now begin," he quietly remarked, "Very well, sir, here is my amount." This before the astonished Professor had time to get half way up the first column.

"But you're not through already," remarked the Professor.

"Here is the footing of my figures," was the response; and he read them, the footing being exact.

"Please read that again, sir," asked the Professor.

He did so, and the astonished Professor was forced to admit that it was right.

The Professor was astounded, and was forced to admit that Mr. Wong did know something about mathematics.

The Mandarin stated that he was not an extraordinary mathematician as compared to some of the educated Chinese. The Professor afterward called on Mr. Wong at the hotel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury receives $75,000 a year.

Kossuth devotes all his time to agriculture and mineralogy.

Tennyson, with his family, is going to take a tour on the continent.

Carlyle, though 79 years of age, is said to shut himself up every evening to study.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee, have raised $30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

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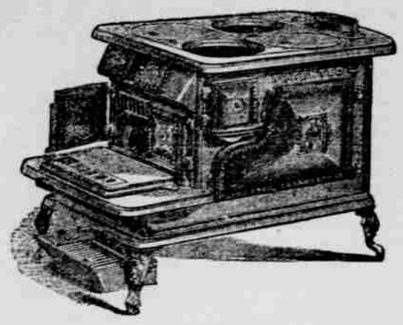

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They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than two dollars per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and one dollar and fifty cents per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than one hundred and sixty acres (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by 10 per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed payment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Washington, D. C.," and indicated "BIDS FOR CHEROKEE STRIP LANDS."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the thirtieth day of November, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

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