News.

OWN - JAN. 10, 1891.

the Kent News.

Scenes in Italy.

ROSALIE CHELL.

The journey from Genoa to Pisa, by rail, is along the Mediterranean sea, and is one of the most charming trips in the world. We passed through a succession of small towns, situated directly on the seashore, and each one seemed more beautiful than the last. Santa Margarhita, just outside of Genoa, is lovely beyond words to describe; gardens overhanging the sea, with roses blooming in rich masses, among groves of ripe oranges; wall covered with fruits and flowers, and brilliant lizards darting among the leaves, while above all this, and forming a background, rose the lofty peaks of the Appenines, covered with snow.

Magnolia, Sestri and Raspatta came next en route, and were charmingly situated on the sea. Healthful faces began to appear as we journeyed southward, faces with the dreamy, liquid eyes of Juliet, or the flashing orbs of Romeo; peasants with bright-colored and picturesque costumes of the various provinces of Italy; girls with baskets of oranges for sale waited at the stations and offered them with bouquets of violets in a most irresistible manner.

At Levante, on a bay of the same name, we could see vessels far out to sea, while near the town the rocks were covered with sea-weeds similar to the Maine coast, with patches of white sand between, whereon children play while their mothers were busy washing clothes and spreading them on the sand to bleach. At Fermazzi we saw a fine old castle in ruins on a rock projecting far out into the water; great breakers dashed up against it and rebounded, to return with added power.

The coast is so rocky through this volcanic region of the Riviera, that the train passes continually through tunnels, some long and others short. As we dash along beautiful panoramas appear between the tunnels, only to disappear in a twinkling like the scenes upon the stage. We grow excited by some charming scene from the window, when we are whirled into sudden darkness, only to emerge upon another view much more winning than the last, and so it continues for miles upon miles, until we reach Spezia, a small town of 11,000 inhabitants, also built upon the sea, and whose mild climate has pronounced it a celebrated bathing place in summer. Here we find an old church of San Pietro in ruins, supposed to rest upon the site of a former temple of V

The country aro abounds with olive-orchards; they the size of our peach trees; their foliage is of a pale green, like the linden; they live to a great age, but are very delicate-looking and sad in color. The ground around Pisa is low and damp and abounds with mosquitoes most of the year. Pisa is a quiet old city, general appearance is low and devoid of ees; the houses are seldom more than two tories and a-half in height and very yelow in color, mostly built of marble, which discolored with age. Its glory seems ave departed ages ago. It contains 50,000 inhabitants, and is divided by iver which runs directly through . It became a Roman colony B. C. 180, Augustus Cæsar named it Colonia Julia Pisana, and other successive emperors built here temples, theatres and triumphal arches. During the eleventh century Pisa became one of the greatest commercial and sea-faring cities on the Mediterranean, and rivalled Genoa and Venice in wealth and power.

The chief attractions of this old city are the Cathedral, Leaning Tower or Campanile, and the Baptistery, each a separate building, but built very close together and forming the whole. They are situated outside of the city proper, and are thus removed from its disturbing influences. The ds of travelers who continually arrive the station (depots are always called ations in Italy) seem to know intuitively hich way to go, for as soon as they reach sa they make a bee line for the famous ampanile or Leaning Tower, and find no uble in walking there without a guide. will discover the cathedral and its ndings in a large open square quite d green, just beyond the Arno. a fountain in this square and a beggars around it.

ral is constructed entirely of ornamented with black, but s turned yellow with time. 63, after the great naval near Palermo. As we ance door a poor wo- he steps holding a g, as is usual at ean countries, but adonna, with a st the type of re in Italy, made im- f all the sited in this. man

ing it and recalling the number of centuries it has stood, or rather leaned, just in this way.

Among the gazers with myself, I noticed an English girl, whose nationality, I perceived by her accent, and as nothing attracts travelers in a strange land so much as their own mother tongue, we joined parties and found her escort to be an English Italian student who understood neither French nor English. He could only make out by signs.

We were all very anxious to visit the birth-place of Galileo and he offered to pilot us through many streets and bystreets, long, narrow and dark, and crooked, made longer by our guide having to divide his attentions of directing us and of admiring the beautiful red hair of the English girl, which is such a curiosity in Italy among the dark-hued and black-tressed race, that almost every passer had to look as she passed, and many exclaimed, bella molte bella, i. e., very beautiful. At last we reached a quaint, old court-yard with some very ancient trees in front of a row of long low and narrow houses, quite ancient and very sad looking. In the centre was one with a niche over the door in which was a small statute of the Virgin and child; the green door has a large old brass knocker. It was partly open but no one was visible; over the statute was inscribed, "Qui naque Galeleo Galilei il 18 Febrajo 1661." While we took notes of this historical spot our Italian student found more interest in the rippling lights upon the red gold of our friend's lovely hair; he cared nothing for the old house. But he was very obliging to show it to us and we thanked him and said "addio."

Next was the Campo Santo, or Holy Cemetery, so called because the earth which it contains was brought from Jerusalem on 50 ships. They say that after 3 days interment in this ground the body becomes entirely decomposed leaving the skeleton entire, owing probably to some alkaline properties of the soil and not to superstitious agencies. It is 40 years and more since interments have been made in this place.

Beautiful statutes, busts and paintings adorn the tombs and the walls of the chapel are filled with rare gems of art; immense frescoes by Giotto, Simon Mimmi, d'Orgegnand and other artists and sculptors of renown. They are more remarkable for their antiquity than for their finish.

Pisa contains many other old churches besides the Cathedral; a fine botanical garden, founded in 1544, and an academy founded by Napoleon I. One of the chief centres of interest to all travelers in a strange ciiy is its market; here we discover the habits of the working classes, modern life of today, the types of the races handed down in face and form, the merchandise and manner of selling, the language and slang phrases of the peasant classes, their coin, rates, and in fact everything that distinguishes the people. Among the Pisans are many distinctive traits. Their market is old, its walls are relics of the past; against them were stalls of fruit and around stood or sat the peasants. What color, grace and beauty among these dark-eyed fruit sellers brought out in harmony with the glowing fruits—oranges, lemons, pomegranites—grapes and the little fig merchants with baskets strung around their necks; and a Pisan fig is a luscious thing. They are as large as a small pear, blue as a a plum and sweet as honey; the grapes are large, juicy, fresh, and only excelled by the wine made from them, warm and mellow as Italy's unrivalled sunbeams. Then the chestnuts, roasted and tempting, large as walnuts, and a pint of them for one cent; flowers are everywhere, violets and roses in December, bouquets of fresh rosebuds as red and delicious as the lips of the beauties who offered them at one penny a bunch. Beautiful land that offers so much at every turn! No wonder that poets loved to linger in these climes, and Byron, Browning, Virgil and Shakespeare sang their sweetest melodies or wrote their profoundest productions amongst these fascinating people.

At Verona we think of Romeo, and at Venice we dream of Portia and Shylock Aeneas opens the gates of Rome, while Caesar, Antony and Cassius follow us everywhere, while at Florence Dante's wonderful creations are on every side, and music and poetry are hand in hand with trajedy and art; on every side are pictures, while nature smiles as unconsciously as a sleeping child. But as evening shadows crept among the streets of old Pisa we strolled towards the cathedral square to take a parting look at the leaning tower and belfry; all was quiet, no street cars in this old city and no disturbing sounds to divert our thoughts. The stars were obscured but the moon emerged from a mass of clouds and flooded with her beams the cathedral, Holy Cemetery, and Campanile just as she has done for 600 years and will continue to do for all time. We gazed long upon the beautiful sight and lingeringly said farewell, as we turned towards the station and departed for Rome.

MORE ANON.

A WAY TO MAKE MONEY REALLY ABUNDANT.—Senator Stanford's proposition that the government should loan money to farmers at 2 per cent. is favored by Secretary Windom as a benevolent scheme, provided it be extended so as to include other classes of citizens among its beneficiaries. Land, the Secretary holds, should not be the only security. All kinds of property should be equally favored. In the next place the Secretary would amend Mr. Stanford's bill by providing that brains as well property should be considered good se- y. Thirdly, the loans at 2 per cent. be open to such good citizens as ither property nor brains. A cer- citizenship ought to suffice as a oan, if it is in the power of the o go into the loaning busi- injury to taxpayers. The Sec- nion that Mr. Stanford's bill would be popular. The rs would favor it. That, it d, is about the only argu- n support of the inflation- so much in favor at the ws of experts in finance nd there. They are a d can be disregarded, it polls.

N FARM.—"On one farm ough of the luxuries of ake any man happy," Wood, of El Paso, Tex., land. "The farm was go in Mexico, but se, a 'stunner.' I n could imagine ld not be pro- rate, I saw toes, wheat, natoes, ap- al and a er end er,

POULTRY AND CALVES.

Practical Hints and Information for Their Care During Winter. How to Increase the Egg Supply—Dairy and Stock Notes.

Very few old hens should be allowed to live. Only those with wondrously fine "points" can be permitted a fourth season. Some radicals in poultry keeping will have no hens over year old, but they lose much in "two year olds." Hens are then at their best, and lay their largest eggs. It is in winter time that the price of eggs reach such a point that the poultyman could soon get rich if the hens would only keep up their summer laying, but as the price is regulated by the laying of the hens, such a conjunction of good things—high prices and plenty of eggs—can never be expected. Still the poultryman can endeavor to bring about these results as near as possible. The winter price of eggs will always be high, and the only question is how to make the hen lay more than usual. All of the improved methods of caring for the hens, giving them warm feed, warm houses, warm water and careful attention all through the cold months, will result in inducing the average flock to lay more than formerly. There is still, however, abundant room for improvement in this way, and with the thousands of experiments going on annually our stock of hen knowledge is being vastly added to. But there is another question worthy of attention, and that is manner of shipping eggs to market. The wide awake poultryman will watch the market, and ship his eggs to the market where the prices are the highest, no matter how far distant. To do this the eggs must be packed somewhat after the following manner: Wrap each egg in paper, and then put a small piece of excelsior in the bottom of the box, and pack the wrapped eggs carefully. Fasten the lid on, run wire around it and drop some sealing wax on the top knot. This will prevent people from opening the box and exchanging the eggs.

CARE OF CALVES.

It is the common experience on many farms that young stock do not much more than hold their own from fall to spring. What growth they get is obtained on pasture, and, too commonly, this becomes appreciable only when they have entered their second summer. Calves should be kept growing during their first winter, for more than one reason. In the first place it is foolish to throw away the feed of the whole winter, and get no return for it. In addition to this it is unquestionably true that calves raised for the dairy are dwarfed in their productive powers, and their future usefulness crippled, by the lack of care and proper for growth in their younger days. If it is profitable to raise calves at all, it is most profitable to keep them growing thriftily from the day of their birth unless they reach maturity.

There are three points that should be kept in mind during a calf's first winter. It should have dry, clean and comfortable quarters to sleep in. It should not have to drink large quantities of ice-clod water. It should have an abundance of such food as will promote the growth of bone and muscle. Pens are much better for calves during their first winter than stanchions. They can be kept warmer in this way, can have a better bed to sleep upon, and they will grow better if given a chance to move about without the fretting caused by restraint. When calves are watered but once a day, and then with very cold water, the whole system receives such a shock that growth is out of the question. This must be realized by every one who has seen the little things shivering over a trough of ice-water, from which their thirst has compelled them to drink greedily. If older stock must drink this, at least let a sufficient quantity for the calves be tempered by a kettle of hot water from the kitchen stove.

Fine hay, of which a part should be clover, if possible, with a little bran and crushed oats, and an occasional feed of pulped roots will be a desirable feed for calves at this time, They need no fattening foods, provided they are housed warmly, but plenty of elements that give growth. If shim-milk can be spared for them, it will give returns in increased size and in the development of the heifers. It pays to keep the young things growing, for when growth ceases, not only is their no interest on the investment, but the time spent in caring for them is lost also.

DAIRY DOTS.

When one finds a hair in the butter it is sufficient proof that that dairy is badly managed. One act of uncleanliness is an indication that the whole system of management is defective.

In cold weather the water throughs should be emptied and turned over in the afternoon as soon as the cows are stabled. This will save much trouble in the morning when the cows are to be watered.

A cow requires 4 feet of width and 4½ to 5 feet in length for comfortable standing and laying room in a stall. To accommodate the different sized cows the standing floor should taper from 4½ feet at one end to 5 at the other.

The most comfortable fastening for a cow is a strap around the neck with a ring sown in it, to which is fastened by a snap hook, a short chain having a ring in the end to slide up and down a strong post at the upper corner of the stall.

STOCK NOTES.

Stock shelter should not be crowded, but one giving room to scrubs is by that much too large.

The useful animal for any purpose must be built on a good frame of bone and muscle and carbonacious foods alone, such as straw and corn, will not make that frame.

The best assimilated food is that which the appetite craves. The best feeding keeps the animal in such health that it, at all times, has a brisk appetite.

The general farmer must be a man of genius if he can make as much profit without, as with, cattle. On his farm he will of necessity produce much rough feed that hogs will not consume; that cannot all be fed with profit to horses; and a part of which, at least, can be fed to cattle to better advantage than it can be fed to sheep.

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Business Maxims.

A very interesting little volume has been published by D. T. Mallett, of New Haven, Conn., which contains a large number of sound business maxims, from which we select the following:

When you would gain customers advertise, when you would keep customers advertise. Advertising pays if done liberally, honestly and judiciously.

When you have an employe whom you consider indispensable, it is time either to give him an interest or accept his resignation.

When you have learned to serve faithfully, you may expect to command wisely.

When you would determine the value of a man's character, observe how he spends his leisure moments.

When you are accumulating money in your own business, it is better to use it in extending the business, rather than invest the surplus in some other line of trade beyond your immediate control.

When you come to consider every other business superior to your own, you may conclude that your own business is superior to yourself.

When your acquaintance with the details of your business broadens, your success is more assured.

UNANIMITY NO LONGER NECESSARY.—The Governor of Minnesota officially announces the adoption of a constitutional amendment in that State to make a verdict by five-sixths of a jury in a civil action a good and valid verdict. In other words, the old-time unanimity is no longer necessary, the concurrence of 10 of the 12 sufficing.

FOWLS are fond of onions chopped up and mixed with their soft food. Onions are a preventive and remedy for many diseases.

A COMMON favorite among the cranberry-growers is the early black, valuable because it is some three weeks ahead of the medium sorts.

A SCARED EDITOR.

A rugged farmer stalked into the sanctum with a big whip under his arm.

"Be you the editor?" "I am," was the half apprehensive reply.

"Here's two dollars—send me your paper, for life," he said.

"You see," he went on, "our daughter was sick and like to die; she drooped and grew weak and pale, had headaches, no appetite, back ached, hands and feet like ice, couldn't sleep, hacked with cough, and we thought she had consumption. No medicine helped her until she tried that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription mentioned in your paper, when she began to mend in no time and is now well and handsome as a rose—put me down as a life subscriber."

Now the editor is looking for another scare. The medicine has cured thousands afflicted as was the farmer's daughter, restoring the female functions to healthy action, and removing the obstructions and suppressions which caused her trouble. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded. It's a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and derange digestion.

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