MAINE.

ATLANTIC ESCAPE.

(Science N. Y. Times.)

ST-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (May, Aug. 12, 1874.)

The escape of Marshal Bazaine upon the Terrace of ...d. I intercept my pen to give you the details as they ...ve accustomed as the ...den and startling events. ...a deep and widespread ...comp de théâtre which ...e days the prominent ...tion. As could have been ...ticipations of the journals ...ed. The organs of the ...n Party do not hesitate ...vernment of connivance, ...mplaisance; for in France ...mingled with everything. ...ll in the escape of Roche-...and who were very care-...the Government on to a ...are now loud in their furi-...ities at the escape of Ba-...go so far as to say ...the great age and ...of the ex-Marshal, ...n impossible for him to ...of Sainte-Marguerite, ...ws a distance of thirty-...s of a rope, and infi-...nt out of the front door, ...owledge of some one who ...was doing. In place ...ns that Marshal de Mac-...to the escape. But in the ...VIII. was accused of aid-...the escape of M. De La ...

...of the escape are a little ...I give them as related in ...accepted version. First, ...for a moment to the pre-...Monday, Oct. 6, 1873, ...martial met at Versailles, ...ty of the Duc D'Aumale, ...Ducs de Nemours, Aumale ...Marshal Bazaine. The ...first made by Gambetta, ...two officers of the army ...hostile to the Marshal. ...never consent to his being ...the ground that it would ...respect of the army for ...of this eminent states-...essed his regrets that he ...responsibility of sending ...country before resigning ...a Government came in ...the Empire, and per-...n regarded as a blow to ...deliations in this respect ...accusation. On the 12th ...the court-martial found ...guilty on his duty, but not ...surrendering an army to ...the open field. The pen-...for Tilton is said to be preparing complaints ...for libel against the New York *Tribune* and, ...*World* and the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

There was a fracas at St. Monterey, Fa., ...last Sunday, growing out of a fight on ...election day, between Willis and Jas. ...Russell and some others, while w'ak'ng ...one Greenbarr. The Russells were arrested ...and bound over for examination. They ...threatened the County Attorney with death ...if he prosecuted them. That officer called ...upon the Sheriff for protection, and he has ...met with a guard and the Attorney went to ...Monterey on Sunday, and was attacked ...by Russell's party, and one of the guards ...was killed. The Governor has ordered soldiers to Monterey.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

China is actively preparing for the contingency of a war with Japan.

There were destructive fires at Nottingham and Southampton, Eng., Monday.

Five hundred of the locked out English agriculturists sailed for Canada Tuesday.

The European Powers will yet delay full recognition of the Spanish Republic owing to the unwillingness of Russia to join in the movement.

The Virginius difficulty has cropped up again. It appears that Spain is demanding reparation from the United States for filibustering expeditions fitted out against her territory, and that the American Government admit no liability.

A colliery explosion, which caused the death of eight miners, occurred Monday at Hanley, Staffordshire. In the same district the second day of the week is pretty generally made a holiday, under the name of "Saint Monday," and to this circumstance is to be attributed the fortunate circumstance of no few lives being lost.

AMERICAN.

The announcement that Henry Ward Beecher was to preach at the Twin Mountains, N. H., caused a large influx of people to hear him.

A Brazilian ironclad has bombarded a town in South America, and it is not unlikely that war between Brazil and the South American Republic may cease.

The animosity between the whites and blacks in the South appears to be increasing. A dangerous affair is reported in Kentucky, in the course of which some United States troops were fired on by both parties.

Several American contractors have arrived at Fort Garry, in expectation of getting the contracts for the Pembina Railway, about to be given out by their friends, the Dominion Government, in order to complete early communication with the North Pacific.

All of the Coal Companies doing business in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys stopped work on Saturday, on account of the market being overstocked. They expect to resume on the 1st of September. Twenty-five thousand miners, and other men, will be thrown out of employment during the suspension.

The papers in the suit against Beecher by Theodore Tilton were served on Thos. C. Shearman, Beecher's lawyer, on Saturday. The damages are laid at $100,000 and the allegations are for criminal conversation with Mrs. Tilton. The counsel for Tilton is said to be preparing complaints for libel against the New York *Tribune* and, *World* and the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER NOTES.

OLD GRASS LANDS.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE.

After an experience of a third of a century in cultivating land, and some observation of others' experience, we have come fully to the conclusion that grass is the crop to which Northern farmers should give chief attention. It is the indigenous crop of the hilly countries in the north half of the temperate zone, grows without being sown, has a natural rotation of its own, and is therefore capable of growing on the same land, with suitable top-dressing for a long succession of years, if not indefinitely. It is to the latter peculiarity of the great crop to which we desire to call particular attention at this time.

Long years since we noticed that when we sowed only timothy and clover (trefoil), redtop, meadow-fescue, foxtail meadow, Kentucky blue, and other grasses put in an appearance after a series of years, till finally some dozen varieties were found growing side by side. For two years clover was chiefly seen, then timothy predominated, but this variety gradually held the ascendancy only for three or four years, when the meadow-fescue (*festuca pratensis*) was the most abundant, though never a seed of it was sown by us. In most land the foxtail soon became its abundantly, and a most excellent grass it is. After the Kentucky blue got a firm foothold, it held pre-eminence like a prima donna, and has never seemed willing to acknowledge any other grass as of equal merit. But we just will tolerate all kinds as acting as inferior part on the same land. How long the Kentucky blue will hold possession we do not know, but we shall not object to a perpetual Kentucky grass, if it behaves as well in the future as in the past. We consider this grass as identical with Junge grass. It comes early, is fit for the barn by the 20th of June, and although the first crop is not so heavy as some others, it grows back so fast, thy, still, with a good sprinkling of meadow-fescue and other grasses, it is a very respectable crop, and is highly relished by all stock. One great beauty of the blue grass is, that it springs up rapidly for a second crop, and by the middle of August the ground is completely covered with a thick mat, lying over some horizontally, with scarcely any other grasses, and no thrashing stood work on Saturday on account of the market being overstocked. They expect to resume on the 1st of September. Twenty-five thousand miners, and other men, will be thrown out of employment during the suspension.

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Comic Clippings.

(From Punch.)

A Job's Comforter.—Maud: "O, uncle George, I can see at least three gray hairs on your head!" Uncle George (with sentiment): "Ah, my dear, all my hair will be gray soon!" Ethel: "Never mind, dear Uncle George! There's so very little of it that it won't much matter!"

Melancholy, Slow.—"Bus Conductor: "Look alive, Bill! Here's a old gent inside's afraid he won't ketch his funeral!"

Alarming Accident.—One of the jockeys at Goodwood, being of an impulsive temperament, after riding a race set down on the Spur of the Moment. His feelings may be better imagined than described.

"THE LAST WEEK'S WORK (August 1-8)

A fag-end of ragged hacks untired
Pur final classes through;
A knot of Lawyers, perspiring,
Expiring law-suits.

A Discreet Hint.—Matilda (star gazing) "How I wish I could catch a falling star!" Young Dobbs (whose picture has been so successful at the Academy this year): "That's impossible, Miss Matilda. But—might I suggest that you needn't go far for a rising one?"

Giving Up the Answer.—(Scene: A Railway Refreshment Room)—Important Old Gent (from the country, who thinks the lofty young lady behind the counter ought to be "taken down a bit"): "Glass of ale, Miss!" Young Lady (haughtily): "Second-class refreshments lower down, sir!"

Discretion Is the Better Part of Valor.—The gallant soldiery of Don Carlos, under the command of Dorregaray, a short time since, were so bold as to shoot the unfortunate Mr. Bennett, a German paper. A German fleet has been in consequence ordered to the Carlist waters. These brave fellows may perhaps discover that the chief who shoots a Schmidt has brought down a Bismarck.

Sensitive.—"I feel very much hurt," said the beautiful announcement repeated, night after night, "Cassey hot satray by Boucicault." Where is Mr. Hollingshead? Can't he keep his clientèle "within the limits of becoming mirth," for all Mr. Boucicault's seduction?

Shooting Your Speecher.—Pithy!Mr. Punch,—There certainly has been more talk than work this Session, though it has not been so. All the same, a friendly chat with the proprietors and a rather hurried consultation with the editors seem to be a consolation. The train was then regained, its departure from the station being celebrated by the usual discordant expressions of joyalty.

On arriving at Harrisburg a third halt was made for the purpose of taking on board a deputation from Brantford, among whom were Senator Malcolm, Colonel Skinner, Mr. Smith, High Sheriff, Dr. Maxwaring, and Messrs. James Galloway and Purvis D. Harrison.

Brantford was reached at 1.45 p.m., and, as the train slowly entered the station, it was evident from the tremendous cheering that rent the air that the distinguished visitors were welcome. A guard of honor of the Royal Regiment of Canada, under the command of Lieutenant Hamilton, was present on the platform to receive the Vice-Regal party. Various arches of evergreens were hung overhead, bearing mottoes such as "the Six Nations are pleased," "The Six Nations triumph," and various other equally cordial and hearty sentiments.

On arrival at the Council House a salute from any or other cannon was fired, and his Excellency was greeted by enthusiastic cheers. A deputation of chiefs, headed by Mr. Gilkison, presented an address in the Reserve, came forward and conducted their visitors to the Council Chamber, where some speeches were delivered, after the inspection of a number of Indian curiosities by the ladies and gentlemen of the party. The address, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Hill, was a kind of rustic hall, the roof of which was composed of the branches and interlaced branches of trees. The chiefs and their braves, with a large number of white guests from Brantford, having been admitted into this hall, his Excellency was conducted to a raised dais erected for the occasion.

Chief Jacob General then came forward and addressed his Excellency through the medium of an interpreter, named Johnson, an Indian who is said to have been stabbed and otherwise maltreated, while in the service of the Government. The address conveyed, as far as could be gathered, warm expressions of attachment to the throne and of personal regard for Lord and Lady Dufferin. The people of the Six Nations, as in times past, would always be found ready to shed their blood like water in the defense of British interests. Might the Divine blessing rest upon his Excellency and all his race.

The Chief, on behalf of his people, then offered a belt, which was accepted by his Excellency, who in a few words, spoke cordially shown by his Excellency. He proceeded to say that the condition of the Indians had much improved since their admission, into the British Confederation. While, however, the Indians would follow with expenses any good example set by the whites, they were resolved not to adopt the vice of civilization, and to reject everything that was bad.

Jacob Buyck, of the Onondaga Indians, addressed his Excellency in similar terms, and was also greeted with a shake of the hand.

His Excellency replied.

The address of the Mohawks, read by Lord Dufferin was interpreted to the Indians, and it was received with sundry "ugh-ughs," and other signs of approbation of approval from the assembled braves.

His Excellency then responded his Excellency with an address from the chiefs to Prince Arthur, in regard to a memorial to the Queen, which was signed by 1,500 Indians, with an accompanying portrait of the great Chief Brant, in full war paint.

The party then returned to the Council House, where they awaited in curious expectation the arrival of a wagon drawn by ox-cart. The attraction was the clover never fails to take with barley, and the wheat upon the clover not produces forty bushels ...

THE VICE-REGAL TOUR.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

By Telegraph from Our Own Reporter.)

Brantford, Aug. 26.—At 9.35 a.m. the Governor General and party visited the Raymond Sewing Machine Company's Manufactory. Its Excellency went through all parts of the building, and seemed particularly interested in the working of an automatic sewer making machine. The Joseph Sewing Machine Company's factory was then visited, and subsequently McCoat's woollen factory, and the establishments of Messrs. Bell & Co. and Jackson & Co., organ and melodeon builders.

The Vice-Regal party then proceeded to the Great Western Railway station, and, after having inspected the Wellington Field Battery, took special train for Brantford.

The train made a halt at Preston, which was reached at 11.22 a.m. On alighting from the car, his Excellency was greeted by a deputation, consisting of a number of the prominent residents, and was presented with an address, to which his Excellency replied.

Mr. Eloth then presented his Excellency with a suit of Canadian tweed, manufactured in the district, of which he begged his Excellency acceptance.

Lord Dufferin expressed his sense of the kindness which had dictated the gift, and said it would be to him a pleasing memorial of his visit to Preston.

The journey was then resumed, the train leaving the station amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

A second halt was made at Galt, where the townspeople had made grand preparations for the visit of the Vice-Regal party. Owing to the fact of there being no carriage in the place, Lord Dufferin rode last Saturday evening the reception committee at Preston, and therefore the spontaneous outcome of the enthusiasm display of the people themselves. The Galt Fire Brigade and the band of the 29th (Waterloo) Battalion were in attendance at the station, which was decorated with evergreens, and a capital display of bunting. His Excellency was received by a deputation, headed by Mr. Cowan, who presented an address. His Excellency replied.

On leaving the Home the party proceeded to the residence of Mr. William Dickson, at West Beak, beautifully situate in its own grounds at about two miles from town. A friendly chat with the proprietors and a rather hurried consultation with the editors seem to be a consolation. The train was then regained, its departure from the station being celebrated by the usual discordant expressions of joyalty.

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Sonorous Sand.

(Report of a scientific lecture in San Francisco.)

A gyscolum on this remarkable substance, taken from a bank of the island of Kauai, of the Hawaiian group, was received by Mr. R. Frak of Honolulu. The following interesting description of its peculiarity was contained in a letter from the donor: The sand which is composed of the small concretions at a perpendicular bluff at the south-west end of the island and extends one and a half miles almost due south, parallel with the beach, which is about 100 yards distant from the base of the sand bank. This sand drifts about sixty feet high and at the extreme south end the angle preserved is so steep as the nature of the sand will permit. The bank is constantly extending to the south. It is said by the native that at the bluff and along the middle of the bank the sand is not sonorous. But as the extreme south end and for a half a mile north if you step two handfuls together there is a sound produced like the low booing of an owl, more or less sharp, according as the motion is quick or slow. Six down upon the sand and give one hand a quick circular motion, and the sound is like the heavy base of a melodeon. Kneel upon the sand, incline, extend the two hands and clasp as much as possible, slide rapidly down, or, standing all the sand you can and the sound produced is so loud and deep-toned until it is like distant thunder. In this experiment the sand was sufficient to frighten our horses, fastened a short distance from the base of the drift. But the greatest sound we produced was by having one native lie upon his belly and another taking him by the feet and dragging him rapidly down the incline, carrying the sound producer with them. The effect of this experiment the sound was terrific, and could have been heard many hundred yards distant. All the experiments which were made it seemed the sound was in proportion to the amount of surface in motion, but with a proportionate velocity. Another consideration seems requisite—that is its peculiar dryness. The Kauai sand was stored on the surface, where six inches beneath it was very wet; but if any of the wet sand be, coming, mingled with the dry, its property of sounding ceased at once. The sand appears to be composed of ordinary sand, but not ordinary beach sand will not produce the sound. It has been said that it lost its sonorous properties when taken away from the beach. But I can discover no diminishing of its sonorous qualities, even with the wet mixed, and we have had rain frequently and as compared with other sands, nearly moist for this time of year. Perhaps if exposed to very damp atmosphere it would become insensible to produce its sounding.

The Fire at Tremont.—It is the fashion, says the London Times, to bestow a large amount of pity on the inhabitants of any Chicago every time that city is burned down, and no doubt the inhabitants of any city which is destroyed by fire would come in a mouth are observing of sympathy; but the suffering, of the dwellers in Chicago do not not to be compared with those of the dwellers in obscure towns and villages, whose misfortunes are unknown. Chicago, of course, do not attract the same amount of public attention. The unfortunate sufferers by the late fire at Tenedos appear, by the account of the Dardanelle correspondent of the *Times Herald* to be in the worst plight. Out of upwards of 800 houses only sixty-two remain standing, the remaining 738 of the inhabitants have been ruined, and the misery of the poorer classes is complete. More than 500,000, (one of wives (the mothers of children the island) have been destroyed, and, worse still, the large vats in which the grapes are left to ferment, and the casks in which the wine is stored, have been all destroyed. The vintage, however, upon which most Tenedoans depend for their wealth, is not abundant; but the grapes will be ripe in less than three months, and unless extraordinary exertions are made at once to provide the means of making and storing the wine, the inhabitants, deprived of their only fire will be doubled, and a heavy tax levied on the Imperial Turkish Government. It is generally supposed that a sum of ten lacks will be made to the wine growers to enable them to recover from the disaster. This, it is stated, will be sufficient for the purpose, and every necessity can be given for the immediate rebuilding of the town. Tenedos is, in fact, one of those in which philanthropy can effectually do good, and, at the same direction; and the Imperial Government will probably, under the circumstances, be justified in giving the relief to its benevolence.

The Big Gun.—The manufacture of the eighteen inch gun, which is being made by Armstrong, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is now well advanced, and every step of its growth is watched with considerable interest. The largest of its coils except one was forged at Woolwich, and, it is stated, with ease, and, although a very interesting sight to the lover of spectacles. This coil weighs nearly twenty tons, and, when manipulated with the greatest ease by the skilled workmen, it is said, it is a fine piece, although it was larger by five tons than any coil that has ever been made. Another, nearly double the size, however, have to be prepared for the same gun, and some extensive machinery is being constructed for its manufacture. The progress of the gun has been somewhat necessitated alterations of the plant in most of the principal shops of the department. The labor in which the steel has to be worked, and the heat which it must undergo, have made it necessary to change the tools which have previously passed through the boring mills. Its length is nearly 30 feet, and its weight 38 tons, and its bore ten. At the first boring a rough cut of eight inches was taken on one side, the bore being enlarged by subsequent cuts of eleven, thirteen, and fourteen inches.

The Cup Defenders.—The Cup Defender The Montpelier (Vt.) *Green Mountain Freeman* tells this story of Asher Graves, of Northfield, Vt., who, in 1851, was the owner of Henry Horace Greeley "knew about horses," short racing stories and the like. As the Cup Presidential election, when Greeley was fairly on the track, bound to win, for the high goal, Asher was, he intended to take, ground against his election, and accordingly, "I'll bet a hundred dollars against a hundred dollars," said Asher, bluffingly, "why I think 'twill beat Greeley." Well, Graves, he was, he was, he was