fold so high,
Or tumbled at will on the hay;
How we sat in a row on the bundles of straw,
And riddles and witch stories told,
While the sunshine came in through the cracks

at the south, And turned all the dust into gold?

How we played hide and seek in each cranny and nook, Wherever a child could be stowed;

Then we made us a coach of a hogshead And on it to "Boston" we rode? And then we kept store, and sold barley and

oats,
And corn by the bushel or bin;
And straw, for our sisters to braid into hats,
And flax, for our mothers to spin.

Then we played we were biddies, and eack! and crowed,
Till grandmother in haste came to see
f the weasels were killing the old speckled

hen,
Or whatever the matter might be.
How she patted our heads when she saw he mistake,
And called us her sweet "chicken-dears!"

a tear dimmed her eye as the picture recalled The scenes of her own vanished years.

How we tittered and swung, and played me

ing, and school,
And Indian, and soldier, and bear!
'hile up on the rafters the swallows kept house, Or sailed through the soft summer air.

we longed to peep into their curl But they were too far overhead; So we wished we were giants, or winged like the birds, And then we'd do wonders, we said.

And don't you remember the racket we mad-When selling at auction the hay; Add how we wound up with a keel-over leap From the scaffold down into the bay? When we went in to supper our grandfather

said,
If he had not once been a boy,
te should thought that the Hessians were sacking the town, Or an earthquake had come to destroy.

How the years have gone on since in grand father's barn
To play with our cousins we met!
our eyes have grown dim and our locks have

turned gray,
The golden, the brown, and the jet.
et still in my heart there's an ever green

nook, Where childhood's sweet memories stay; And no music to me has a charm that c Like the voices of children at play.

— Fouths' Companion

## THE LION NOT THE KING OF BEASTS

Who that has sailed upon that vast aqueous solution of various salts known as the briny deep does not remember the indeterminate intervals, now and then, when the novelties of the ship had become exhausted, and the weary heart, half crushed between the oppressive mysteries of sea beneath and sky above, yearned eagerly for something or other, to relieve its extreme ennui? There was the restless ship tossing up and about under the fixed glance of the grey sky, like a Japanese top or ball before His Sublimity the Mikado, and this restlessness became contagious.

At such times we found relief in visiting the ship's carpenter. He had a small shop abaft the galley, which was to him a kind of hermitage, and there he would repair the breaks and strains caused by the tugging winds or pounding waves. These were not few; for this was in the days of white-winged packets, when landsmen were not forced, as now, to snuff up the combined stenches of bilgewater and engine-grease, but endured bilge-water only, or mingled it with the aroms of tar, and when captains would let loose the white pinions until staunch ships groaned and shuddered in remonstrance. Our noble captain thought "there was no use in sailing a vessel if you couldn't carry sail;" and sometimes torn mainsail or snapped cathead showed that they were

"Not flints, and flints are rents." So there was plenty of mending to be done, and the post of "Chips" was no

He was from an Eastern—a Down-eastern clime. The "pent-up Utica" of his early days was not, however adequate to his ambition; and, like many country boys, he had cast bucolic associations behind him, and bent his journeyings toward the clamorous town. At one time gaining subsistence by doing odd bits of work which came in his way, at an another plying his vocation behind the scenes of a theatre, he had at last assumed the grave responsibilities of carpenter on the ship Meribel. He was about forty years of age, with a professional that knowledge of human nature which is acquired by a rough and tumble in the world. Moreover, he was a man were always welcome visitors, and one afternoon found our little party within his hospitable walls.

just here the thought comes that that little party can never meet again on ship or shore, for the flying years have not gone by without bearing with them at least one of the number, and he so good and gifted.

We sat that afternoon, some on workbench, some on boxes, and indulged in that pleasant mood, calm, kindly and confidential, which follows the midday meal. He, as our host, made every effort to amuse his guests. At first, he took down a sad violin from a wooden peg, and rehearsed sonorous reels, as moderate spirits seem to play with bound hands in locked Davenport cabinets, and with which he had long ago galvanized his domestic corn-husk-

ings. "Tell us a story, Chips!" This was from Sandis, who knew already the carpenter's penchant for storytelling, and had grown tired of the dis-cordant notes which proceeded down the engine of vile noise," and wished for

The carpenter crossed his legs which had been at slight variance before, leaned back against his table, wiped the perspiration from his rugged brow, put his violin tenderly under his arm, said that he didn't know any stories, and commenced:

"You know they call the lion the king of beasts.

We assented, inquiringly; the suggestion of a doubt was somewhat starting, for what child does not have the fact indelibly impressed upon its tender mind—does not spell out in his first book of natural history the sentence ap-pended to a wood cut of Afric's monarch: "T-h-i-s i-s t-h-ek-i-n-g o-f b-e-a-s-t-s."

So we waited, with ears erect. "Well, I used to think so; but you'll see I was mistaken, and so are you!" Go on, Chips!

to work on a farm and do the chores, there come a menaggery to Bethel. Bethel was about five miles from Palmiry, where I lived, and one day I went over there to get the mare shod. I heard a great talk about lions, and zebras, and painters (not artists), and the barns and tarverns were all covered with big sign-bills, on which waire pictures of these various animals, as large as life,

and every bit as natteral.

"While I was there the agent of the circus driv up, and I can tell you he was as much of a curosity as his show, and about as important a man as ever you see. I stood reading the show-bills, and my head was half bustin' with all and my head was half bustin' with all the descriptions of cammelleppards, and tigers, and so on, which were told there. You see, I had never seen anything on nigh so big a scale before, and it made a great impression on me. All of a sud-ding an idee struck me, and I got a-talkin' with the agent, although he railly did seem to me to be a'most too great a man for me to hinder or interrupt in his business. I thought he was wonderful condescendin' to speak to

me at all. I says to him : "'You say on your show-bills that the lion is the king of beasts?"

"'Of course we do,' says he; 'everybody admits that.'
"'Well,' says I, 'I make you a bet of fifty dollars that I can bring a critter that'll lick your lion.'

"'Nonesense!' says he. "'Well,' says I, 'all you have to do, if you don't believe it, is to take my bet, otherwise you back out.'

"This rather cornered him; for, of course, you see, he couldn't help betting with me, without risking the success of his show; so he pulled out a big wallet stuffed full of money, took out a fifty-dollar note, and handed it to the landlord, whom he chose for stakeholder.

"Fifty dollars warn't much to him. but it seemed a heap of money to me; and I told him he must wait a little, till I could scare up my part of the stakes. I went away, and I don't think he expected to see me again, although I told nim I would be back in about half an hour. I had a little money in the bank, for I was naturally of a savin' turn but it warn't more than half enough, so I went to a gentleman in the place, for whom I had worked occasionally, and who had allers been friendly with me, and asked him to lend me the balance, and I agreed to work it out or pay him within the year. I gave him my note, the first I ever writ, and when I signed it I actilly felt as if I had committed a state-prison offence. Then I drew (this word Chips pronounced dree-ew, although he had to a great extent laid aside his Oriental idiom) out my money from the bank, and this, with what tarvern, and handed over my money without saying much, for I felt a little solemn; and then, having got the mare

shod, I rode over home. "That night I dreamt of all kinds of things you ever did see-agents with lions' heads, who roared at me; monkeys who rode on my back and grinned in my face, and then arrested me for stealin fifty dollars. It railly did seem as if half a dozen menaggeries had broke loose in my room. When mornin' came I realized what I had done, and was almost shaky in my resolution; but there it was, I thought my idee was a good one, and so I concluded to go ahead.

"Meantime the story got round that Bildad Bunker was goin to have some kind of lion-fight, and a lion-fight in Bethel was not by any means a common occurrence. I found myself as notorious as a fighter trainin', and was the town talk. Some people laughed at me, some thought that at all events I knew what I was about, and some took sides with me or with the agent, according to circumstances.

"In a few days the menaggery arrove and the big tents were pitched, and everything prepared for the show. At last the day for the exhibition came. Of such a thing as a secret was never heard on, and a public affair like this brought

sure built for the fight; and there were seats for the umpires, and everything was in first-rate style. I went to the back of my house where my critters were kept, and, putting one in each pocket of a pair of saddle-bags, I slung them over the mare's back, and started

"I am usually strictly punctooal, but a keen black eye, and possessed of nowledge of human nature which when I got to the tent I found that the boys was a-talkin' and wonderin' why I didn't come, or whether I would come of strong common sense, and had a full at all. I hitched the mare, took the consciousness of the important position saddle-bags under my arm, and started which he occupied. As passengers, we for the tent-door. Strange to say, the doorkeeper didn't happen to know me, and stopped me as I was going in.

fight the lion.

spicuous. "There was a kind of a hummin' all round the tent, and my head was a hummin, too: but I was in for it and you never did hear such shoutin' and cheerin' and laughin' as when I undid one pocket of the saddlebags, and put a big snappin' turtle on the ground. agent was standin' there, and his face grew rather long when he see this, for you know what savage critters them turtles are, and not easy killed. He obected to the match, and said it was undignified, and that he wasn't going to be imposed upon; so the question was

left to the umpires.
"They decided that the match must

"So the turtle was put in the enclosure. He stayed very quiet, with his nose just outside the shell, and his eyes every now and then giving a quiet wink. The door of the hon's cage which separated him from the enclosure was then opened, and in come the lion, a-roarin and a pawrin', and when he see my champion he walked forred and put down his nose to him, as if to make his

acquaintance. No sooner had he did so, however, than he drew back with the horridest roar that ever was heerd, for you see the turtle just deliberately closed his beak into the soft part of the lion's snout, and "When I was a largish boy, and used

there he hung like a New Zealander's

nose-ring. "It was fearful to see the lion shake and roar; but there the critter hung, and when he did drop off, the lion's nose was a piece shorter. No sooner, how-ever, did his royal highness get rid of his antagonist, than he backed into his cage, and nothin' would induce him to come out again.

"So, you see, I won my bet. I was more famous then than I ever have ben sence; but the curiousest thing is, that ever afterward they changed the natteral histories in our parts, and taught the children that the snappin'-turtle, and not the lion, is the king of beasts." "But a snapping-turtle isn't a beast,

Chips!"
"Well, it's a critter." God's Truth in a Court. Among the alleged culprits of various degrees on trial recently at Lincoln, Mich., was Albert H. Gardiner, an old man of seventy-two years, who stood accused of having attempted the murder of a strong, sturdy young fellow, young and strong enough to have killed him at a blow. The complainant was very straight-forward and pertinacious in his story, however, and plainly wished to be signally revenged by the law. On the day of the assault he said he was walking carelessly on the road near his own house, when the prisoner, axe in hand, suddenly sallied out upon him, from be-hind a tree, and, exclaiming, "Now I have got you where I want you, and will murder you!" attacked him like a maniac. He made what defence he could, and was finally able to escape from his furious assailant, but not till after the latter had felled him with the axe and repeatedly "jumped upon him." The judge, jury, and spectators, looking at the two, and comparing the vigorous frame of the young man with the emaciated, stooping figure of the old, could scarcely believe such a tale; but there was the complainant with his head still bandaged, and a respectable physician testified that he had scientifically dressed said head for a scalp wound which had unquestionally been inflicted by an axe, of which the accused did not deny ownership. In the ensuing cross-examination, to be sure, of these and other witnesses, it was elicited that the cut or blow, as revealed by the wound, must have come from behind, rather than from above; and that after receiving the injury the young fellow had gone on foot eleven miles to obtain a warrant for his assailant's arrest before seeking help from a doctor; but still the fact of the assault seemed established, and there was much eagerness in the court to hear what defence Gardiner borrowed from the gentleman, made out could offer. Testimony for the prosecuthe fifty dollars. I went back to the tion being all in, the old man came forward, leaning on his staff, his white locks, bowed form, and trembling limbs offering stronger contrast than ever to the marked physical vigor of the young Hercules accusing him. "I am not guilty, your honor and gentlemen of the he said, in a low, but firm and clear voice. "I have attempted no murder. How could I, old and infirm as I am? I went into the war and fought for our country. When the war was over I found myself alone in the world, without home or family. With what pay I had saved I went into the woods, built a cabin with my own hands, and with my own hands labored to clear off

the ground, and the young man fell upon

the axe, or against the stump of the tree, I

don't know which; that was the way he

gothis hurt, for I never struck him." Here

the old man lifted his eyes and right hand, adding solemnly: "And this is God's truth." Then pulling up a leg of his pantaloons he laid bare the scar of

an ugly gunshot wound, where the ten-don Achilles of his limb had been severed

by a Minie ball, which had gone crashing the bones. "That wound," said he,

I received at Gettysburg. Just at the

close of the war my right shoulder was

shattered by a shell, and it left a mark

as big as this young man's head. I've been a soldier, gentlemen, and will fight

for my just rights; but I never struck

this young man, who only tells this story

to drive me away from all the home I've

got in this world. And, I solemnly swear this is God's truth." All the lawyers in

the world could not have devised such a

defence as were those words of palpable

honesty and those scars of an old hero.

They carried conviction to every heart

on the jury, and the abused veteran was

at once declared not guilty amid such

cheers as we have not heard since he and

his comrades greeted the coming of the

A Rich Grammatical Decision.

the plural of "titmouse" is "titmouses," and not "titmice." "On the same prin-

ciple," says another paper, "the plural of a tailor's 'goose' is 'gooses,'" as in-

This reminds us of an anecdote in re-

gard to a country merchant who wanted

two of these tailor's irons several years

ago, and ordered them from Messrs.

Dunn & Spencer, hardware merchants,

then doing business in this city. He

first wrote this order: "Please send me two tailor's gooses." Thinking that this

was bad grammar, he destroyed it and

wrote this one: "Please send me two

Upon reflection he destroyed this one

also for fear he would receive live geese.

He thought over the matter until he

was very much worried, and at last, in

a moment of desperation, he seized his

pen and wrote the following, which was

duly mailed : "Messrs. Dunn & Spen-

cer: Please send me one tailor's goose and, d—n it, 'send me another.'" This

was the only way he knew of to order

two of them; but of course he had not

read the above wise decision then .- Pe-

We once knew a merchant who want-

ed a dozen of the same article, and got

over the difficulty by ordering "one

tailor's goose," and immediately under

it "eleven ditto."-Atlanta Constitution.

Various mysterious "demonstrations'

tersburg (Va.) Courier.

The New York Tribune decides that

victory at Gettysburg.

deed we hold that it is.

tailor's geese."

and secure a homestead for my last lonely days. This young man and his father happened to take land on both sides of my little piece, and after failing to buy me off said that I should be driven away. On the morning of this alleged assault, while I was at work chopping away a falsely claiming my axe as his own, tried to take it by force. I am an old man, gentlemen-a very old man, but I've been a soldier and will fight for my just rights. In the struggle we fell to

in a grand procession, with brass bands, and calico herses, and cages on wagons, course, everybody knew by this time about the fight, for in a place like Bethel folks from far and near all through the country. There was a'most an enormous

crowd, I can tell you.
"Inside the tent they had an enclo-

"'Ticket, sir,' says he. "Says I: 'I am the man (for I thought I was a man) who has got a critter to

"'Oh! pass in, sir,' says he; 'pass in. And here Chips bent his body and waved his hand, to show the marked consideration with which he was ushered

into the tent. "In I went, and found the place just packed full of people; and you may believe that their faces were all blurred together, so that I couldn't see one on em, for I railly felt onpleasantly con-

go on, so he was obliged to yield his pint, and everybody was glad of it.

at a house in Norwich, Conn., a little while ago, greatly affected one of its in-mates, a lady, who told her friends that she felt it "must be a call for her." So came ill, and a few days ago she died.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES .- A friend of mine, experienced in the culture of fruit and flowers, furnished me with the following hints in reference to setting out fruit trees. The successfulness of his plan is demonstrated by the fact that the trees he set out in the fall bore fruit the following summer. On the 1st of September, 1867, having some trees he wished to transplant, he dug holes two and a half feet in diameter, and two feet in depth, carefully laying the top soil on one side, and the clayey soil on the other. Some virgin soil or wood's earth was then hauled in, and all things being in readiness, during the last of September, the holes having been half filled with the wood's earth, he had his trees (peach, apples, and plums) taken up, being very particular to prevent any injury to the small roots; the larger roots were cut off with a spade, and afterward trimmed smoothly with a knife. The trees were top-dressed pretty closely. They were then set in the holes to the depth at which they originally grew, and the top soil placed in among the roots, the bal-ance of the wood's earth being drawn in until the holes were filled. The time of transplanting was about 10 days before frost, the leaves not having fallen from the trees. Four of them had been bearing trees, and when summer came they ielded their fruit. The second summer they did not look quite as thriving as before, but they have since been re-moved, and are now doing very well. The following February he had occasion to remove one of the peach trees, and found that the larger roots he had previously trimmed were full of small tender roots at the end, an abundance of fibers having grown out also on the other parts. This tree also bore fruit the following summer. During the season they had made a top growth of nearly four feet.—G. H., in Horticulturist.

POTATOES AND BEANS .- Of all edible roots the potato stands at the head. It is especially useful to eat with lean meat -to which it stands in the relation of fat or carbon. Meat and potatoes together constitute about the same aliment as bread, on which alone, it is well known, man can live longer than on any

Potatoes, when used with out meal, peas and beans, supply all the musclemaking elements required for the labor-ing man—the three latter answering in-

All old California miners will recollect the exceeding great relish with which beans were eaten in 1849 and '50, before beef was plenty in the mines. They formed, with most, the chief staple of food. The miners of those days could scarcely have stood up under the hard work and exposure to which they were ecessitated, if it had not been for their bean diet. It was thence they derived

young man came up, and

the in-door family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, bowers and fruits, should harmonize all without. There would be fewer desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health, and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.

BURNS AND SCALDS .- Dr. Ferguson gives the following recipe, which he has tested in the severest cases of burning and scalding from railroad and steam boat accidents with invariable success: Glycerine, five ounces; white of egg, four ounces; tincture of arnica, three ounces. Mix the glycerine and white of egg thoroughly in a mortar, and gradually add the arnica. Apply freely on rags, night and morning, washing previously with warm castile soap suds The celebrated English surgeon, Mr. Skey, recommends the application of a solution of nitrate of silver in a proportionate strength, varying from five to twelve or more grains to the ounce, according to the extent or severity of the burn and the age of the patient. The whole surface of the burn should be brushed over with the solution, cottonwool applied, and a moderate opiate administered in a glass of brandy and water, proportioned to the age and habits of the patients, with the object of counteracting the sense of chilliness that will otherwise necessarily follow in

all these cases. THE BEST SITE FOR AN ORCHARD. Dodart first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep hillside, it pushes both toward the hill and the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. The most fruitful orchards and most fertile trees are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more prolific they prove. It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a lane they incline to shoot upward, and therefore art is employed by skilful gar-deners, and applied in various ways, to check their perpendicular and promote their lateral growth. But this point is obtained on a declivity by Nature.

BERMUDA GRASS .- Our California friends are trying to introduce this species of grass, and think it will prove great acquisition. If nothing else will grow there-all right, but we would adrise them to try something else first. It is related that some years ago an old lady from Maryland, on a visit to Ohio thought the blue thistle was a beautifu flower, and carried back some seed which she sowed with great care, and succeeded deep was the impression on her mind in stocking all that part of the State that even when the noises ceased she be- with the horrible pest.—Southern Planter and Farmer.

Relie of General Washington.

In a store window on Chestnut street, In a store window on Chestnut street, near Ninth, is a very interesting relic of General George Washington, which attracted a great deal of attention, and must be viewed with reverence by every American citizen. It consists of a copy of the Holy Bible in three volumes, folio, large paper, in an excellent state of preservation, and bound in calf. The volumes were presented to the Father of his Country by Bishop Wilson, the annotator of them and author of Sacra Prirata. The present was greatly prized by Washington, and was used by the members of his family for many years. On the title page of each volume is Washington's autograph. In his will, Washington bequeathed these volumes to Lord Fairfax, with whom he was on very intimate terms, and for whom he had a great deal of respect. That por-tion of the will making the bequest to Lord Fairfax reads as follows: "To the Reverend, now Brian, Lord Fairfax, I give a Bible in large folio volumes, with notes, presented to me by the Right Reverend Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man." Lord Fairfax presented the Bible to John Carlyle Hubert, and it contains the record of the Hubert family from the year 1805. This is the only Bible mentioned in Washington's will.—Philadelphia Age.

Virginia housewives make the best of pickles, and are forming companies to send them to Northern cities.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A NEW HEALTH JOURNAL .-- Health and Home is the title of a new Health Maga zine, of 44 pages royal octavo, just issued in very neat form by W. R. DE PUY & BROTHER, 805 Broadway, New York. In their prospectus the publishers promise a high-toned, practical health journal, edited not in the interest of any medical party or chque, but one which shall "glean from all fields, hold under contribution all schools of medicine, and seek ald from all intelligent accessible teachers." The first number now before us has a varied and inviting table of contents, which needs only to be a compared to a wake a trutton. to be seen in order to awaken attention. I for be seen in order to awaren attention. If furnishes not only a number of claborately prepared papers, but also a great variety of miscellaneous "facts, hints, remedies," etc., for the family circle. The publishers offer it to subscribers at \$1.50 a year, and call for canvassers in all parts of the country, to whom they will pay large each commissions.

New York Markets.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Western and State flours generally dail, but rather better market for shipping extras. Southern flours, as well as all trade but quite. Rye flour he d h gher, but quite. Corn meal Jo a 16. Jower. We quote: Flour—Western and State supers, \$6.10 a \$6.60; city and State shipping extras, \$6.70 a \$6.50; Western and Oalo do. \$6.60 a \$6.00; Western spring wheat adouble extras, \$7.15 a \$7.85; do. winter wheat extra nud double extras, \$7.15 a \$7.85; do. winter wheat extra nud double extras, \$7.15 a \$9.25; city and Genesce extras, \$7.55 a \$6.48. Corn need, \$1.75 a \$4.50 for Western and Brandlywine.

COTTOX.—The market on the spot was quiet but steady; sales at 14½c, for indefine uplands, and 1545c, for low middling. For inture delivery, quiet and unchanged.

SUNDRIES.—Rosin irregular; strained \$2.70 a \$2.80;

bean diet. It was thence they derived the nitrogen or muscle-making food ordinarily obtained from a meat diet.

The potato is almost entirely devoid of muscle or brain food—all that it does contain is found in the "eyes" or germs, and they, especially in old tubers, are generally cut out by the fastidious cook.

—Scientific Press.

How to Make Farm Lipe Attractive.—First—By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

Second—By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral, and respectable, and in the introgen or muscle or muscle or muscle from a meat diet.

Sunding. For induding. For future delivery, quiet and unchanged.

SUNDINGS.—Rossin irregular; strained \$2.50 at 20.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales at \$2.5, with freight engaged for the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits torp. ntine quiet; sales of the Contlinent at 4s. Spirits at \$2.5, the pressed in the contlinent at 4s. Spirits at \$2.5, the pressed in the contlinent at 4s. Spirits at \$2.5,

should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral, and respectable, and in the long run may be made profitable, The farmers should keep good stock, and out of debt.

Third—By taking care of health. Farmers have a healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves needlessly to cold.

Fourth—By adorning the home. Books, papers, pictures, music, and reading should all be brought to bear upon the in-door family entertainments; and

for soft white.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Eight car loads of beeves arrived, but were not sold. The feeling continues dull, and prices are nominally unchanged, or Halide, the for common to choice steers. Threen cars or 2,500 sheep arrived and were sold at 5½ a 7½c. P B. for poorest to best. The hog market was weak at 7½ a 7½c., live weight, with 1,500 received. Nothing doing in Wes, ern cressed, and city dressed were dull at 9 a 9½c. for extreme weights.

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE to suppose that the cause of rheumatism, neuralgia or gout exists where the pain is experi enced. The source of these diseases is generally urea in the blood, and it is one of the special properties of Dr. WALK-ER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS to neutralize this deposit, while it renovates the relaxed kidneys and thus prevents them from permitting a portion of their secretion to escape through improper channels. Torpidity of the stomach has also much to do with the vitiation of the blood, and upon this organ the Bitters act directly as a stimulant and invigorant.

The attention of the musical world has been auch attracted by the improvements in organ making introduced by George Woods & Co., in their New Styles of Parlor and Vestry Organs. They invite the attention of all in terested in music, and the elevation of all that pertains to it, to their advertisement in another column. All organists, teachers, and music dealers are invited to examine into the merits of their instruments, particularly as shown in their latest style of Number Thirteen Celeste Organ.

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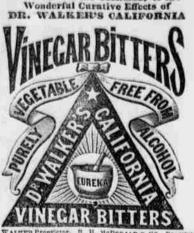
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