

### PLAIN LANGUAGE.

BY TRUTHFUL JANE.

Which I wish to repeat,  
That my language is plain,  
And in tricks that are vain,  
The "Girl of the Period" is lively,  
Which the same I would like to explain.

Lilly White was her name,  
And I need not deny,  
That that name might imply;  
But her cheeks were provokingly rosy,  
And bewitchingly pencilled her eye.

'Twas in Lent, the third week,  
With most pleasant skies,  
Which it might be inferred,  
Yet she humbugged Johannes; my lover,  
In a way I shall always despise.

Which she had a small game  
Called by some a ball and sock;  
'Twas flirtation. The same  
She thought sinful and weak;  
But she smiled as she ogled Johannes,  
With a smile that was saintly and neck.

Yet the game it advanced,  
In a way I detect,  
And my sorrow enhanced  
At the state of John's vest,  
Which heaved like a wave of the ocean,  
When the same has a turbot breast.

But the tricks that were played  
By the girl of the P.,  
And the progress she made  
Was alarmed on her left-hand forerunner,  
Till she warned on her left-hand forerunner  
What Johannes had promised to me.

Then I looked up at John,  
And he looked not at me;  
And I rose with a groan  
And said, "What do I see?"  
We are ruined by Johannes's flirtation,  
And I went after the girl of the P.

In the scene that ensued,  
John, amazed, did not speak;  
For at foot was her own,  
In the height of my plight,  
With the "cards" Lilly White had been playing.  
In the same game she thought "sinful and weak."

Of those "exquisite charms"  
I laid bare in a trice;  
"Paddling," "paniers," and "forms"  
Of most cunning device;  
And there fell with her dresses so airy,  
What is frequent in hair-rats and mice.

Which is frequent I repeat,  
And my language is plain,  
That in ways of deceit,  
And in tricks that are vain,  
The "Girl of the Period" is lively,  
Which the same I am free to maintain.  
—Cleveland Herald.

### Anecdotes of Rufus Choate.

Rufus Choate and Chief-Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, often indulged in wordy combats, and wit was generally expended by both sides. Choate was once arguing a case before the Chief-Justice, who was one of the homeliest men ever elevated to the Bench, and, to express his reverence for the conceded ability of the Judge, said, in yielding to an adverse decision:

"In coming into the presence of your Honor, I experience the same feelings the Hindoo does when he bows before his idol. I know you are ugly, but I feel you are great."

It is said that Choate had a command of language, and his brain teemed with a wealth of diction truly marvelous. When Judge Shaw first heard that there was a fresh edition of Worcester's Dictionary, containing 2,500 new words, he exclaimed, "For heaven's sake, don't let Choate get hold of it."

Choate, in an important assault and battery case at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper-ship *Challenge*, on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony, Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven bells."

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him:

"Was there a moon that night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, yes! a moon!"

"Yes, full moon."

"Did you see it?"

"Not a wit."

"Then, how do you know there was a moon?"

"The Nautical Almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in this world."

"What was the principal luminary that night, sir?"

"Binnacle lamp aboard the *Challenge*."

"Ah! you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton."

"What in blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?"

"Be civil, sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the equator in?"

"Sho'—you're joking."

"No, sir, I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me."

"I shan't."

"Ah! you refuse, do you?"

"Yes—I can't."

"Indeed! You are the chief mate of a clipper-ship, and are unable to answer so simple a question?"

"Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no latitude at the equator."

That floored Rufus.—*Bench and Bar.*

### Fearful Suffering of a Shipwrecked Crew.

We have to record (says the *Figi Times*) one of the most miraculous escapes from death at sea, in many forms, that have ever been made public. The bark *Dashing Wave*, a successful China tea clipper, is down as missing. Captain Vandervord was the master of the vessel, and from him, we learn the following particulars:

He left Foochow on July 29th, bound for Sydney; and on the night of August 31st, the weather being thick, and gusts coming down at intervals, Captain Vandervord took in maintopgallant sail at 10 p. m., and went below to lie on the sofa in the cabin; at 10:30 he went on deck again, and was just in time to see a small island right ahead; he shouted to the man at the wheel to put the helm down, and the vessel had nearly come around, when her keel touched on the reef which surrounded the island. Half an hour after taking the bottom, the copper came over the weatherides in sheets, and the forecast sunk eighteen inches; the mainmast was cut away, but the ship began to break up fast. The island proved to be Wake Island, small and uninhabited, surrounded by a reef, rendering it impossible to land if there is any wind blowing at all. Captain Vandervord says it is ten miles out of the position given in the chart, 10 degrees 30 minutes north, 167 de-

### The Great Tichborne Trial in England.

From the N. Y. Sun.

For romantic interest and extraordinary incident the story now being told in the English Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury, in the great case of Tichborne agt. Lushington, can scarcely be surpassed by any novel. The question involved is the plaintiff's identity with Roger C. D. Tichborne, who left England in 1855, and was supposed to have been lost at sea. If his claim is established, he will come into possession of a baronetcy and a vast estate; while, if he should fail, he may well be regarded as the most remarkable impostor of modern times.

Questions of personal identity are almost always interesting, and are generally of much importance to the parties immediately concerned; as, for instance, where the wrong man is hanged by reason of his close resemblance to the real criminal, as has unquestionably happened more than once. But such a case rarely occurs, he same degree of public interest is manifested when, as here, the claim to a title and a great estate is disputed, on the ground that the claimant is an impostor.

The Tichborne trial was begun on the 13th of May, before a jury of eleven by consent of the counsel on both sides, who comprise some of the ablest men at the bar. For only the plaintiff, Mr. Tichborne, went by the name of the real criminal, as has unquestionably happened more than once. But such a case rarely occurs, he same degree of public interest is manifested when, as here, the claim to a title and a great estate is disputed, on the ground that the claimant is an impostor.

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... About some of the facts there is no controversy. It is certain that Roger C. D. Tichborne, the son of Sir James D. Tichborne and Lady Harriet F. Tichborne, was born in January, 1829; that he was brought up in Paris, where his father and mother then resided, under the care of a French tutor named Châtillon, the family being Roman Catholics; that in 1845 he was sent to school in England; that he entered the British army as an officer of the Carabiniers in 1848, and was stationed for a while at Dublin with his regiment; and that in 1855, from some cause which is not clearly explained, he left England, proceeded to Havre, and there embarked on a sailing vessel called the *Pauline*, bound for Valparaiso.

While an officer in the army young Tichborne was rather slim, about five feet eight inches in height, and having been educated in France his English was decidedly foreign in accent. His departure to South America can be attributed only to the unhappiness which he experienced in his home relations owing to the miserable life which his parents led at that time, and to the fact that in the army only, he was not encountered in the army owing to his deficient education, and which led him to sell his commission; and to his love for a wild, roaming life.

It is alleged in behalf of the claimant that Roger Tichborne, accompanied by a servant named Moore, reached Valparaiso in safety, that the engine that compresses, thereby saving a very large per cent. in fuel; that the pipes can be extended to an almost indefinite extent, and the obstacle of friction, which previous experimenters have found almost impossible to deal with, is by a simple invention of Mr. Spear's entirely overcome. The necessity of our native ingenuity in such a case is thereby obvious, and each workman becoming as it were his own engineer, the work of keeping a large engine constantly running, when perhaps only a small part of the factory's machinery is in motion, is done away with. Mr. Spear affirms that the tidal force of the tides brings that down, it is said, in the way of the water for all the machinery in this neighborhood, and that the water power at the Lower Falls of the Presumpscot, if applied to the same purpose, would give a sufficient power for a manufacturing city of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants.

A shrub known by the name of balata, which abounds in Guinea, affords a juice which is found to be superior for many purposes, to gutta-percha and caoutchouc. It is an insulating material for enveloping telegraphic wires. The milk or juice coagulates quickly when exposed to the air, and almost instantaneously when precipitated by alcohol, which also dissolves the resin of the balata juice. It is believed by those who have investigated its nature and properties, to be the best insulating material now manufactured from gutta-percha can be made with the sap of this Guinea plant, and it has the advantage of being without any disagreeable smell. When worked up it becomes as supple as cloth, and more flexible than gutta-percha, and it appears to possess equal strength and durability.

"Johnny," said one of the boys to a bearded friend, who had just lost his watch, "if you had your watch, would you 'Oh, please," replied Johnny, with the air of one whose merits were only half recognized, "you should have seen me at the grave."

The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence is better than one that maketh a tart reply.

New York Markets.

... The market for gold was active and steady. The price of gold was 150 3/4 for gold coin and 150 1/2 for gold bullion. The price of silver was 10 1/2 for silver coin and 10 1/4 for silver bullion. The price of wheat was 90 1/2 for No. 1 and 89 1/2 for No. 2. The price of corn was 50 1/2 for No. 1 and 49 1/2 for No. 2. The price of cotton was 20 1/2 for Sea Island and 20 1/4 for Egyptian. The price of sugar was 12 1/2 for No. 1 and 12 for No. 2. The price of coffee was 18 1/2 for No. 1 and 18 for No. 2. The price of indigo was 150 1/2 for No. 1 and 150 for No. 2. The price of rice was 10 1/2 for No. 1 and 10 for No. 2. The price of opium was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of tea was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of silk was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of wool was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of hides was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of tallow was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of lard was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of sugar was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of coffee was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of indigo was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of rice was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of opium was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of tea was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of silk was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of wool was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of hides was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of tallow was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of lard was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of sugar was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of coffee was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of indigo was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of rice was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of opium was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of tea was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of silk was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of wool was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of hides was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of tallow was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2. The price of lard was 100 1/2 for No. 1 and 100 for No. 2.

### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

#### LARGE TREES AND TURKEY BREEDING.

A passion for extra size is one of the weaknesses of the American mind. Fat men's clubs show the national drift. In what other nation would it be possible to associate men simply on their avowed merit? Where else could a man be most highly considered, because he could show the most adipose matter laid upon his bones? In the decisions given at our fairs, weight is not only an important item, but the one thing needful. In a scale of one hundred parts, weight would be the equivalent of fifty in the minds of our judges. The big swine, the big pumpkin, and the largest fat ox that takes the premium. Economy of fattening, or the process of production, is seldom inquired after. The same bad taste is likely to affect the decisions in our poultry shows, unless the managers insist upon more wholesome standards. A large, well-developed bird, of maximum size, is desirable. A monster is not, for any conceivable purpose, except to excite wonder and draw the crowd. We raise poultry chiefly for the table. What the producer wants in his stock is good quality of flesh, early maturity, and capacity to make the most flesh out of a given amount of food. A turkey weighing fifteen pounds, is just as good for the table as one weighing thirty; and most housekeepers would prefer them under two pounds. In most markets the lighter weights would bring the higher price. It is only in the region of large hotels and boarding-houses, that the very large birds bring an extra price. For what object, then, do we want large breeding birds, and how large do we want them? It takes about three years for a turkey to attain his largest weight. If at twelve months a gobble reaches thirty pounds live weight, at two years he would reach thirty-five, and at three years forty, or a little more. But it is rare to get a male bird above forty pounds, and then it is generally by some process of stuffing that destroys his stamina and oftentimes his life. This weight is excellent sometimes; but about the time one thinks he is almost sure of a forty-five pounder, the prodigy sickens and dies. It may be a large bird, but for all practical utility, it is not worth the trouble of raising. The limit to which a vigorous turkey-cock may be safely carried, and from half to two-thirds of that weight is the last safe limit for the hens. With breeders of this size, and a little under, we will get large, strong chicks, that will economize food, and mature earlier than the offspring of common-sized birds. No bird yields more quickly to treatment than the turkey. The influence of a large-sized gobbler in a flock is immediately visible in the increased size of the chicks. The introduction of wild blood increases the hardness of the young. A larger proportion of the eggs will hatch, and the larger number of young will be likely to grow up. With a little painstaking it is quite easy to breed any desired shade or plumage.

#### OILED FLOORS.

The *Manufacturer and Builder* says: Oiling improves a floor in several ways. Grease-spots, of course, will not affect the wood thus treated; and much less scrubbing than is necessary for a plain floor will suffice to keep it clean. Moreover, the appearance is improved by the oil. The use of our native woods, prepared in this manner, become positively handsome. Finally, it gives the surface a harder texture, which makes it wear longer and more uniformly.

Paint coats more, takes longer to dry, and wears off more easily, since it simply forms a crust or coating upon the surface, while the oil penetrates the wood. Hence an oiled floor looks better than a painted one, especially if a little color, as Van Dyke brown, amber, or burnt sienna is added to the oil.

To prepare a floor in this manner, take raw linseed oil, or some cheap oil not offensive in odor, and capable of drying; mix it, if possible, with some of our new *THE NECTAR* (see advertisement above); and apply it with a common paint brush. Lay it on smoothly, so that it will strike in uniformly over the whole surface and not stand in spots. This may be done at night, after the day's work; and the place will be ready for its use the next morning. As far as the oiled surface is concerned, it might be stopped upon at once without injury; but there would be danger in that case of tracking the grease to other parts of the house. A new coat of oil, applied in this way once or twice a year is sufficient to keep a floor in order.

This treatment is to be heartily recommended for the floors of kitchens, pantries, verandas, closets, bedrooms, and parlors. It is also a good plan in children's apartments, particularly in training them to do their own house-work, to leave without carpet or matting that part of the floor where the bed stands, with a few feet around it, and to oil the wood. The floor under the bed can then be easily kept free from dust, and the sweepings can be readily removed; while washstands, etc., can be so disposed as to give the youngsters free scope for their abruptions, without injury to carpets.

In country-houses the plan might be carried still further. We recently had all the floors in a newly-built house oiled; and we think it wise economy. Many well-to-do families in Europe do not carpet at all; and though there are some disadvantages in such a course, there are certainly some points gained. We think it gives cleaner houses, with less house-cleaning. Putting down, taking up, and beating carpets is the most vexatious and laborious part of our domestic economy, as their cost and destruction constitute one of the greatest items of expense. Still we do not attack carpets—though speaking of attacks, what a tax the ticks are!—we only say, where you don't need a carpet, by all means oil your floor.

A school-boy, having very good-naturedly helped another in a difficult ciphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie—"Why did you work his lesson?" "To lessen his work," replied the youngster.

"Grasshopper Jim" is the name by which an editor of Portland, Oregon, is distinguished.

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