master printer.

voman.

of his death.

Europe who could be of the slightest

help to him. To complete his misfor-tunes one of his Philadelphia friends, who had crossed the Atlantic with him,

and had come to London expecting to

live by literature, could obtain no em-

ployment, and had no resources but Franklin's purse. The printer was not

long in getting work at his trade; but

which, he said, he could wish to correct

suitor presented himself, Rogers by

rumor was noised abroad in Philadel-

phia that Rogers the potter had another

tions, fled from his creditors to the West

Indies, whence came soon after a report

Franklin remained in London for

the unhappy marriage, even against her

And so passed three or four years;

potter was probably dead; but he might

second husband would be responsible

for the debts of her first. Such was the

Franklin, pitying her forlorn condi

tion, always reproaching himself as the

cause of her woe, and not less fond of

her than before, at last proposed that

they should risk a marriage. Nor was

the match so unequal as it seemed; for,

they were married. Rogers, it turned

though it had been born to them in wed-

lock. He was educated, and afterward

The marriage was eminently success

ful in every respect. One of Franklin's

shall a young man, without much capi-

wife who squanders his gains, and takes

no interest in his career. Mrs. Franklin

was one of the most industrious, careful.

and friendly of women. Beside attend-

ing her husband's little shop, she bought rags, stitched pamphlets, folded newspa-

pers, tenderly nurtured his child, and

kept her husband from being extrava-

gant. He was by no means of an eco-

nomical disposition. He was generous

debted to his wife for the rapidity with

which he made his fortune. In the ear-

averse to a reasonable amount of com-

fort and display. Franklin narrates that

for a long time after his marriage he had

milk, and he used to eat it out of a two-

"But," he continued, "mark how lux-ury will enter families, and make a pro-

in a china bowl with a spoon of silver.

my knowledge by my wife, and had cost

her the enormous sum of three and

twenty shillings; for which she had no

excuse or apology to make but that she

spoon and china bowl as well as any of

penny bowl with a pewter spoon.

woven, and then made.

became Governor of New Jersey.

he tried to increase his store

law of the period.

if he were to live it over again.

VOL. I.

POETRY.

"THE LORD'S HOUSE." Two children, standing with yellow halr In the sun'r rich, golden ray, Winking at Sol with their eyes so rare:

And this is what they say : "I come from over the Rhine," one said. And smiled as she thought of home; "It's prettier there than here; you've read

Of our church with its handsome dome. "Germany's lands are so fine," she said, "And we have lords' houses there :" She glanced at the cortages white and red,

At the landscape, plain, but fair. "Is America poor?" sae asked in pity. "And have you nothing here.
To compare with the grand old Rhenish city.
And the lords we so much fear !"

Answering then, the American child Thoughtfully raised her eyes, And in a manner firm but mild.

She joyously pointed high. To the rich illumined, lofty spire, Shining in God's own light, All lit with the sun's rich beams of fire. And she claspsed her comrade tight;

"That is the House of our Lord," said she, And smiled at the other's look; For the Rhenish maid said, "Can it be?" And slowly the meaning too

Two children, standing with reliow hair And their soft, white arms entwined; Gazing at beaven with eyes so rare. And thoughts toward God inclined.

THE STORY-TELLER.

THE WIFE OF DR. FRANKLIN. BY JAMES PARTON.

On a fine Sunday morning in October, 1723, Deborah Read, a beautiful and blooming lass of eighteen, stood at the door of her father's house in Market-st., Philadelphia.

The city was then forty-three years of age, and it contained a population of seven thousand. Many trees of the original forest still stood upon its site; the houses were built at some distance apart, with gardens between them; and as yet the streets were all unpaved. It was a large, tranquil Quaker village, surrounded by the primeval wilderness, with groups of Indians frequently to be seen in its streets; and such game as wolves, bears, wild turkeys, and deer to his intimacy with Mrs. Read and her be shot within four miles of the town.

As the young lady stood at the door of her home—it was about church time in mented Deborah Read's unhappy conthe morning-she saw in the crowd of dition; and, however he may have exchurch-going people a strange figure that both amused and surprised her. It cused his behavior, he felt that she owed the rain of her life to his own "giddithat both amused and surprised her. It was a stout lad of seventeen, not ill-ness and inconstancy." The mother, looking, but dressed in the very extreme however, insisted that it was she who was of shabbiness. He wore the workingclothes of an ordinary apprentice, and these, by exposure to rain and the wear and tear of travel, had become dirty and dilapidated. The pockets of his coat were stuffed out with shirts and stockand under each arm he had a larg roll, while he was eating a third. She gazed at him as long as she could see him, wondering and laughing at his paper, with the prospect of founding an ridiculous appearance. If she had any extensive business. Needing capital, thoughts upon the subject, she probably set him down as a runaway apprentice. for such indeed he was, one Benjamin Franklin, who had made his way from poor Deborah Read. Her runaway Boston by sloop, by barge, and on foot, to escape the tyranny of his brother, to

whom he had been apprenticed.

A few days passed. Miss Read learned from her father that a young man was coming to board with them, a printer, who worked in one of the two printing houses of the town. What was her surprise when the young man arrived, nicely dressed, with clean linen, and very neat in his person, to recognize the forlorn and shabby youth who had caught her eye on that Sunday morning. His chest had arrived meanwhile by sea, and thus he was able to present himself at his new abode in a becoming costume.
The young man proved highly agreeable to the family. He was full of intelligence, amiability, and good humor, one of those young fellows who make friends

wherever they go, because they are themselves obliging and friendly.

A year glided rapidly by; during which the father of the young lady died, during and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground, Philadelphia, where his grave-stone may still be seen and read. His wife, a vigorous and prudent woman, carried on the honse as usual, so that it still furnished a home for the young printer. His fortunes had brightened during the year. The Governor of the province, who had accidentally become acquainted with his talents, had promised to set him up in business as a printer, and was going to send him to London to buy types, a printing press, and whatever is necessary for the busi-ness of a printer. With this prospect before him, the young man was emboldened to speak to Mrs. Read on a momentous subject. He had fallen in love to a fault, and, I am sure, was much inwith her beautiful daughter. He told her this mighty secret, and of his intended voyage to London, and of the Governor's project of establishing him in business. Finally, he asked her daugh-

ter's hand in marriage. Mrs. Read was far from disapproving the match, but, like a prudent mother as she was, she called the young man's attention to the fact that neither he nor her daughter were yet nineteen, and that it would be most unwise for them to marry just as he was going upon a long voyage, and about to engage in a business which might not prove profitable. How much better to wait until he was safe at home again, and the business was well established. There was no denying this, and he was obliged Having thus arranged the matter with the mother, he spoke to the daughter, who confessed with her tongue, what her eyes probably had often avowed, that she loved him, and

she promised to marry him on his return. He set sail, and reached London in due time. There he discovered that the Governor had deceived and wronged him most cruelly. Instead of letters of credit, the Governor had given him mere letters of introduction which were worthless. The consequence was, that this young printer of nineteen found himself in London with ten ponnds in his pocket, and not a friend in that way:

RIDGWAY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

"Taken out of a pew in the church, ome months since, a Common Prayer-Special conversation, says an English Book, bound in red, gilt, and lettered D. F. (Deborah Franklin) on each cover. The person who took it is desired to open it and read the Eighth Commandment, and afterwards return it in the same pew again; upon which no further noice will be taken." The first great sorrow of her married should be rigidly banished from the lat-

as there were two to be supported, the ten pounds rapidly melted away, and life was the death of their first child, a Franklin saw no prospect even of his being able to get back to Philadelphia most beautiful and intelligent boy, four years of age. So engaging was he, and so rooted in the hearts of his parents at all, still less of appearing there as a that Franklin declared, thirty-six years In these circumstances he should have after, he could never think of him even written to Miss Read a plain statement of the case, and asked her to wait for then without a sigh. When the reader visits the grave of Franklin in Christ him or released her from the engage-Church burying ground he will observe near it a little stone, not two feet high, ment. Either he had not the courage to do this, or else, absorbed by the wonders which Franklin placed over the grave of his boy. He added to the usual inscrip-tion these words: "The delight of all who knew him." Their only other child, and pleasures of the town, he had become indifferent to her. He merely wrote her a short note, announcing his safe arrival in London, and telling her Sarah, grew to womanhood, inheriting and transmitting her mother's beauty. During the last fifteen years of their he was not likely to return soon. This was one of the great errors of his life, This

married life Franklin spent most of his time in England, as agent for the Colon-Month after month passed, and De-borah Read, anxious and forlorn, heard ies. Such was her dread of the ocean that she never could be persuaded to acno more from her faithless lover. A new company him or visit him. During his absence she took care of all his affairs, name, who carried on the trade of a better, in some respects, than he could potter. *He was an excellent hand at his business, and for this reason Mrs. ship she sent him American nuts, ap-Read favored his suit. Other relations ples, and other products, and he sent her persuaded her to marry him, and at last in return all sorts of rare and beautiful the gave her consent and the marriage things in fabric and household furniture, was celebrated. Soon the dreadful such as sets of china, articles of silverware, table-cloths, tea trays, blankets, silk for dresses, and any curious housewife. Such strong reasons appeared for crediting this report that Deborah Read, hold implement which he thought might be useful. On one occasion he sent her a large, handsome beer jug-

who had lived unhappily with him, returned to her mother and resumed her " I fell in love with it," he told maiden name, a sorrowful and hopeless at first sight, for I thought that it look-Her most sanguine friends ed like a fat, jolly dame, clean and tidy, t have foreseen for her a happy with a neat blue and calico gown on. could not have foreseen for her a happy and honorable future. Soon after good-natured and lovely, and put me in Rogers, who owed money in all direcmind of-somebody."

To make the jug more welcome, he filled it with pretty little coffee cups, packed in salt.

During the Stamp Act troubles of 1765, when the false report reached Philadelphia that her husband had faabout two years, at the end of which he returned as clerk to a Philadelphia mervored the odious measure, the mob chant, whom he had met by chance in threatened to sack his house. On this London. Upon his arrival he renewed occasion she proved herself worthy to be the wife of Pennsylvania's representative. Gov. Franklin entreated her to take refuge in his own house at Burlington, and all her friends urged her to go.

For nine days, she says, people kept persuading her to leave her house. At length, she le her daughter go to Burlington; but or herself, she would not most in fault, because she had urged on

"I am very sure," said she, "that my daughter's inclination. She still con-sulted Franklin about her affairs, and usband has done nothing to hurt anybody, nor have I given any offense to any person at all, nor will I be made uneasy by anybody. I will not stir, nor show the least uneasiness. But if any industry and good conduct, became a body comes to disturb me, I will show a proper reseatment."

And, indeed, she armed and fortified her house, stationing her brother and he tried to increase his store by mar-riage, and when that scheme failed, he cousin below with guns and ammunition, and mounting guard up-stairs herturned his thoughts to his first love, self, prepared to defend her abode. The storm blew over, and very soon the truth respecting her husband's conduct was not be : and she seemed forever cut off

from marriage by the fact that her For forty-five years Benjamin Frank-lin and Deborah Read were united in marriage.

She lived to see her husband the most onored of Americans on both continents, and she lived also to see her daugher suitably married to a merchant of Philadelphia, Richard Bache. Her last years were greatly cheered by her beau-tiful grandchildren.

bachelor as he was, he had a son a few She had the happiness of escaping the months old upon his hands, which was anxieties and terrors of the Revolutiona good set off against the chances of ary War. She died in December, 1774 Rogers' reappearance. In 1730, seven years after Miss Read had seen Franklin with only one regret, that she could not live to see her husband once again. Inwalk up Market street eating his roll, deed, she had been for ten years longing and pining for his return ; but the press out, was really dead; nor did any of his ing business of the Colonies still detained him, and she died at last when he creditors apply to Franklin for payment. The child was taken home and reared as was making his preparations for his homeward voyage. Her body was borne to the grave by some of Franklin's oldest friends, men who had known them when, 44 years before, they had begun housekeeping, and ate their breakfast of maxims in Poor Richard's Almanae was bread and milk from Eastern bowls. this: "A man must ask his wife to thrive." Nothing more true. In vain

There were scarcely any women that period who were what we now call educated, and the letters of Mrs. Franktal, toil and deny himself, if he has a lin show that she was not gifted in the

use of the pen. But she was a faithful and affectionate wife, a friend and helpmeet to her hus-band, who was enabled to devote himself to the public service because he had at home a wife competent and willing to take charge of his affairs in his absence.- Wood's Household Magazine for

A Railroad Survey on Snow Shoes.

ly years of their married life he could The Green Bay (Wis.) Gazette of the sometimes boast-and he did boast of it 9th, says: "We had the pleasure of a -that he was clothed from head to foot call several days since from Mr. Archiin garments which his wife had first bald McNsb, of the staff of Sanford Fleming, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Canada Pacific Railway, a proposed It seems, however, that she was not route from the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence River to Frazer River, on the northern boundary line of British Columbia. Mr. McNab left Sault Ste. nothing for breakfast but bread and Marie on the 29th of November, with a party of men to go to Nepigon Bay, intending to start from that point to survey. They embarked on the screw steamer Mineral Rock, and after various gress in spite of principle. Being called one morning to breakfast, I found it delays, owing to imperfect machinery they were, on December 13, frozen in off They had been bought for me without Kewenaw Point. Here they were on a bleak point, no money, little provisions, and destitute of comfort. After much trudging and hard labor they finally reached Houghton, and from thence thought her husband deserved a silver they made their way to this point, and communicating with the Canadian authorities, procured sufficient, funds to We have another pleasing glimpse of Mrs. Franklin, in the early years of her enable them to recommence their journey. Mr. McNab and party left here on Sunday evening for Duluth, where married life, in an advertisement published in Franklin's paper, The Pennsylvania Gazette. Franklin advertised evethey will commence their pilgrimage for the point originally intended—Nepigon Bay; being compelled to traverse the they are necessary to the comfort of the beasts.

Hints About Conversation.

magazine writer, is work, serious work; general conversation should be the diversion of our leisure. Special conversation is to end in a resolve, and in action. General conversation ends, as far as any visible effect is concerned, with itself Thus, what is familiarly called "shop"

ter. There are moments when women may fairly compare notes about their servants, their children, their dress; when lawyers may fittingly discuss their suits, their clients, their courts, their reforms : when artists may properly canvass the time expended over certain pic-tures, their price, their technical merits, and so forth. But, be it understood, all this is business; it is nothing but "shop," let the conversation be carried on who it may. General conversation needs all of these-indeed, there is no aid that it scorns; but it needs them as accessories, not as principals. They should be used as the side-lights, the timely illustrations flashed upon the main theme, at moments when it is threatened with darkless or dimness. This main theme should be no one's in particular, but should seem to be any one's at times, and in turns. Thus only can be reconciled the two at first seemingly conflicting conditions of all good general conversationthat it should not be mean, common, or vulgar, and yet that everybody should

ave an interest it. It is the humility of some, and the arogance or egotism of others, that prevent the happy combination from being nore common. People have only to begin with three axioms—the first of which is, that everybody is entitled (indeed bound) to form his own opinion, quite irrespectively of anything he may have ead or been told; the second of which is, that everybody is equally entitled to declare that opinion; and the third of which is, that everybody's opinion is en-titled to consideration, and that not only on the ground of courtesy, but because it is certain that any opinion honestly and independently formed is worth something, and opportunely expressed, may contribute in a striking manner to a current discussion. But for this most desirable consummation to be reached difference of opinion must no longer be thought to verge upon bad manners, and truth or the pursuit of truth, not vic-

tory, must be the common quest.

The upper ten thousand of this world pride themselves upon being so vastly superior to the rest of the human race. that they are confidently justified to themselves when they strengthen the barriers which separate them from the ommon herd. We are not among the elievers in the social equality of men, but we cannot allow ourselves to be blinded by the spurious distinctions which now pronounce them unequal.
Abolish distinction of dress, manner, and speech, and where is the difference between many a lady and her maid, be tween many a gentleman and his valet, between some peers and their grooms The conversation of the drawing-room s, in too many instances, not one whit better or more elevated than that of the servants' hall, and the discussions of a smoking-room are perfectly on a par with those of the stable. And if we are to stick to our definition, does it not follow that he is the highest man whose conversation, i. e. whose thoughts-for, depend upon it, the two things are convertible-is habitually the highest and

A Queer Story of Superstition.

The Berlin (Wisconsin) Journal has this story: A gentleman who resided in this city has related to us a strange story of superstition and barbarity, which he claimed had happened in this city recently. Our informant was a German, and the parties in the story are Polanders, but their names we could not learn. The story, as related to us, is of December or last of November a young Polish woman gave birth to a child About two days afterward she died and was buried in the city cemetery. After about five weeks the wife of the brother of the dead woman was taken very sick,

and it was thought she would die It appears there is a superstitious idea among the Polanders that if one of a family dies, unless the head of the corpse is out off the whole family will be likely to follow in rapid succession. However, if after one has died, another is taken sick, if some of the blood is procured from the dead body and administered to the patient he will recover. In accordance with this superstition, our in formant alleges, the husband of the sick woman went to the burying ground on the night of January 2, five weeks after interment, dug up the body, cut off the head, and took from it blood and other liquid, which he administered to his wife as a medicine. That shortly after this the sick woman's malady assumed the form of smallpox, from which she recovered and she is now entirely well. Our informant claimed that many wirnesse story, and from what we learned we are could be brought to corroborate this to believe that there is some foundation for the story. The person who gave us our information knows the name of the Polander in question, but would not disclose it.

Nevada "Ships of the Desert." The Virginia City Enterprise, of the

13th, says: in this city yesterday afternoon from the valley of the Carson River, below Dayton. These "ships of the desert" were loaded with hay in bales for Adams' hay yard on North D street. The huge, ungainly beasts presented quite a pic-turesque appearence as they filed into town with their aumbrous freight. Upon arriving at the hay yard, at the word of command, they all knelt down to be 1elieved of their loads. These animals appear to thrive quite as well in this country as in the wilds of Sahara. There

The Narrow Gauge in Colorado.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, gives the following descrip-tion of the experimental narrow gauge railway now in operation for about seventy-five miles below Denver: The Colorado road, which has been

constructed with great rapidity for seventy-five miles south of Denver, is intended ultimately to be built along the base of the Rocky Mountains to Sante Fe, thence to Alliuquerque, thence to El Paso on the Mexican border, thence to Chihuahua and finally to the City of Mexico—a total distance of about 1,750 When completed, it will be one of the most important lines of railway on the Continent. It is not likely that it would have been undertaken, but for the fact that the narrow gauge plan of construction involves so much less expense than that of the accepted system.

Mr. Bowles says that the cost of building this road has been but \$13,000 a mile, while the Kansas Pacific, which traverses a like region of country, cost \$22,000. As to its working, he says :

"The road and its trains, in the first place, look like a railway plaything, in contrast with the broader and heavier tracks and larger cars of the accustomed lines; delicate and dainty, they seem almost too faint and feeble for the hard, quick work to which they are called, and especially unequal to the great contest which they have invited. Yet so far, surely, they are performing their task with ease, with comfort, with celerity and with success. The track-bed of the narrow gauge is 6 feet wide, as against 9; the distance between the rails 3 feet, as against 4 feet 8 1-2 inches; the ties are 6 to 61-2 feet, as against 8; the rails weigh engines 12 to 16 tons, as against 25 to 30 tons, putting about half the weight on the drive-wheels that the large locomotives do; the passenger cars, with 8 weigh 6 tons, as against 18 tons, 8 wheels and 50 passengers; and the freight cars wheels, and capable of 10 tons load. Where four passengers sit in the ordinary served in the two sections, so as to balcommodate still more persons, in prohe ordinary cars of this character now

Building and Loan Associations.

Much has been said of co-operative ssociations for manufacturing and for carrrying on other branches of productive industry, as well as of co-operative stores, but what are known as building and loan associations, representing another application of the same mutual principle, are comparatively little under stood. The latter offer very decided advantages not only to the working people, but to all persons in receipt of wages or a fixed salary, whether shop girls or railroad superintendents.

The building and loan association in the nature of a savings bank, all the depositors in which are stockholders and entitled to a pro rata share of the profits which their aggregated savings earn. It is a perfectly mutual concern, there being no preferred class of stockholders, and, as usually managed, the officers for the most part serving without salaries. The expenses are exceedingly small.

A prominent feature of such associations is the privilege accorded to members of borrowing money, in amounts proportioned to the number of their hares of stock, on remarkably favorable terms. This enables a poor man to become the absolute owner of a house in from eight to eleven years by paying an-nually but a small sum in addition to

the rent of it. A law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1859 provides for the incorporation of building and loan associations, and prescribes certain general rules and limitations respecting them. Some of the details of their working are a little complex, but the plan in the main is very simple, and entirely within the comprehension of everybody. A man-or woman either-who can save ten dollars a month, may take ten shares of stock, which have a nominal or prospective value of \$200 each. By contin uing monthly payments of \$10 during a term which varies from eight to eleven years, he can withdraw the sum of \$2,000 at the end of that time. Supposing the association to run nine years and six months (which is about the average period under good management), such a stockholder actually pays but \$1,140 in return for the \$2,000 which he obtains. He thus realizes an average

This example shows the paramount

are an abundance of deserts here, if

further payments of interest, but his note and mortgage are cancelled without the payment of any principal beyond the amounts which have been received from him as monthly dues on his shares

of stock. The stock in these associations may be transferred at any time, and always for more than it cost; thus there is no possibility of loss, provided honest or responsible officers are chosen. The prin-ciples and workings of this plan cannot all be explained within the limits of a newspaper article. Several books have been written concerning it, and a monthly journal—The Building Association Journal—devoted to the subject, has been published in Philadelphia for more than a year past.

The idea of such associations origin-

ated in Scotland about 1815. The first one in this country was organized in Frankford, Philadelphia, January 3, 1831. The number now in this city estimated at 350, and the average of capital invested in them at upwards of \$25,000,000.—Philadelphia Press.

Facts About Triching in Hogs.

A Cleveland despatch says: "A wellauthenticated and undoubted case of trichinæ spiralis is now undergoing investigation by our physicians. It has already resulted in the death of one victim, and several more are in a dangerous condition. The unfortunate sufferers are a family by the name of Martens. For several weeks past they have at different times eaten of pork, either made into sausages or cooked in the usual manner, which was to all appearances in good condition, and there was no indication of disease of any kind. A few 30 pounds to the yard, as against 56; the days ago the entire family, consisting of Charles Martens, his brother Ernst, wife and two children, were seized with symptoms that baffled at first all attempts at discovering their character wheels, and carrying 32 passengers, but an examination of the pork partaken weigh 6 tons, as against 18 tons, 8 wheels of proved calcusively the presence of ranthes triching in an encysted state. so far introduced weigh 2 tons, run on 4 | 1.1 spite of all that was done to relieve wheels and carry 4 to 5 tons of freight, as against cars weighing 9 tons on 8 night. Miss Martens is in a very critical condition, and there is but little Where four passengers sit in the ordinary car, three are seated in the narrow ones, dren may recover, but the only member two on one side and one on the other of of the family out of danger is the broththe passage way, the car being divided in the middle by a door, and the seats for two and one, respectively, being reination made of a piece cut from the ination made of a piece cut from the muscle of the arm of the deceased with ance the carriage. The cars at first in- an instrument having a magnifying catroduced are 7 feet wide, and 10 1-2 feet pacity of four hundred times, revealed high from rail to top. They prove a the presence of a number of triching, trifle more compact than is necessary, some of them still alive and active, but trifle more compact than is necessary, and not quite generous enough in accommodations for passengers; but this evil is being remedied in new cars now constructing; while sleeping cars and day drawing-room cars can be made for the narrow gauge roads, which will accommodate still more persons, in predegrees effectually destroys these dread insects. The first cases of trichinosis in America were in New York.

Marion, Iowa, in 1866, nine cases occurred in one family, five deaths resulting. In the same county, eating raw ham containing triching (proved afterward by examination) caused the death of six children at the same time. An examination of pork in Chicago by a committee of the Academy of Science of that city proved the existence of triching in one in fifty of the hogs inspected. Some of the flesh contained from 10,000 to 18. 000 of these insects to the cubic inch."-Buffalo Express.

The Submerged Treasure in Cumana

The wrecking expedition, (says the Boston Journal), sent out by the American Submarine Company has been for some time engaged in the endeavor to ecover the treasures sunk in the Spansh frigate San Pedro de Alcanbara, in Cumana bay, more than half a century ago, are progressing in the work. The hulk has been cleared, and the debris above the ballast removed. The result shows that the treasure room was above and abaft the after magazine, and the terrific force of the explosion scattered its contents broadcast over the bay. An idea of the explosion may be gained from the fact that cannon weighing six tons were found to have been hurled three hundred feet. A few Spanish milled dollars and some interesting relics and curiosities were found. The com-pany have decided to fit out at once small vessels suitable for dredging purposes, and expect to be able to recover large portion of the millions of coins which cover the bottom of the bay for over an area of an acre or more. Mr. Fuller of Norwich, Conn., is the manager of the expedition; and the brig Nellie Gay, which has been engaged in this work, will, on her return to New London, be fitted out for another expedition of like character.

Children's Eating.

When a parent sees a child come to the breakfast table, nibble a little, then go away, death is in the distance, and may be near in a great many cases; in all there is solid ground for apprehension of coming ill in some form or other. This want of appetite for breakfast may come annual interest of very nearly eight per cent. on his money, while five per cent. it is decided enough to be remarked; so is the highest ever allowed by savings much the worse for the child, because banks, and four per cent. is the more greater will be the difficulty in righting things. If children are going to school eating should be made compulsory, or advantages of such mutual societies sim- brain disease will follow sooner or later, ply as a depository for savings. Of for the brain must be nourished, or restcourse a smaller or larger amount of less sleep follows, and in its train dreams stock may be taken with proportionate nervousness, cold feet and hands, with severe debility. All school children Men who desire to borrow moderate should have plenty of meat and bread amounts of money, either for the purfor breakfast and dinner, with all the pose of purchasing or building a house, fruit and berries they can get afterward or starting in business, find quite as for dessert; if not these, then no dessert or starting in business, find quite as great an advantage from the possession of stock in a building and loan association, though they may be obliged to pay a considerable premium in addition to legal interest. That premium goes to swell the common fund, and the larger the profits thus made by the association to be in bed by nine o'clock. Within a specific to Nevada and acquired a very large to Nevada and lucrative practice. He was twice a candidate before the Nevada Legislature for the United States Senate, but was defeated both times by term and the profits. He went to Japan as minister in 1869, and has been very active advancing American interests in that the sconer its object is accomplished and the end of its existence reached, when the borrower is not only relieved from life and joyousness.

NO. 50.

Diamonds in Arizona have advanced in price. You cannot now purchase really good ones short of sixty cents a

Facts and Figures.

Illinois is the great railroad State of the Union. She has now in operation 3,725 miles—just 705 miles more than any other State.

A human footprint fifteen inches long has been found in a slate quarry near Seneca, Kansas. The pre-Adamite man wore large boots.

A Boston coroner has been accused of presenting bills for viewing bodies that he never saw. He gets \$4 a head, and gets ahead about \$4 every time. A woman engaged in passing counter-

feit twenty-dollar notes has been arrested in Mllwaukee, and a large amount of counterfeit money found in her pos-

A Cincinnati paper says that the lo-cation of the Union Pacific depot grounds at Omaha, on G. F. Train's property, will make Train worth over \$100,000,000.

Among the literary people who make their winter homes in Washington, are Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Ann Stephens, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, Mrs. Mary A. Dennison, and Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.

A prominent manufacturer of woodworking machines in Cincinnati has received orders from the government of Japan for shingle and lath machines, turning lathes, and other machinery for wood-working.

Some of the towns in Vermont having vaccinated most of their population, are now a little inclined to grumble because the small-pox does not come along. There is a general feeling that all the trouble has been taken for nothing.

Some of the quiet villages of New Hampshire have a commendable way of reliving the tedium of their long winters. Two rival towns engage in a spelling contest, which is carried on without any of the bitterness which is apt to be developed in other "wars of words." Antrim and Bennington have been fighting it out on that line all winter. At last reports Bennington was two words ahead.

Carroll county claims to have the biggest man in Tennessee, in the person of William B. Shaver. According to a recent measurement he measure around the wrist eight and one-half inches around the arm, eighteen inches; around the calf of leg, nineteen inches; around the thigh, midway above the knee, thirtythree inches; around the chest, five feet; and around the waist, six feet. height is six feet five and one-half inches

Boston has had another big swindle. An enterprising man named Brock opend a "Commercial Agency" in that city, through which country merchants could of course make their purchase at a vast advantage. So large was the concern that it had its own printing establishment for getting out circulars, reports, etc., and employed a large numbes of men and girls. No sooner had it got well a-going than the projector suddenly conceived that he would find the climate of Canada beneficial. He left many debts unpaid and carried off some plunder.

"Aunt Phillis," an old colored wo-man, who was well known in and about Rahway, N. J., was burned to death at Bricktown, near Rahway, the other night. She was born in New Jersey about the year 1767, and during th Revolutionary war, although a mere girl, is said to have been of some service to the American cause as a spy. She herself used to say that at one time she was in the special service of General Washington. She had in her posession a gold snuff-box, which was given to her by Governor Livingston as a testimonial of her services to the Federal cause.

An ardent youth of Cleveland, over whose romantic head seventeen summers had passed, blew out his brains the other day because he was "crossed in hopeless love" with a young woman some years older. His mother made the course of his true love exceedingly rough, and poor fellow he had nothing to live for, and so got rid of the small modicum of brains that nature had lodged in his cranium. If he had had his wish, and married the woman, it would only have postponed the catastrophe, for he would very likely have awakened from his rosy fream to discover that he had been a fool, and had no resort but the pistol to end his married woes. He evidently was marked for woes anyhow.

The suggestion of Gen. Hazen of the United States Army that Government should take some means to prevent the extermination of the buffalo, appears to be a sensible one; for there is no reason why animals so valuable and so easily subsisted should be wantonly butchered by thousands, and their carcasses left to rot on the plains, as is now the case. The buffalo lives upon a short grass which grows luxuriantly upon the high, arid plains of the far West, and while it is valuable as food, its skin, when dressed, is an almost indispensable adjunct of a sleighing equipage. If any effectual means for protecting these animals from unnecessary slaughter can be devised a great benefit will be conferred upon the country.

Mr. C. E. DeLong, the United States minister to Japan, is a self-made man, who, by his indomitable energy and ability, from small beginnings has climbed the path to distinction. In 1856 he was constable in Foster's Bar Township, Yuba county, California. He afterwards studied law, and practiced with considerable success. He represented