VOL. X.

RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

A Bit of a Sermon. Whatso'er you find to do, Do it, boys, with all your might ! Never be a little true;

Or a little in the right. Trifles even Lead to heaven, Trifles make the life of man; So in all things, Great or small things,

Be as thorough as you can. Let no speck their surface dim-Spotless truth and honor bright! I'd not give a fig for him Who says any lie is white! He who falters,

Twists or alters Little atoms when we speak, May deceive me. But believe me, To himself he is a sneak!

Help the weak it you are strong, Love the old if you are young, Own a fault if you are wrong, It you're angry, hold your tongue, In each duty

Lies a beauty If your eyes do not shut, Just as surely And securely As a kernel in a nut!

Love with all your heart and soul, Love with eye and ear and touch; That's the moral of the whole. You can never love too much!

'Tis the glory Of the story In our babyhood begun; Our hearts without it. (Never deubt it). Are the worlds without a sun!

If you think a word will please, Say it, it it is but true, Words may give delight with ease, When no act is asked from you. Words may often Soothe and soften, Gild a joy or heal a pain; They are treasures

Yielding pleasures It is wicked to retain! Whatsoe'er you find to do, Do it then with all your might; Let your prayers be strong and truc-Prayer, my lads, will keep you right. Prayer in all things,

Like a Christian gentleman; And forever, Be as thorough as you can. - Good Words for the Young.

Great and small things,

IN PERIL.

"Lois-Lois Arnold! Drat the girl! Where is she now?"

The speaker was an energetic-looking middle-aged woman standing in the door of a small house in the side street of a village. "What's the matter, Mary?" queried her husband, a kindly faced man, as he

stepped into the porch beside her.
"Matter enough! Why, here it is six o'clock and the table ain't even set for supper. I can't find Lo's nowhere What's more, Reuben," she added, with an anxious look, "I mistrust she's after

Why, how do you mean, Mary?" "I'm afraid she's off with that Dray-

"What, that city chap?"

He's been moopin' around here a sight more'n I like, lately. I saw her puttin' on her best white frock two hours ago, and I thought then that more'n likely she expected to see him.' And Mrs. Arnold shook her head sol-

At this moment a young man turned the corner of the street and came toward some imperious power, the couple. He was tall and well made. It had been arranged tion, as the kit of tooks he carried tes-

"Here comes Paul Haynes, now," said Mrs. Arnold. "Perhaps he's seen her." And, with a friendly nod she called out, "Seen Lois any wheres round,

"No, I haven't," replied the young man, pausing; then added, anxiously, "You ain't worried about her, are "Oh, no; like's not she is in to one of

the neighbors." said Mrs. Arnold, with feigned indifference; and, as Haynes passed on, she said to her husband: "I Lois had a sight bettermurry him; he wants her bad enough, and he's such a good fellow."

Lois Arnoid was the niece of the good couple who were thus anxious about -a pretty, wayward little thing, who had already given as much anxiety to ton hurried Lois from the cars, and, her sober protectors as does the wanton duckling to the respectable hen she who left her there. He must go away to

At this moment the culprit was walking down a green lane not far from her home, making her way toward it, in- the room, which was nearly empty after

our country girl.

"And you say we must part here, Lois?" he said, pausing mater into said:

of a large tree, and drawing her into said:

"What is the matter, Lois?"

'Yes, Frank," she replied. "I dare not have you go any further; and I shall be late at home, as it is. Aunt Mary will be sure to scold." said the young man suddenly.

taking both her hands in his, "would you like to escape those scoldings for What do you mean, Mr. Drayton?"

asked Lois, looking up at him with startled eyes. "I mean will you go back to the city with me? Will you give yourself to me

entirely, my own pretty pet?"

her trembling lips, and fairly over-whelming her with the force of his 'you?"

"Of course I do!" exclaimed Lois,
"Of course I do!" exclaimed Lois,

back from that almost fierce embrace, and looking frightened and bewildered, "And you wish to merry him?"

Taitered:

"Ye-e-s"—the assent was not very

This is so sudden!"

"I know it is sudden, my darling," he said, drawing her toward him again; "but I am forced to speak to-day. I received a letter last night that well oblige me to return to the city in three

sert of fascination that for the time seemed to render her obedient to his

She walked home as in a dream, and was so absorbed in thought that she never heeded Aunt Mary's scoldings,

never heeded Aunt Mary's scoldings, but went about her evening duties mechanically. Only as she was washing the dishes after supper, she kept thinking how pleasant it would be to be rid of such drudgery in the future.

Yet her slumbers that night were being troubled; Drayton had, of course, proposed an enlopement, though she could not see why, if he wanted to marry her, why did he not come and ask her uncle for her and have the wedding take place in the village sothat she might enjoy the innocent ple asure of might enjoy the innocent ple asure of showing her city conquest to her friends? And, somehow, she could not get Paul out of her head She had always thought she should marry him; she knew he had loved her so long and so well, she had teased him with her flirtations, of course, but, then, she had al-ways intended to marry him in the end. Drayton took good care that Lois should have as little time for reflection as possible during the next three days. It was early September, the weather was warm and fine, and he persuaded

Lois to spend a large portion of each day in rambling through the woods with him; and when she was by his side reflection was impossible. He made passionate love to her all the time, half-irightening her with the lerceness of his protestations, yet rendering her quite powerless of resistance and molding her every day more abso-lutely to his will until she felt as if mysterious bonds were riveted about

She went home on the last evening through a gloomy twilight that threatened rain, with his last entreaties ling-ering in her ears, with no thought of trying to escape her destiny, and yet with a heart that was as heavy as lead in her bosom. At her own gate she met Paul Haynes.

"Oh, here you are, Lois!" he cried, with a joyful voice; "your aunt was just beginning to be terribly worried about

Was she?" said Lois, looking up at him with a pale face and wild startled eyes. "I won't trouble her any more." Something in her look and tone smote Paul with sudden alarm. 'What is the matter, Lois?"

out.
"Nothing, nothing." she said, hastily:
"let me go in," and before he could stop
the begins into the er, she hurried past him into th

Paul looked after her for a moment, and then walked thoughtfully down the

The next morning a dull, drizzling rain was falling, when, at a very early hour, Lois rose and looked with forlorn face out of her window. She dressed herself as in a dream, and then, with a ittle sachel, in her hand, and wrapped in waterproof and vail stole from the house. Her limbs trembled so that she could scarcely walk, her face was pale, and tears stood in her eyes, and yet she moved on as if obedient to

It had been arranged that she was to and evidently a carpenter by occupa. wait near the little station till the train approached, when she was to jump on the cars as quickly as possible, when Drayton would join her with the

Of course Lois was early at the appointed place, and as she stood under the tree, hiding herself as well as she could with an umbrella, she was a very miserable little creature. It all hap-pened, however, as had been arranged. Lois hurried on to the train, and after it had whirled on for a short distance,

she was joined by Drayton.

Once by his side again, her fears and passed on, she said to her husband: "I her reluctance seemed in a great measwasn't going to have him mistrust any- ure to vanish, and while he painted again to her in glowing colors the life they would lead in the city, or under her wraps clasped her hand in his, she torgot everything but the fascination he

exerted over her. When they reached New York, Draymake some arrangements for their fort, but would return soon, he said.

deed, but very slowly.

She was not alone. She was leaning Lois fell again into utter wretchedness. the rush of passengers had departed, dently a denizon of the city. He was rather good looking, with intense dark after a while drooped her head and began to weep under her vail. The tears and yet there lurked an expression distrust in one more experienced than thicker, and an irrepressible sob parted

At this moment a hand was laid gently on her shoulder, and a kind voice

She looked up, and beside her stood Paul Haynes, gazing at her with eyes full of pity and tenderness. Lois half drew back and gasped out:
"Paul, what brought you here?"

"I came on your account, Lois," he said; then, noticing a little repellant gesture, he added quickly, "No, Lois, not to trouble you or interfere with your happiness, simply to protect ten it you need protection. You beffeve that I am a true iriend, do you not?"

'Yes, Paul, I am sure of that." "I cannot bear to hurt your poor lit-And he caught her suddenly in his tle child, he said, in a voice of infinite arms, imprinting an audacious kiss on gentleness. but I distrust Mr. Dray-

pushing back her vail, and gazing at

hearty.

"Of course you do, since you have come here with him, and you know, of course, that he ought to marry you at

oblige me to return to the cary days."

"So soon?"

"Yes, sweet one; must I go alone?"
Lois hesitated, and even while she listened to this lover's pleadings the honest eyes of Paul Haynes s-emed to be looking into hers with pitiful pleading and warning. But Drayton went on to paint pictures of life in the city with all its delights, and to utter passionate protestations of devotion. And bewildered by the suddenness of the attack, dazzled and intoxicated, before they parted Lois had consented to elope with her new lover.

Of course, no thought of evil crossed her mind. Somewhat more gently nurtured than the people about her, the picture of a city home possessed great attractions for her; and this man of the attractions for her; and the man injustice. But I cannot help do the man injustice. But I cannot help fearing that he does not mean to do the honorable thing by you. When I met honorable thing by

not—"
"I will go home with you, Paul,"
said Lois, firmly. "I am glad you are
here. I felt so—so lonesome," she added,
hesitatingly.
"And you will authorize my being "And you will authorize my being with you, Lois?"

"Yes, Paul, gladly." And indeed it seemed as if new courage had come to the girl. Her eyes were alight again, her face bright, and she no longer cowered in her corner, but sat upright. They had not long to

Presently Drayton stepped just within the door and beckoned to Lois. She did not respond to his signal, and, in surprise, he came toward her, an angry frown gathering on his brow as he saw

that she was not alone.
"This is my friend, Mr. Haynes."
said Lois, simply. "He will go with Drayton acknowledged Paul's salu. tion with a stiff bow.
"Come," he said to Lois, imperiously

The carriage is waiting.' Paul rose also.

"As one of the oldest friends of Miss Arnold's family, I claim the privilege of being present at her wedding ceremony,"

he said, firmly.
"Yes," said Lois, resolutely;" I want Paul to go with us."
Dra; ton looked from one to the other, he frown growing blacker on his brow.

while his face wore an expression of helpless anger. Putting his hand on Lois' arm, he tried to drag her away.

"I will not have this man with us," he said, imperiously. "Lois, don't you trust ma?" trust me? She raised her innocent large eyes to his face, and half shrank away at the ex-pression she met there.

"I shall not, unless you let Paul go with us. What harm can there be in Every harm," muttered Drayton unler his breath with an oath.

Paul stepped forward.

Paul stepped forward.

"Mr. Drayton," said he, "if you intend to marry this young lady at once like an honorable man, you can have no objection to my witnessing the ceremony. I am a very old friend of her family, and I can carry to them the assurance that, although she has done a very feeling. although she has done a very foolish thing in eloping, she has at least placed

her trust wisely."

Drayton moved uneasily under the keen gray eyes.
"All confounded nonsense," he said.
"Once for all, Lois, you will go with

me alone, or you will not go at al Choose." And he held out his hand. Lois looked from his flushed and anery face to Paul's firm and kindly eyes: hen, suddenly extending her hand to the young carpenter, she said:

"I will go home with you, Paul."
A look of sudden joy irradiated his
face as he drew her hand w thin his arm and led her away, while Drayton, with an oath, strode from the room.

The return journey was, strange as it may seem, far happier to Lois than the outward one; somehow a great rest and peace seemed to have come to her; the excitements and turmoils of the last few weeks had vanished, and tranquility was restored to her life.

When she learne I all from Paul-how he had heard what manner of man Drayton was, and that he had already wrecked the iffe of one young girl—when she thought of the devotion that had prompted Paul's action, and realized rom what possibilities he had saved her when she discovered at last that he hae even provided against any possible scandal by sending a hurried note to Mrs. Arnold, telling her not to let any one know that Lois had gone—when all this came to her, and she looked at the kind, honest face beside her, she said, with a sudden rush of tears:

'Paul, I can never thank you enough. I believe I have loved you best all the If you still care to have such a foolish, weak thing as I am, I will never tease you again.'

And so Paul had his reward. Daniel McFarland.

Among the invalids who assemble regularly every morning in the little chapel at St. Vincent's hospital, to send on high for earthly blessings is Daniel McFarland, who shot Albert D. Richardson, in New York He sits dozing in the large ward at the Sisters' He sits hospital in this city, a pensioner upon the county, and quite unknown and for gotten. He was pointed out to a reporter who picked his way in among the oots to the one where the fallen man sat

"Mr. McFarland?" 'Hi!-so-me? What?" "This is Mr. Daniel McFarland, I belie e?"
"Oh, my name, Yes, yes. Daniel
McFarland, That is it."

"You once lived in New York, Mr. McFarland?" "Yes, sir, I recollect it. I did once live in New York." " If my memory serves me correctly,

you were once very wealthy in that "I was in quite comfortable circumstances at one time, sir." "Do you hear often from your wealthy

New York friends?"

"I hear from no one." " Are you comfortable here?" "A pauper on the county could not expect more. "You are penniless?" "Penniless and friendless,

among strangers in a county almshouse

in the wilds of the Rocky mountains."-

Leadville (Col.) Democrat.

TIMELY TOPICS.

come here with him, and you know, of course, that he ought to marry you at once—this afternoon."

"Certainly: that is what I expected."
Paul looked at her gravely.

"Lois," said he, "God forgive me if I do the man injustice. But I cannot help fearing that he does not mean to do the honorable thing by you. When I met you last night I was troubled to the heart. I distrusted Drayton, and when I learned that he was going away in the early train this morning I determined to watch him. I saw you get on the train average oyster contains from six to nine million eggs. A large oyster con-tains fifty million eggs !

> The Berliner Zeitung has caused some sensation in Germany by a terrible de-scription which it has published of the maltreatment to which a soldier, and mattreatment to which a soldier, and especially a young recruit, in the German army, is iiable to be subjected at the caprice of his superior, and without any hope of redress. Kicks in the stomach, boxes on the ear, blows with a sheathed sword or the butt end of a musket, are part of the treatment to which the soldier must submit. The number of cases of suicide in the German army, which is notoriously exceed. man army, which is notoriously exceeding'y large, is mentioned by the writer in support of his case. Ill-treated by his superiors, drilled till he faints from fatigue, subjected to most cruel tortures, which compare with those of the Inquisition, the soldier, desparing of obtaining justice or relief, puts an end to his life.

Prof. Wickersheimer, the celebrated axidermist attached to the Anatomical Museum of Berlin, has just discovered a liquid which, injected into the veins of iquid which, injected into the veins of dead meat, not only preserves it for several weeks from deeay, but keeps it perfectly fresh and in possession of its natural flavor. Having treated a slaughtered calf with his new preparation, and subsequently caused it to be exposed for a fortnight to the air and weather changes, hanging in the open front of a butcher's shop, he invited a select rurty of scientific celebrities to partake of the meat thus tested, providing for them, however, other viands in case the prepared veal should fail to suit their palates. The professor's guests, however, found his prepared veal so toothsome and delicate that they confined their attentions to it expectively registriced by the residual to the residual clusively, neglecting all the other solid items in his bill of fare.

Philadelphia is astonished to find that it is to have an elevated railroad. The enterprise was kept a secret until very lately, and the first public intimation of it was the rapid demoliton of houses. Contrary to what has been done in New York, the line within the city proper is to run on property owned by the com-pany, except where it crosses streets. pany, except where it crosses streets. The projectors are the Pennsylvania railread company, and it is to run from their present depot, in West Philadelphia, to Broad and Market streets, in the heart of the city. The job of purchasing the ground of its 250 owners was understant a year age, by trustee was undertaken a year ago by trusty agents, and the buyers were over a undred different persons, who resold to the company at the proper time. B kill is to be crossed by a massive bridge.

The Brazilians have been proud of their two monitors, the Javary and the Solimces, but recent developments have somewhat changed their views. They started the latter to steam down the coast for artillery practice the other day, and after steam was made it was found that the vessel would not start, and they had to put out the fires cool off the boilers and everhaul the machinery to find out what the trouble was. The next day they got up steam and heaved ahead very satisfactorily, but the craft wouldn't obey her helm and bore down with great rapidity upon another iron-elad, which is in her way. The officers and crew were paralyzed with fear, and the men on ooth crafts were preparing to go overboard, when by a flash of genius it sud denly occurred to somebody to reverse the engines, and the threatened col-lision was averted. The spectacle of an unmanageable monitor tearing about the bay has not convinced the Brazil ians of their naval supremacy.

In a review of the British opium trade in India and China, Professor Christlieb, of Bonn, gives the following statistics showing the magnitude of the trade and its effects upon Indian agriculture: Since the conclusion of the treaty of Tientsin, in 1860, the quantity of opium annually imported into China from the East Indies has increased to 80,000 chests. In 1865 as many as 85,454 chests, worth \$50,000,were brought into the Chinese market, 8,943 of which were sent to Malacca, while the consumption of the drug for medicinal purposes in Great Britain in the same year reached only 165 chesis. The progressive growth of the trade during the past eighty years is thus shown: In the year 1800, about 5,000 chests; in 1825, 12,000 in 1850, 50,000; end in 1875, 90,610. Among the most striking effects caused by the extension of poppy planting in India are the diminution of the quantity of land available for other cross and the available for other crops and the con-sequent curtailment of food products. Benares and Behar, immense tracts of the finest and most fertile land in Northern and Central India have been gradually covered with poppy plantations. Quite recently 100,000 acres the richest plains India, and 55,000 acres in the valley of the Ganges. which formerly used to produce corn, sugar and indigo, have, to devoted to that purpose to-day is estimated at 1,033,000 acres.

Congressional Delegate Cannon, Congressional Delegate Cannon, of Counted for by various hypotheses, the Utah, is an Englishman, round and red, most probable of which is that the and has four wives. The delegate from New Mexico, Mariara Otera, was born New Mexico, Mariara Otera, was born in the Territory which he represents. He was aducated in St. Louis, and was at one time a 'republican judge, with much popularity. Delegate Brents, of Washington Territory, was born in Illinois, while Ainslie, of Idaho, is a native of Missouri, and Bennett, of Dakota, is an Olio man.

A Nebraska widow went out upon the highway to rob travelers and get money to buy seed wheat, but the first passer happened to be a widower and she compromised by marrying him.— Deiroit Free Press.

Louis Watso, the Indian chief, who is over 100 years old, and who lives at Lake George, has received a pension from the English government for services rendered as chief of the Abenaquis in 1812.

Marriage in Egypt.

When an Egyptian wants a wife he is not allowed to visit the harems of friends to select one, for Mohammed forbade men to see the face of any woman they could marry—that is to say, any besides their mothers and sisters. A man is, therefore, obliged to employ a "khatbeh," or matchmaker, to find one for him, for which service, of course, she expects "backsheesh"—that is, payment. The khatbeh, having found a girl, recommends her to the man as exceedingly beautiful and eminently suitable to him. The father is then waited upon to ascertain the dowry he requires, for all wives are purchased as they were for all wives are purchased as they were in patriarchal days. When Jacob had no money to pay for Rachel, he served her father for seven years as an equiv-alent; and when duped was obliged to serve a second time to secure his prize. (Gen. xxix.) Fathers still refuse to

(Gen. xxix.) Fathers still refuse to give a younger daughter in marriage before an elder shall have been married. The people of Armenta, in Asiatic Turkey, forbid a younger son to marry before an elder, and this is likewise the law of the Hindoos.

The price of a wife varies from five shillings to \$1,500. The girl may not be more than five or six years old, but whatever her age two-thirds of the dowry is at once paid to her father in the presence of witnesses. The father then, or his representative, says: "I then, or his representative, says: "I betroth thee, my daughter," and the young man responds: "I accept of such betrothal." Unless among the lower classes, the father expends the dower in the purchase of dress, ornaments or furniture for the bride, which never become the representative of her hysbard. become the property of her husband. Even when betrothed the intercourse of the parties is very restricted. The Arabs will not allow them to see each other, but the Jews are not quite so stringent. The betrothals often con-tinue for years before the man demands his wife. Thus, "Samson went down and talked to the woman," or espoused her, and "after a time he returned to take her." Girls are demanded at the age of ten and between that and sixteen years, but after sixteen few men will seek them, and the dowry expected is then proportionably low.

Girls in Egypt are often mothers at

thirteen and grandmothers at twenty-six, and in Persia they are said to be mothers at eleven, grandmothers at twenty-four, and past child-bearing at thirty. When a man demands his bethirty. When a man demands his be-trothed a day is fixed for the nuptials. and for seven nights before he is expected to give a feast, which, however, is furnished by the guests themselves. Thus, one sends coffee, another rice, another sugar, etc. The principal time of this continued feast is the night become fore the consummation. The conduct is entrusted to the "friend of the bridegroom." (John iii, 29.) About the middle of the day the bride arrives at the harem, where she sits with her mother, sisters and female friends. At the third or fourth watch of the night—three or or fourth watch of the night—three or four hours after sunset—the bridegroom, who has not yet seen his fair one, goes to the mosque to pray, accompanied by "meshalls," or torches, and lanterns, with music. Upon his return he is introduced to his bride, with whom, have ing given her attendant a present to rethis plan the property was all acquired at reasonable prices. The structure is to be of brick and fron, and the Schuyl-her face. If satisfied, he informs the women outside, who immediately ex press their joy by screaming "zug-gareet," which is echoed by the women in the house, and then by those in the

An Antaretic Exploring Expedition. The Italians are the last people who

have become enthusiastic on the subject of polar expeditions, their interest having been awakened in all probability by the visit at one or two of their ports of the explorer, Nordenskjold, while on his return trip in circumnavigating the continents of Europe and Asia. Italians assert, with no little force, that it is hopeless for them to think of competing with the northern nations in Arctic explorations, as they are wanting in the experience which their rivals have acquired by a large number of unsuccessful voyages, but that there is a fresh and and untried field open to them in the vast and unexplored tracts of land and water around the South pole. It is therefore an Antarctic voyage upon which the expedition which is to sail from Genoa in May, 1881, will enter. It is a little singular that no more attention has been paid to explorations in that quarter of the globe. We know relatively nothing more about it now than we did when Captain Cook made his discoveries of a mountainous country directly south of the continent of Africa in 1775. D'Urville, Wilkes and Ross have confirmed the statements of their predecessor, and have given, with taste. Lay with it a carrot and an onion, some approach to exactness, the shore line of the Antarctic continent, as it is called, but there the information ends, and whether the land is merely a large island, or whether it extends its unbroken barrier over the southern polar regions, is a matter which the Italians have now an opportunity to demonstrate. It should also be remembered that there has never been an Antarctic expedition since the utilization of steam power as a motor for large vessels, and nence the Italians will be in many ways better prepared to extend their re-searches than were those in whose tracks

No doubt, one of the reasons why such slight interest has been taken in Antartic voyages is the extreme diffi-culty that has hitherto been experitudes. The vessels from America that go each summer to Archangel, on the White sea, for Russian hemp and flax, go nearly as far toward the North pole as Sir James Ross or Lieutenant Wilkes the impoverishment of the soil, been devoted to opium culture. The average eral voyages. It is well know that the ice area around the South pole is much greater in extent than that whi h sur rounds the North pole, a fact that is acsouthern hen isphere is so largely made up of water areas that its average tem-perature is considerably cooler than the northern half of the globe, where immense tracts of land radiate and perpetuate the heat received from the sun. While it is highly improbable that the Italian expedition will succeed in reaching the South pole, it is fair to presume that it will be able to solve a number of unsettled geographical problems, and it may also be of service to the commercial world by demonstrating the exist-ence of vast guano deposits and profit-able seal fisheries which may be easily reached by well equipped merchant ves

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. W. H. Hills, of Plaistow, N. H.

Seed Potates.

Mr. W. H. Hills, of Plaistow, N. H., makes the statement, based on "careful experiment," that "seed potatoes every way perfect, selected from hills giving the largest yield, will produce about double the quantity of a like size and form that can be obtained from average stock as selected for market." average stock as selected for market." His further remarks on the subject we condense from The Mirror and Farmer: "For some years past I have selected my seed potatoes in the field at time of digging, and with the best results. Every farmer has observed that certain hills, or sets, will yield double the quantity of more perfectly formed tubers than the average. Just why may be an unsolved conundrum, but the fact is a matter of common observation. Believing that, as a law of vegetable growth, like produces like, I have frequently suggested to those engaged extensively in growing potatoes that they select their seed in accordance with my own practice. This is ance with my own practice. This is just what most farmers do in case of the corn crop. The earliest and best ears, from stalks producing two or more good cars, are selected in the field and 'traced up' for seed. But with the potato no such care is exercised. In many cases second-sized tubers, un-In many cases second-sized tubers, unsuitable for the market or the trable, are reserved especially for planting. If quantity only is desired, as large a crop may be grown from medium or second-sized tubers as from the best, but the product will be otherwise inferior. The man who pays double price for extra selected seed will make no mistake, whether it be of corn, or any other form crop. One reason why so much farm crop. One reason why so much poor seed is put upon the market is that so few purchasers are found for a super-ior article. The farmer who should purchase and plant a peck of corn shelled from 'nubbins,' simply to save fifty cents difference in price between that and carefully selected seeds, would be thought well-nigh insane. Yet this is just what many are doing every year with the potato. No wonder that new varieties soon run out."

Soot for the Garden. Those who have soot, either of wood or bituminous coal, should carefully save it for use in the garden. It is valu able for the ammonia it contains, and also for its power of reabsorbing ammonia. It is simply charcoal (carbon) in an extremely divided state, but from the creosote it contains is useful in destroying insects, and is at the same time valuable as a fertilizer for all garden crops. It must not be mixed with lime else its ammonia would be dissipated but if the soil is dry and hungry a little salt may be used with it. Soot steeped n water and allowed to stand and settle for a day or two is also a most excellent fertilizer for house plants, possessing precisely the same qualities that the parings of horses's hoofs do. For lowers out of doors it is especially valuable, since it may be easily applied and tends to increase the vividness of the bloom, and mixed with salt it is a most excellent fertilizer for asparagus, onions, cabbage, etc., in connection with com-post, in the proportion of one quart of salt to six quarts of soot. For two bushels of compost this quantity makes a heavy dressing for each square rod, to soil.—Prairie Farmer.

Iron for Fruit Trees. The scales which fly off from iron beng worked at forges, iron trimmings, ilings, or other ferruginous material, if worked into the soil about fruit trees, or the more minute particles spread thinly on the lawn, mixed with the earth of flower beds or in nots, are most valuable. They are especially valuable to the peach and pear, and, in fact, supply necessary ingredients to the soil. For colored flowers they heighten the bloom and increase the brilliancy of white or nearly white flowers of all the rose family.—American Machinist.

POTATO OMELET.-Take five ounces of potatoes mashed, pepper, salt and a little nutmeg; mix it with five eggs previously well beaten separately. queeze in a little lemon ju'ce, and fry nicely.

HAVANA BUTTER.-One and a half eupfuls white sugar, whites of three eggs, yolk of one; grated rind and juice of a lemon and a half, or two small ones. Cook over a slow fire twenty minutes, stirring all the while. Very nice for tarts or to be eaten as preserves.

SOUR BRATEN, OR A SOUR POT-ROAST. -Several days before the cooking of the meat is to be done take a nice piece of beef from the round, rub well with salt and pepper and lay it in a vessel, covering with vinegar spiced according to or a clove of garlic. After lying thus three or four days, take it out and drain it in a colander while you heat a large tablespoonful of dripping in a pot. Now lay the meat in the lat and let it brown on all sides; dredge well with flour. An old crust of bread is an improvement to the sauce. Add a very the side of the fire, where it will only simmer, for at least an hour, or for each inch in height a half hour. Of course as the water boils away more is to be added, so that at the end there will be enough in the pot for sauce.

ONE EGG TEA CAKE .- One egg, for r tablespoons of white sugar, one table-spoon of butter, one gill of milk, on teaspoon of yeast powder, enough flou culty that has hitherto been experi-enced in gaining high southern lati-with lemon and bake in patty pans.

"The Emperor's Tree."

When Chuntche, the founder of the present Tsing dynasty, ascended the throne of China, he planted a tree in the courtyard of the temple called Tanchesu, which is situated in the hills a short distance west of Pekin. It is believed that the ruling family will remain in power so long as this tree exists. At present it shows no signs of decay, and has apparently a long life before it; but there is still a more extraordinary superstition attached to it. Saplings sprout our periodically from the root, and with the death of ea h prince one withers away, while a fresh one appears in honor of the new emperor. Each sapling bears the same relation to the individual prince that the tree does to the dynasty; and not unnaturally the emperor for the time being watches with considerable anxiety the growth of his particular sapling. The tree is named 'The Emperor's Tree," and it may be worthy of noting that the sapling of the present emperor is said to be extremely vigorous and flourishing.

At a late meeting of the Laverpoor mainly upon the practicability of using the tremendous power of the tides in place of that of steam produced by the burning of coal. The general epinion seems to be that the tides will eru long be utilized

NO. 11.

Ends in the great gray sea; The acorn, forever and ever,

Strives upward to the tree. The rainbow, the sky adorning, Shines promise through the storm;

The glimmer of coming morning Through midnight gloom will form By time all knots are riven, Complex although they be,

And peace will at last be given, Dear, both to you and to me. Then though the path may be dreary,

Look onward to the goal; Though the heart and the head

Let faith inspire the soul. Seek the right though the wrong be to Speak truth at any cost; Vain is all weak exempting

When once the gem is lost Let strong hand and keen eye be ready. For plain and ambushed toes; Thought earnest, and fancy steady

Bear best unto the close. The heavy clouds may be raining But with evening comes the light: Through the dark are low winds complaining

Yet the sunrise gilds the height; and love has his hidden treasure For the patient and the pure;

And time gives his fullest measure To the workers who endure; and the word that no law has shaken Has the future pledge supplied;

For we know that when we "awaken" We shall be "satisfie !," -Tinley's Magazine.

ITEMS OF INTEREST. What the carpets are saying-"Shake." General Hancock is fifty-six years old

nd weighs 287 pounds. If a ship arrives in port a second late they dock it.— Fonkers Statesman. A Defiance (Ohio) farmer's mare gave birth to a colt with five horns.

About 1,500 persons are employed in the manufacture of silks in this coun-

When a man is rolling in wealth hi fortune is appropriately expressed in cound numbers. The clip of wool for 1879 was the largest ever shown in the United States, amounting to 233,560,000 pounds.

How it must make a donkey laugh to see what an insignificant little ear a whale can boast.—Boston Transcript.

About 336,300,000 gallons of beer were manufactured in the United States in 1879, and 1,245,500,000 gallons in Great Britain. Household decoration makes great progress in tenement quarters. We note that old hats have taken the place of

cast-off clothing in broken window panes.—Puck. A benevolent Detroit dentist anounced that on a certain day he would pull teeth free for poor persons and provide laughing gas. He used 700 gal-

ions of gas and extracted 271 teeth. A reformed orthography was introduced into all the Prussian schools on April 1. All new school-books will hereafter be printed with the reforme spelling, and no educational works with he old spelling will be used in schools after the lapse of a certain interval. The governments of Austria, Bavaria and Wurtemberg have also adopted the

new spelling. The United States consul at the Fiji slands says that on the largest of the group there are two splendid rivers, on the banks of which are more than fifteen hundred acres planted with sugar canes. The dried meat of the cocoanut -copra-is the chief article of export. It is sent to England and Germany; and there are more peanuts raised there than can find a market.

Crucifix, the winner of the Oaks for Lord George Bentwick, did more in less time than any horse that ever had appeared on the English turf up to his time. He ran twelve times within as many months without ever having been beaten, and won ten thousand two hun-dred and eighty-seven pounds in public stakes. The triumph of Crucifix were all achieved between July 9, 1839 and June 5, 1840, considerably less than

twelve months. The tree-felling electric battery is an extension of a well-known and very use-ful surgical instrument for removing warts, etc. A small platinum wire is drawn tightly around a tree and con-nected with a battery, by which the wire is heated white hot. The wire is kept taunt as it burns into the wood until it burns through, leaving the tree standing, but needing only a little force to bring it down.

Some Facts Not Generally Known.

A barr l of petroleum will generate sufficient heat to reduce a ton of iron fron the ore, and it requires a ton and half of coal to do as much One pound of beans is said to be equal

to four pounds of rice in its nutrient properties, and superior in this respect o on equal amount of wheat. Careful measurements of 300 boys showed that in a very few of them were the legs of equal length, the difference

being as a rule a small fraction of an ch. The Scientific American asserts that telegraph wires attached to a house, or passing over one, do not have the ten-

dency to attract the lightning to the house. A method of preserving cooked meats, patented in Australia, consists in pack-ing it in wooden boxes, which are dipped in hot stearine and then allowed

to cool with a coating of the wax. M. Decasine has observed that the use of tobacco by children causes them to have palpitation and irregular action of the heart. Also that it predisposes them to laziness and the use of alco-

holies. In parts of Italy an insidious disease called "hellsga" is proving fatal to large numbers of the population, its cause being attributed to the eating of deteriorated maze and the unhealthful state of the hovels in which the coun-

try people live.