

The Elk County Advocate.

HENRY A. PARSONS, Jr., Editor and Publisher.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Two Dollars per Annum.

VOL. XI.

RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

NO. 29.

Songs of Birds.

The skylark's song: "Arise, arise!
Oh, free glad wings, awake the air;
Oh, above, above, the light is there;
Pass the faint clouds and know the skies.
Oh, blossom! oh, deep, endless height!
Oh, untroubled sun!
Oh, ecstasy of upward flight!
Moment! I mount! Oh, skies! oh, sun!"

The sparrow's song: "Let us to soar;
Skies blacken under night or rain;
Wild wings are weary all in vain.
Lo, the fair earth, the fruitful store!
And the dear snuggles travel down,
And warm our caves,
And bring gay summer to the town,
Oh, sun! oh, bloom! oh, safe warm caves!"

The linnet's song: "Oh, joy of spring!
Oh, blithe surprise of life! And flowers
Wake in the birthday April hours,
And wonder, and awe, and being
New promise of new joy to bring.
Oh, hope! oh, Now!
Oh, blossom breaking on the tree!
I live! Oh, day! oh, happy Now!"

The night-owl's song: "The flowers go down,
Faint flowers that die for heat or cold,
That die ere even spring turns old,
And with few hours the day is sped;
The calm gray shadows chase the noon,
Night comes, and dusk,
And stillness, and the patient moon,
Oh, stillness! and oh, long, cold dusk!"

The thrush's song: "Oh, wedded will!
Oh, love's delight! Oh, mine, I hers;
And every little wind that stirs,
And every little brook that trills,
Makes music, and I answer it
With 'Love, love, love.'
Oh, happy hour where we sit!
I love! I love! Oh, song! oh, love!"

The raven's song: "Waste no vain breath
On dead-born joys that fade from earth,
Nor talk of blossoming or of birth,
For all things are a part of death,
Save love, that scarce waits death to die.
Spring has its graves;
Our youth-trees see the green leaves lie;
Oh, churchyard yews! oh, smooth new graves!"

The song of the sweet nightingale,
That has all hearts in here, and knows
The secret of all joys and woes,
And till the listening stars grow pale,
And fade into the daybreak gleam,
Her mingled voice
Melts grief and gladness in a dream.
She doth not sorrow nor rejoice.

She sings: "Heart, rest thee and be free,
Pour thyself on the unheeding wind;
Leave the dear pain of life behind;
Loozed heart, forget thou art, and be,
Oh, pain! oh, joy of life! oh, love!
My heart is these,
Oh, woe of the moon! oh, stars above!
Dead, waned, still with me; I am these."
—Agnes Webster.

DELIA'S REWARD.

"It was a scandal," the neighbors said, "that Miss Delia should be obliged to take boarders, after all she'd been through; and heaven knows boarders did not help a body to work out her salvation. And so much money in the family, too, taking it by small and large. Wasn't her Uncle Eben, over at Dover, well-to-do, and not a chick of his own to care for, except the boy he had adopted, who was no credit to him? It was odd, now, that a man with poor relations should take to a stranger when his own flesh and blood was needy; but sometimes it does seem as if folks had more feeling for others than for their own kin and kin. Then there were cousins in the city, forehanded and fashionable, who were never worth a row of pins to Delia, and there was her great-uncle John's widow a-larking on the continent, a-gaming at Baden-Baden, and trying the waters of every mineral spring in the three kingdoms, for no disease under the sun but old age. She'd been known to say that 'her folks were too rich already, and probably she would need some hospital with her property.' Plainly, wealthy relatives were of no value to Miss Delia. To be sure, she had never seen her great-aunt-niece since she was a child, when her Uncle John had brought her into their simple life for a month's visit with her French maid and dresses, her jewels and fallals, which won the heart of her namsake. Since then Uncle John's widow has become sort of a gilded creation, always young and beautiful; for, though Delia had received little gifts from time to time across the seas for the last fifteen years, she had neither heard nor seen anything of the being who had inspired her youthful imagination, and was quite uncertain if such a person as Mrs. John Rogerson was in the land of the living. Dead or alive, she seemed to have made no material difference to Delia's humdrum life. After having nursed her father through a long sickness, Delia found that he had left a heavy mortgage on the homestead, and her mother and herself on the high road to the poor-house, unless they should bestir themselves. As her mother was already bedridden, the stirring naturally fell upon Delia, and she advertised for summer boarders:

"Good board in the country, by the river-side, at seven dollars a week. Large chambers, broad piazzas, fine views, berries, and new milk. One mile from the city."

"Address Delia Rogerson, 'Croftsbrough, Maine.'"

"Cheap enough!" commented an elderly lady, who happened upon it. "Delia Rogerson—an old maid, I suppose, obliged to look out for herself. I've a good mind to try her broad piazzas and new milk. If I don't like it, there'll be no harm done."

And so Delia's first boarder arrived—an old lady with false front hair, brows wrinkled skin, faded eyes, a black tpeaca gown, and a hair trunk. Delia made her as welcome as if she had been a duchess; lighted a wood fire in Mrs. Clement's room, as the night was damp, and brought out her daintiest cup and saucer, with the fadeless old roses wreathing them.

"Wonderful kind," reflected Mrs. Clement, as she combed out her wisps of gray hair and confided the false front

to a box. "Wonderful kindness for seven dollars a week! She's new to the trade. She'll learn better. Human nature doesn't change with latitudes. She'll find it doesn't pay to consider the comfort of a poverty-stricken old creature."

But in spite of her worldly wisdom Mrs. Clement was forced to confess that Delia had begun as she meant to hold out, though other boarders came to demand her attention, to multiply her cares. The fret and jar of conflicting temperaments under her roof was a new experience to Delia. When Mrs. Green some complained of the mosquitoes, with an air as if Miss Rogerson were responsible for their creation; of the flies, as if they were new acquaintances; of want of appetite, as though Delia had agreed to supply it, along with berries and new milk; of the weather, as though she had pledged herself there would be no sudden changes to annoy her boarders; of the shabby house and antiquated furniture, "too old for comfort and not old enough for fashion"—then Delia doubted if taking boarders was her mission.

"What makes you keep us, my dear?" asked Mrs. Clement, after a day when everything and everybody had seemed to go wrong. "Why didn't you ever marry? You had a lover, I dare say?"

"Yes; a long, long time ago."
"Tell me about him—it?"
"There isn't much to tell. He asked me to marry him. He was going to Australia. I couldn't leave father and mother, you know (they were both feeble), and he couldn't stay here. That's all."
"And you—"
"Now all men beside are to me like shadows."
"And have you never heard of him since?"
"Yes. He wrote; but where was the use? It could never come to anything. It was better for him to forget me and marry. I was a millstone about his neck. I didn't answer his letter."
"And suppose he should return some day, would you marry him?"
"I dare say," laughed Delia, gently, as if the idea were familiar, "let the neighbors laugh over so wisely. I've thought of it sometimes, sitting alone, when the world was barren and commonplace. One must have recreation of some kind, you know. Everybody requires a little romance, a little poetry, to flavor every-day thinking and doing. I'm afraid you think me a silly old maid, Mrs. Clement."
"No. The heart never grows old. The skin shrivels, the color departs, the eyes fade, the features grow pinched; but the soul is heir of eternal youth—it is as beautiful at fourscore as at sweet and twenty. Time makes amends for the ravages of the body by love of the spirit. You didn't tell me your lover's name. Perhaps you would rather not."
"His name was Stephen Langdon Somers, Captain Seymour, runs a boat in Melbourne, and brings me word how he looks and what he is doing; though I never ask, and Stephen never asks for me, that I can hear."
"Delia's summer boarders were not a success, to be sure. If they took no money out of her pocket, they put none in. She was obliged to eke out her means with mending and darning. Dunmore and embroidering for Mrs. Judge Dorr. One by one her boarders dropped away like the autumn leaves; all but old Mrs. Clement.

"I believe I will stay on," she said. "I'm getting too old to move often. Perhaps you take winter boarders at regular intervals?"
"Do you think my terms high?"
"By no means. But when one's purse is low—"
"Yes, I know. Do stay at your price. I can't spare you." She had grown such a fondness for the old lady that to refuse her at her own terms would have seemed like turning her own mother out of doors; besides, one month more would not signify. But she found it hard to make both ends meet, and often went to bed hungry that her mother and Mrs. Clement might enjoy enough, without there appearing to be "just a pattern."

"It's directed to Delia Rogerson," said her mother; "and there's nobody else of that name, now that your Aunt Delia's dead."
"We are not sure she's dead," objected Delia.

"Horror! Don't you know whether your own aunt is dead or alive?" asked Mrs. Clement, in a shocked tone.

"It isn't our fault. She is rich and lives abroad. I was named for her. I used to look in the glass and try to believe I'd inherit her beauty with the name, though she was only our great-uncle's wife."
"She ought to be doing something for you."
"How can she if she's dead? I don't blame her. Her money is her own, to use according to her pleasure. Uncle John made it himself and gave it to her."
"But if she should come back to you, having run through with it, you'd divide your last crust with her, I'll be bound."
"I suppose I should," replied Delia.

The winter wore away as winters will, and the miracles of spring began in fields and wayside; and Delia's boarders returned with the June roses, and dropped away again with the falling leaves, and still Mrs. Clement stayed on and on. Just now she had been some weeks in arrears with her reduced board. No money had been forthcoming for some time, and she was growing more feeble daily, needed the luxuries of an invalid and the attention of a nurse, both of which Delia bestowed upon her, without taking thought for the morrow.

"I must hear from my man-of-business to-morrow, Delia; I'm knee-deep in debt to you," she began one night.

"Don't mention it!" cried Delia.

"I'd rather never see a cent of it than have you take it to heart. You are welcome to stay and share pot-luck with

us; you are such company for mother and me."
"Thank you, my dear. I've grown as fond of you as if you were my own flesh and blood. There, turn down the light, please. Draw the curtain, please, and put another stick on the fire, please. It grows chilly, doesn't it? You might kiss me just once, if you wouldn't mind. It's a hundred years or so since any one kissed me."
And the next morning, when Delia carried up Mrs. Clement's breakfast, her boarder lay cold and still upon the pillows.

The first shock over, Delia wrote to the lawyer of whom she had heard Mrs. Clement speak as having charge of her affairs, begging him to notify that lady's relatives, if she had any. In reply Mr. Willis wrote:

"The late Mrs. Clement appears to have no next relatives. Some distant cousins, who were an abundance of this world's goods, yet served her shabbily when she tested their generosity, as she has tried yours, are all that remain of her family. In the meantime I enclose you a copy of her last will and testament, to peruse at your leisure."
"What interest does he think I take in Mrs. Clement's will," thought Delia; but read, nevertheless:

"Being of sound mind, this 16th day of June, 18—, I, Delia Rogerson Clement, do hereby leave one hundred dollars to each of my cousins; and I bequeath the residue of my property—viz., thirty thousand dollars invested in the Ingot Mining Company, fifty thousand in the United States bonds, twenty thousand in Fortuna Flannel mills, and my jewels, to the beloved niece of my first husband, John Rogerson, Delia Rogerson, of Croftsbrough, Maine."
"For I was a stranger, and ye took me in, hungry, and ye fed me; sick and ye ministered unto me."
"Goodness alive!" cried the neighbors, when the facts reached their ears. "What a profitable thing it is to take boarders! Of course Steve Langdon will come and marry her, if she were forty old maids. You may stick a pin in there!"

Delia did not open her house to boarders the next season. She found enough to do in looking after her money and spending it, in replying to letters from indigent people, who seemed to increase alarmingly; in receiving old friends, who suddenly found time to remember her existence. And, sure enough, among the rest appeared Steve Langdon, and all the village said, "I told you so."

"It's not my fault that you and I are single yet, Delia," he said.
"And we are too old to think of it now, Steve."
"Nonsense! It's never too late to mend. I'm not rich, Delia, but I've enough for two and to spare."
"I wouldn't be contented not to drive in my carriage and have servants under me now," laughed Delia.

"Indeed! Then perhaps you have a better match in view. Captain Seymour asked me, by the way, if I had come to interfere with Squire Jones' interest."
"Yes. Squire Jones proposed to me last week."
"Now see here, Delia, have I come all the way from Melbourne on a fool's errand? There I was growing used to my misery and loneliness, when the mail brings in a letter in a strange hand, which tells me that my dear love, Delia Rogerson, loves and dreams of me still, is poor and alone, and needs me!—and the letter is signed by her aunt, Mrs. Clement, who ought to know. I packed my household goods and came."
"I'm glad that you did."
"In order that I may congratulate Squire Jones?"
"But I haven't accepted him. In fact I've refused him—because—"
"Because you will marry your old love like the last in the song, Delia?"
"In Croftsbrough people are not tired of telling how a woman made money by taking boarders."

What a Gentleman Is.

"The essential characteristics of a gentleman," says our American essayist, Mr. Mathews, "are not an outward varnish or veneer, but inward qualities, developed in the heart."
The drover was a gentleman at heart, and in speech al-o, of whom this anecdote is told. He was driving cattle to market one day when the snow was deep, save on the highway. The drove compelled a lady to turn out of the road and tread in the deep snow.

"Madam," said the drover, taking off his hat, "if the cattle knew as well as I what they should do, you would not walk in the snow."
Charles Lamb tells a story of Joseph Paice, a London merchant, who revenged womanhood in every form in which it came before him.

"I have seen him," writes the genial essayist, "stand bareheaded, (smile, if you please), to a servant girl while she has been inquiring of him the way to some street, in such a posture of unforced civility as neither to embarrass her in the acceptance, or himself in the offer, of it."
"I have seen him," he continues, "tenderly escort a market-woman whom he had encountered in a shower, exclaiming his umbrella over her poor basket of fruit that it might receive no damage, with as much carefulness as if she had been a countess."
These anecdotes show what genuine politeness is. It is a kindly spirit which expresses itself kindly to all. Of one who possesses it the remark is never made, "He can be a gentleman when he pleases. As Mr. Mathews says—and we wish the boys to memorize the saying—"He who can be a gentleman when he pleases, never pleases to be anything else."

"Here lies the youngest of twenty-nine brothers and three sisters." Such is the inscription on the stone that marks the last resting-place of General Marston G. Clark, of Salem, Washington county, Ind. He was a brave man and had a great deal to do with the victory at Tippecanoe, which made General Harrison famous.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Make the Ground Count.

We have learned one mistake we have made for years past, and that is covering too much ground with too few plants. Vacancies not only make a loss, but are expensive every way—in preparation and cultivation of soil, in extra expenses for manure, and interest and tax on land. We are too apt to be ambitious as to having a great number of acres planted, regardless of the yield, expense, etc. We will guarantee that, as a rule, persons having the least land, get the most fruit from their land in proportion to the number of acres, and make the most money.—*Fruit Recorder.*

A Valuable Table.

The following table will show the number of checks or hills contained in an acre of ground at certain distances:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 foot apart each way, | 43,560 |
| 2 feet apart each way, | 10,890 |
| 3 feet apart each way, | 4,845 |
| 4 feet apart each way, | 2,722 |
| 5 feet apart each way, | 1,764 |
| 6 feet apart each way, | 1,210 |
| 9 feet apart each way, | 597 |
| 10 feet apart each way, | 435 |
| 12 feet apart each way, | 302 |
| 15 feet apart each way, | 193 |
| 20 feet apart each way, | 108 |
| 25 feet apart each way, | 74 |
| 30 feet apart each way, | 49 |
| 40 feet apart each way, | 27 |

Cuttings.

M. Loisean recommends that the usual method of striking cuttings should be altered. When, he observes, a cutting is put in perpendicularly, the sap, the natural tendency of which is to rise, is expended in pushing forward a new bud instead of forming a root. But if it is laid horizontally, or even with its lower end higher than the upper, that is, in a curve, the sap prefers to move toward the higher end, or at all events is evenly distributed between the two extremities. This causes the callus to form so rapidly that if the cuttings are put into a warm place eight or ten days are enough to secure its formation or even that of the roots. Autumn cuttings taken in the sap prefers to move toward the higher end, or at all events is evenly distributed between the two extremities. This causes the callus to form so rapidly that if the cuttings are put into a warm place eight or ten days are enough to secure its formation or even that of the roots. 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