

The Family Circle.

CHRIST ALL IN ALL.
'As we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the Heavenly.'
O mean may seem this house of clay,
Yet 'twas the Lord's abode;
Our feet may mourn their thorny way,
Yet here Emmanuel trod.

HOW A MAN MADE HIS FORTUNE BY A PIN.

'Many people have inherited a great name from their parents and friends; why cannot I make a great reputation by my own industry and perseverance?'
These words were spoken by a young man of respectable appearance, yet really in want, as he walked, one autumn morning, in the 1787, up Antin street, in Paris, and approached the stately house of a great banker.

at had collected near the steps. It was a pin, yet he took it up and fastened it in his coat. This little act, which seemed insignificant to the bystanders, happened to the young man's advantage. Mr. Perregaux, who was passing by, saw the young man pick something up, and, without knowing what it was, when he saw the young man in the left breast of his up, and, biker though it was a pin. Men of great knowledge of human nature, Perregaux understood the meaning of the seemingly insignificant things, and how small actions go toward the interpretation of character. So he said to himself: 'The man who will not refuse to pick up a pin, must certainly have some habits that will be of great use if he ever has an opportunity to employ them.'

in the wilderness, do not say 'no' easily, but answer him as Jesus did—'Get thee behind me, Satan.' That is a 'no' he can understand.
THE DEVIL'S CHURCH.
If you have ever been at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, you, of course, have visited that grand old Cathedral, which contains the mortal remains, (if any are remaining,) of that magnificent character, Charlemagne. They show you some other curious relics, such as the robes of the Virgin, the blood of the infant Jesus, the cloth on which John the Baptist was beheaded, and many other equally authentic and edifying sacred objects. This church was dedicated in 804, and to do the thing right, two bishops who had been dead and buried for some years, came forth from their sepulchres in order to make the 365 Archbishops and Bishops present, correspond with the days of the year. I will not vouch for the truth of this story. I wish to tell another tale, which you will hear there, if you have patience to listen, and a little money to give the pious old priest, who shows the curiosities.

to be consecrated to-day? Who will be the first to enter? Not I; nor I; neither I.' The crowd streamed to the place. The Senators and Clergy were at the door. All of a sudden, the wolf was brought forward in a cage, and upon a given signal the door of the cage and the gates of the church were opened at the same time. The frightened wolf saw the church empty and rushed in. Urian was waiting, his jaws wide open, and his eyes voluptuously closed. He uttered an alarming yell, and flew with the roar of a tempest upon the high arches of the church. Mad with rage, he then rushed out, and as he passed the great brazen gate, he gave it such a tremendous kick, that it split from top to bottom, and they show you this crack at the present day.
For this reason, the bronze statue of the wolf was placed near this door, to commemorate the trick that was played upon Urian in swallowing a wolf instead of a human soul!
I have told you the tale as it was told me, and you may believe it or not, as you like.—PATAPSCO, in Lutheran Observer.

wheat just ripening have been destroyed by floods, and other crops suffered from the same cause. Other sections of the State were visited by destructive rains at the same time, and much injury resulted to wheat, corn, and other crops. With a successful harvesting of the spring wheat it may safely be declared, in summing up the local reports, that a larger number of bushels of wheat, by many thousands, will be grown than in any previous season.
COTTON.—Returns from the cotton districts indicate everywhere a reduction of the acreage in that crop with the exception of Texas, which shows an increase of 33 per cent. over last year, and Alabama, where there appears to be no material change in the figures. The falling off in Mississippi appears to be 18 per cent., 24 in Louisiana, 12 in Georgia, 13 in Arkansas, 18 in South Carolina, 20 in Tennessee, and 32 in North Carolina. The average reduction in acreage is about 10 per cent. With this diminished breadth there is cleaner and better culture and a more general use of fertilizers, so that the yield may be quite equal to last year, the season being equally favorable, with a like experience as to insects and other causes of injury. It is yet too early to predict the result, but the present status of the crop is fairly shown in this statement.
One county in Arkansas (Desha) reports less than a third of the acreage of last year, while the area in corn is three times as large. Such indications are hopeful. The correspondent, as might be expected, declares that the crops are all in splendid condition, and if not injured by a drought the finest yield for many years will be the result. A want of rain has been apparent in the Gulf States and a severe drought has afflicted West Tennessee, but few complaints of its effects upon cotton are made. So far the plant enjoys a very general exemption from casualties and injuries.
Rye, oats, barley promise abundant crops; no serious drawbacks are reported, and few complaints of bad condition are received.
Potatoes, so exceptionally unproductive last year, are in unusually fine condition, and the average is increased in every State except Rhode Island—the natural result of extremely high prices of last year's crop.
Fruit is variable; apples and peaches less promising than usual. Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia, make a worse record than other States as to apples. Peaches will be less abundant than apples; New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware promising but half a crop, and Illinois and Michigan showing a considerable reduction. A fair promise of grapes is indicated.
Tobacco covers as large an area as usual in Virginia, Kentucky, and Connecticut; somewhat less in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Its condition is good in Kentucky and Michigan; elsewhere a little below an average.
Sorghum is generally doing well in the West; not so well as usual in the middle belt of Southern States.

Rural Economy.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN JULY.

The following is an abstract from 'Condition of the Crops' in the official, Monthly Report of Agriculture for July:
CORN.—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop of the present year, is the great increase of its acreage in the South, the difference in number of acres being more than two millions and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the Eastern seaboard States, resulting from the unpropitious character of the recent cold, wet, and backward spring, which sadly interfered with planting. A careful estimate of acreage shows a decrease of 49,609 acres in eight States, and an increase of 3,108,215 acres in the remaining States, as follows:

Table with columns: State, Acres, Change. Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas.

These figures show an increase of over 3,000,000 of acres in corn, making about 36,000,000 in the United States, an advance of nine per cent. The percentage of Louisiana reaches 65, that of Arkansas 47, that of Kansas 30, Mississippi 25, Missouri 22, Texas 18, Minnesota 17, Iowa 15, Illinois and Ohio 8, Indiana 4.

The drought in the South has retarded somewhat the growth of corn, but its condition in that section is generally good. In the West the average is high, with the exception of Ohio and Indiana, where the weather has been somewhat unpropitious, and worms destructive. In the East, on the last of June, the growth was small, but the hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crop into splendid condition.

WHEAT.—The condition of wheat, as shown in the July returns, is above the average for last year in all the States except Vermont, Connecticut, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Nebraska. The season has been peculiarly favorable to the growth and ripening of this great bread crop in all except the Southern States.

The favorable reports are so numerous, in the Western States especially, that it is unnecessary to give them in detail. The general tenor of reports is that 'winter wheat bids fair to be the largest crop we have had for many years; the yield will be immense; the prospect was never better for a large crop; the weather has been remarkably seasonable; the universal opinion is that the crop will be the largest ever grown in the country; crops all over the country were never in a more flourishing condition.' Our Lafayette, Wisconsin, correspondent says he has never seen, in a residence of 40 years, a finer prospect for wheat, as well all other crops, and that the same might be said of several adjoining counties. In Highland county, Ohio, the acreage of winter wheat is estimated at three times that of last year, and in Monroe county, Missouri, the acreage of wheat is thought to be three-fold of that of 1867. In Kalamazoo county, Michigan, an unusual yield is reported, the best fields being estimated at 40 bushels per acre; and in Bourbon county, Kansas, it is claimed that many farmers will show a similar yield.

Exceptions to this showing are frequent in the South, where rust was more or less prevalent. Some loss from this cause resulted in Maryland and in the similar latitudes in the West. In a few localities loss from lodging is reported. Unusual exemption from winter killing is manifest, reports of damage from freezing coming only from Northern Vermont, some portions of the Ohio valley, and a still more Southern belt. Very few accounts of destruction by the midge are received. In Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, this insect is charged with taking one-third of the crop. In Clinton, Indiana, some loss is also sustained from insects. In Queen Anne county, Maryland, the extreme heat shriveled the grain in ripening, leaving it light and poor.

In the Miami valley thousands of acres of

SAYING 'NO' EASY.

'How it is you never got with bad body, or get into bad scrapes?' asked one little fellow of his playmate.
'Oh,' said the other, 'that's 'cause I don't say 'no' easy.'
We thank that boy for his secret. It is worth a great deal more than a bag of money. We have no doubt saying 'no' easy has ruined many a child, and man, and woman too—saying 'no' as if you did not quite mean it.
When a bad boy or girl tries to coax you to do doubtful things, say 'no' as if you meant 'no' and nothing but 'no.'
When sin whispers an excuse for doing wrong, say 'no,' and no mistake. When Satan asks you to serve him, and makes as great promises as he did to the Lord Jesus