

Popular Cossack Song.

A hop-ping in the garden cress
Along the earth as low as leeks...

Why tremble thou, green blooming vine,
Not upward toward the sky?

How can the hop-ping alone twine,
Supportless and alone?

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME XV.

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In the Mining Town.

"This last time, darling," he gently said,
As he kissed her lips, his cherries red...

And she watched him with a troubled sigh.

So into the basket, that wayward and wrong,
Over the railing above, he leaped...

High up in the tower, rang a morning knell.

For the true heart beat "neath earth and stone,
Far in the heart of the mine—alone...

And she turned the brown of her hair to snow.

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A Curious Disposition.

Three ladies were seated in Agatha's parlor;
Miss Fortescue, large, dark and of uncertain age...

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Then the girl rose and threw herself upon the sofa.

"Oh, Nannie, I don't know! I can't tell!"
More silence. Then Miss Nannie asked if she had told the boys...

"I told George at noon," replied Agatha.

"I told George at noon," replied Agatha,
in a voice heavy with tears. "Lewis was not here. I wish you would tell him..."

"And what did you say?"

"I only said, 'I congratulate Peter.' Miss Nannie leaned back in the chair and meditated, bringing Peter up for a mental review...

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She sprang up in a rage: "Lewis, you have said quite enough. Never speak to me again. I forgive you!"

Then she sought her own chamber and threw herself upon the bed.
Nannie came to her after awhile and said: "Why are you feeling so poor darling? Why are you feeling so poor?"

"I told George at noon," replied Agatha.

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in a voice heavy with tears. "Lewis was not here. I wish you would tell him..."

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And one lip dislocated. So said the best of surgeons. She would henceforth require a truss.

"Thank God she is not poor!" cried Nannie. As for the boys, George and Lewis were completely crushed, and Lewis paced the floor to and fro, crying for his "poor, poor sister!"

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FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The rapidly-decreasing number of sheep in the United Kingdom leads the English press to a discussion of its causes and the remedies needed. In 1874 there were nearly 35,000,000 head of sheep. In 1877 the number had fallen to 32,000,000, and since then the decrease has gone on steadily...

CONQUERED BY A BABY.

A Pretty Little Romance of a Nursery. Once upon a time, and not very long ago, at that, a young man of Atlanta fell in love with a girl who was as happy as a young day, and, as also happens, the very first day in love with the young man. Somehow or other the parents of the girl, however, were not of the opinion of these two hearts that beat as one, and they continued to frown until the young people, thrown upon their own resources, eloped, and the parental wrath led to, instead of becoming a smile and a benediction in the presence of the inevitable, followed them, and depended into bitter disapproval. The father and mother set great store by their daughter and they were overwhelmed with grief when they discovered that she had eloped. They did not seek her out for the purpose of bestowing their forgiveness...

THE TRUE ROMANCE OF POCAHONTAS.

From her first meeting with Smith she became devotedly attached to the English, and rendered the settlers many services. She often secured supplies for them, and indeed, at one time, she had been so kind as to give them some of her own corn. She was, after the manner of little girls among her people, who were not clothed and adorned in modesty, but they were twelve or thirteen years of age, at which time they put on a dress of skin, and were very careful not to be seen without it. The agile little barbarian would persuade the English lads to make wheels of themselves by turning upon their hands and feet, and they would follow them, wheeling as they did, all through the forest.

Tiger Killing in Java.

The following is a translation of an extraordinary report published in the Java Boek, the chief paper of Batavia: "Yesterday, says the Malabar, a newspaper at Djordjakra, there took place the most astounding clearance among the tigers belonging to the highest, the sultan, in order to make room for a fresh supply when the new year will be held. At about 10 A. M. the sultan, the resident military commander, and a number of other spectators approached the grand stand constructed for the purpose. Thousands of Javanese looked to the spot to see the combats. Soon a light set down a royal tiger and a buffalo together in a pen commenced. The tiger was several times tossed into the air and then gored to death by the buffalo, which had been made as furious as possible by pepper water scouring nettles and red-hot iron bars. Afterward lasted fully two hours. Afterward stood the rampolou or tiger cage, in which a tiger and a man were placed. The tiger was armed with stout spears fifteen to eighteen feet long, drawn up in rows one behind the other, forming a sort of an extraordinary large square. The two foremost rows lay kneeling. The two hindmost stood erect. In the center of this open space were thirteen straw-roofed wooden pens, in each of which was a tiger. At a given signal a musical instrument called the gong began playing a martial air, and the tiger kept then step out of the ranks and approach the cage. Two of them bear each a burning torch, and with their spears strike the tiger, frightened by the shower of sparks, is not allowed to withdraw to the space, but knows not whether to turn. In such cases the tiger is struck either by a desperate spring to get away over the human wall which separates the tiger from the spectators, or by a desperate spring to creep underneath. But it falls pierced by the many spears which are struck it. It utters a wailing cry, which is drowned by the applause of the multitude. In silent agony it strikes around furiously with its mighty paws. The shafts of the spears of iron from the glass of his own shooting off this kind of life of an unfortunate within the reach of its claws. It is afterward killed in its den. In the same way thirteen times successively with as many tigers, the festivity closing at 2 P. M. Only a few accidents occurred. One soldier, who was engaged in the clearing, was severely wounded in the leg. A native received a bite when one of the tigers, who had been severely wounded, was killed outside among the spectators. An affecting scene presented was that of a large tiger struggling with a cub while she was being slain."

THE VIRTUES OF COFFEE.

The action of coffee is directed chiefly to the nervous system. It produces a warming, cordial impression on the stomach, quickly followed by a mental, agreeable and nervous excitement, which extends itself to the cerebral functions, giving rise to increased vigor of imagination and intellect. It is a powerful stimulant of the system, and is characterized by its tonic and invigorating properties, and is one of the most desirable articles for sustaining the system in certain prostrating diseases, such as cholera, with its nutrition to be derived from the use of soups, coffee has decidedly the advantage, and is to be preferred in many cases to the use of stimulants. Coffee is very great. In intermittent fever it has been used by eminent physicians with the happiest effects in such cases. It is better in many cases than the sulphate of quinine. In that low state of intermittence as found on the banks of the Mississippi, and other malarial districts, accompanied with enlarged spleen and torpid liver, when judiciously administered it is one of the surest remedies.

THE DISCOVERY OF PORELAIN.

Kaolin, a hydrated silicate of alumina, is absolutely refractory and opaque; it constitutes the resistant part of porcelain. Feldspars are silicates of alumina and potassa, feldspar is a silicate of alumina and potassa, and is a beautiful transparent glass. If now we mix a quantity of feldspar with kaolin, and heat the mixture to a very high temperature, the feldspar will melt and communicate to the opaque clay a clearer greater or less transparency, in the quantity of the present, and to the superficial part of that beautiful glaze with which all are familiar. A part of the action in the production of a new crystalline silicate formed by a combination of all the substances present. The discovery of porcelain is ascribed to a Chinese high antiquity. The Chinese have certainly made it regularly for at least a thousand years; many authors fix the discovery at fifteen hundred or eighteen hundred years ago, but no evidence exists to justify our going back further than a thousand years. The first pieces of porcelain were probably brought by the Venetians at the end of the thirteenth century. Charles VIII. king of France, received a present of Chinese porcelain about the middle of the fifteenth century, but it was not till the sixteenth century that the importation of these Oriental products by Portuguese and Dutch merchants assumed a real importance.

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