You need not fear, sweet bird, Free range these hills ! I would not do you harm,

I would not do you had.

I love your trills.

Tho summer's here, cold days will come,

The snow will wrap the fen;

And then I'll miss your song, sweet bird,

I'll miss. then?

Your song sounds sad, sweet bird. You sang so gaily once, Yet sing, sing on!

The mem'ries that your song awake, Tho' full of bitter pain, I would not miss for aught besides-Then sing again!

Beneath you grassy mound
My love doth lie;
The breeze blows softly il ere, And seen s to sigh, As if it moorned the one beneath, For scarce bath earth seen one so pure, So kind, so true!

The Distance of the Stars.

As we behold the heavens on a clear, moonlight night, glowing with stars, it is natural to infer that the brightest of the shining orbs are nearer to us than their fainter companions. Until recently, however, the distance of the stars was a matter of conjecture. No change could be detected in the direction of a star when viewed from opposite points of the earth's orbit, a distance of one hundred and eighty-six million miles; no shadow of a parallax, as the change in direction is called, could

Astronomers did not cease to work upon the problem, though during the last century and the first part of the present they reached no reliable result. At length a discovery was made that proved to be an entering wedge.

Several stars were found to be moving forward in a straight line at a rapid rate; to have a large proper motion, as it is called. It was inferred that these stars must be nearest to the earth.

A star of the sixth magnitude in the Swan, sixty-one Cygni, was found to have a proper motion of six seconds in a year. Bessel, therefore, selected it as a subject for investigation and in 1838 succeeded in measuring its parallex, which is about a half-second of an arc

This, translated into figures, means that sixty-one Cygni is four hundred thousand times as far away as the earth is from the sun. Figures fail to give an idea of a distance so immense, and therefore, years are used. It takes light about seven years to reach us from sixty-one Cygni, our nearest neighbor, and we say it is seven years distant.

Alpha Centauri, a bright star in a Southern constellation, is nearly at the same distance. There are about a dozen

measurement. is variously estimated from fourteen to to ripen with the lower ones, giving the handle with this mixture; heat the twenty-three years; Arcturus is forty even quality and merit to the crop. tang of the knife or fork, thrust in, and

All other visible stars are farther away approximately measured, while the stars | tention of this kind will show great revealed in great telescopes are seperated from us by vast intervals of space, which light requires thousands of years to traverse.

If they were blotted from the sky they the firmament, were this day annihilat- maturing below, but if the plant has ed, he would beam just as brightly for been topped in time all will ripen twenty years to come.

If we were transported to his beaming disc, and endowed with visual powers to pierce the intervening depths of space, we should behold scenes and events on the earth that were passing twenty years ago, for the light that reached us would be twenty years old .-Youth's Companion.

The English Sparrow.

In all the long list of papers we pick up, scarce one hasa word to say for this little feathered immigrant. The Reading Times is quite alone in befriending the little stranger.

We have given considerable attention to it and feel strongly inclined to range ourselves on the Times list.

The weight of the evidence against the sparrow may be summarized thus: 1st. It drives out the home birds. 2d. It destroys vast quantities of fruit

3d. It does not destroy the worm. 4th. It is filthy and generally objec-

tionable. So far as our observation goes, the first is not true this locality, whatever it be may elsewhere. We have now as many of the native birds as we have ever had, and sparrows are thick around us. On cross questioning we should have to admit that when the sparrows come the

The blue bird, the robin, the blackbird, catbird, etc., whilst not commingling with the sparrows, are nevertheless on friendly terms. The pewee, and the native sparrow or chippee, as it is called, are as friendly as can be, or as birds usually are.

The second point here is daily disproved. We have had a good deal of fruit, cherries, currants, strawberries, raspberries and a patch of wheat all within eighty feet of plenty of sparrows, and we can affirm very positively they

have not touched either. The third point is with us the other way. The sparrows devour a great many worms on our Linden and other trees. On cross examination here we should have to admit they spend a great deal of the time in the public roads, say one hundred feet off, apparently gathering food from road droppings. On the fourth point our testimony is for the other side; they are filthy, and when they can harborat or on the house are a nuisance.

At some expense, however, we have now expelled them from our house itself, and henceforth take our place, a disciple of the Reading Times - the friend and apologist of the sparrow .--Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.

Topping Tobacco.

The good judgment of the grower must be carefully exercised as to time and manner of topping, as he alone can decide when his crop is ready, and mistakes will be found expensive. One portion of a field may be ready to top and the remainer may come in a week later; this is what is planned for in planting, so that all will not ripen at once. The plant itself will show you when to top. Top when it is in the bud, not waiting for the blossom to appear, for strength and nourishment that should aid in maturing the upper leaves of the plant will be spent in the blossom. By judicious topping the grower holds for the top leaves all nourishing power of the roots, thus driving to maturity the more backward portion of the plant, giving even quality

to upper and lower leaves. How to top is to be determined by the probability for maturing, which depends upon the condition of the plant, fertility of the soil and the season. The temptation to top high comes from the hope of gaining weight, but this is where the greater number of mistakes are made. If the season has been such that topping could be done early, then more leaves will mature than if the season were backward. Again, from the equality of soil, one field may properly mature sixteen or eighteen leaves to the stalk, while in another field eight or ten leaves may exhaust the soil. Low topping proand ripening earily escapes the frost.

in the same way, but the farther off | seed buds show, and that as many leaves | twice a day. they are the more uncertain is the should be left on the stalk as the grower thinks from the quality of soil and con-The brilliant Vega, or Alpha Lyra, dition of the plant will mature. Proper Two quite simple ones are here given. is seventeen years distant, the bright topping throws the strength of the plant Mix powdered rosin with a small quan-Capella is ten years, the glowing Sirius to the leaves, developing the top leaves tity of powdered chalk or whiting; fill After topping, he says, look out for suckers, pluck them off at first sight, to Or, use powaered rosin and brick-dust, than those whose distances have been give all benefit to the top leaves. Atresults immediately after the crop is hung in the shed. He thinks the quality of all leaf is improved after topping in proportion to nourishment given. Therefore, no strength must be wasted would continue to shine for thousands in buds or suckers. The life of the of years. If Sirrus, the brightest star of upper leaves is cut off by the stalk alike.—Edgerton Tobacco Reporter.

Doing the Thing Handsomely, Pennsylvania State Fair--\$40,000 to be Distributed by the State

Agricultural Society. Arrangements have been completed for holding the annual State Agricultural Fair in Philadelphia in October next, and annually thereafter for ten years. For the erection of permanent buildings the society now has \$50,000 at its disposal. Work on these structures will be commenced in a few days. Already plans have been prepared providing for a main building 350 feet long by 150 wide, and two adjuncts each 200 by 50 feet. These buildings will probably be finished within two months. In addition there will be 200 stalls for cattle 200 stalls for horses and 300 stalls for sheep and swine.

The grounds which have been leased comprise about thirty acres.

Within the inclosure a half-mile racing track will be constructed, and trials of speed will hereafter be a part of the attractions at the State Fair. Although the schedule has not been arranged the society proposes to offer \$40,000 in premiums. One of the most important buildings to be erected is a puplic reception-house large enough to accommodate a great number of persons. It will be arranged so that cafe's and various other places of refreshments will be included within its walls. The society has no doubt of the complete success of its new departure, and proposes to give the largest and most complete agricultural exhibition ever again ?" "I did, ver honor." "Then complete agricultural exhibition ever held in Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania

The Delightful Cactus.

Some Uses to Which the Arizona Indians Put the Plant.

All of the varieties of cacti bear fruit, which is valued by the Indians for food, They also cook the fleshy leaves of the prickly pear when young, which are said to resemble string beans in flavor. The Indians also use the head of the maguey, or century plant, for food. It It is found everywhere in the territory and is cultivated for revenue in Mexico. It contains a large amount of saccharine matter. The century hypothesis in regard to its blooming is a myth, however long since exploded. Instead of requiring a hundred years to attain maturity and blossom, the plant blossoms in seven years from making its first appearance.

It then dies, its mission ended. The leaves, which are fleshy and stiff, with thin edges covered with thorns, branch from the root in long lances, growing to the height of three or four feet. The centre of the plant consists of a large head, something like a cabbage. From this springs a pole, eight to twelve feet high, which branches near the top, bearing a yellow flower. The Indians prepare the head for food by roasting in an oven made of stones sunk in the ground. We had an opportunity to taste a piece of the maguey so prepared, and found it delicious, sweet and nutritious, tasting very much like old-fashioned homemade molasses candy. If that was a specimen morsel, the Indians deserve no sympathy on the score of their diet,

as it was really a luxury. The juice of the plant is also converted into syrup and a fermented drink, called tizwin by the Indians, and the Mexicans distill it, making an intoxicating liquor called mescal. We also tested this liquor burnt, on anomelette. and found it as good as brandy for that purpose. In its natural state, unburnt, it has a strong smoky taste, resembling Scotch whisky. Many useful articles are made from the fibre of the maguey, ropes and even paper having been manufactured from it.

Useful.

A WET STRAW HAT .-- If a straw hat has been wet, and the stiffness has departed, rub a little white of egg mixed with cold water over it; put it on with a flannel cloth.

The following is a recipe for a lotion for removing sunburn and freckles: duces larger leaves, more body and Put two spoonfuls of sweet cream into firmness, more weight, with less labor | half a pint of new milk; squeeze into it the juice of a lemon; add half a glass A grower urges that to give the plant of good brandy, a little alum and good proper "spread" close attention be given | sugar. Boil the whole and skim well stars whose distance have been measured to topping; that it be done when the when cool bottle. Apply to the face

Various methods for fastening the handles on knives and forks are in use. when cold it will be firmly fastened. which may be either melted and poured into the hole in the handle, or powdered and put in and the warm tang inserted.

CEMENTING BELTS .- An ordinary cement for leather is wheat flour boiled in oil of turpentine; but the ends must be secured by rivets or it is not reliable. The Milling World is our authority for saying that a better cement is made by soaking six ounces best glue in one pint of ale, then boil, add one and a half ounces linseed oil and stir well. Another prescription is to take dissolved glue in the form that cabinet-makers use it, and add tannic acid till creamy and ropy. Make the leather surfaces to be united rough, apply the cement hot, let it coel and dry under pressure, and it will not need riveting. For rubber belting take pure rubber in thin slices, two ounces, dissolve in one pound bisulphide of carbon; this is a good cement, but if kept thickens very soon. In order to prevent this, add a solution of pure rubber, resin and oil of turpentine, made thus: Melt one ounce of rubber, add half an ounce of powdered resin; when melted, add gradually three or four ounces of turpentine and stir well. When the two solutions are united, the hardening of the compound is prevented, and a cement obtained especially adapted for glueing rubber surfaces together.

Railway Building.

The Chicago Railway Age publishes statisticts of railway building during the first half of the present year, showing that 2509 miles of main track were constructed, not including switches or sidings, on 114 lines, in 35 States and Territories. During the corresponding period of last year 4990 miles were

Why he saw him: "Didn't I tell you I didn't want to see you in this court room again ?" asked a police judge of again ?" "I did, yer honor." "Then not blind, yer honor,"

For the Fair Sex.

Summer Wraps.

One of the latest styles of ulster gives the effect of a suit, but the only object in improving it in this way is to make it take the place of a suit, which it cannot do, for in that case it ceases to be itself and becomes something else. The objection to it lies in this: That massing more folds above the draperies of the dress increases the weight without adding anything to the use or the beauty; for an ulster is not intended to be beautiful, and, in summer particularly, requires to be as light as possible. The dust cloak in which the cape forms the sleeves, and which is held in to the back, is perhaps the most desirable summer wrap. It does not crush the sleeves of the dress like the tight-fitting ulster; it is easy to put on or take off, and may be made in cloth of light weight, in dark linen, or in summer silk small check or hair stripe. Where a little warmth and very light weight is required, cost not being so much of an object, the gathered cloaks in fine camel's hair, with lining of twilled silk and facing down the front of striped moire, are very good and useful, either in black Shade Hats. Large garden hats and that class of sum-

mer headgear designed specially for pro-

tection from an unrelenting summer sun

seem likely to acquire and retain a character of their own. For one thing, the requirements are always the same, and they are of an informal and unconventional character. So long as a "shade" hat does shade the face and make a picturesque object in the landscape it does not make much difference whether the braid is fine or coarse, the crown high or low. There is a sense of fitness, however, in making it as lightlooking as possible, and the trimmings of white lace and India muslin, therefore, which have been in vogue for several years past, aided by chrysanthemums or yellow field flowers, such as mustard, cowslips or buttercups, have at least seemed highly appropriate, and suggested refinement without any great cost. But the fashionable shade hats of this season, the large Leghorns and basket straws, have dropped the simplicity of muslin and ignore the buttercups; they have restored the white plumes, the black velvet ribbon and the pink roses, and make the shade hat as costly and elegant as if it were a dress bonnet. Of course, they can be worn for finer and more formal purposes than the simple muslin trimmed hats; but a very large proportion of the deprethey cannot be used so conveniently, ciated coin, largely in the possession of and are a source of anxiety in case of a the laboring people, who can ill afford sudden shower, while in the first instance a "tie" would make the most saturated hat as good again as new. den said the loss would fall upon those Still, nothing can dislodge the coarse persons least able to bear it. If not exstraw hat, with its muslin and flower changed in standard dollars they would trimming. It is pretty and cheap, easily remodeled and universally becoming, and while it will do for some ladies, to whom money is no object, to indulge in country reminiscences of Versailles and the court of the Grand | tion to be forcing into circulation at Monarch, yet to the majority summer is par a dollar of 412; grains when dollars a season of release from a too burden- of 420 grains of the same standard finesome environment, and the less difficult | ness, issued by authority of the same summer requirements are made the Street Garments.

The street garments of the present season are small, but rich and exceedingly graceful. The solid styles are usually of thick, satin-finished Ottoman silk short upon the back, but with leafshaped ends in front, and magnificent finish of twisted chenille fringe. Other styles have a basque finish, and trimming of handsome thread lace and passementerie. The lace is all-lace, that is, body part and trimming. The latter is sometimes arranged in a full double fall upon the shoulder, and a double flounce below the strip that constitutes the garment proper. In the small summer garments there is an infinite variety in lace, netted chenille, netted silk with jet, lace embroidered with beads; and the richer real lace, which is seldom ornamented in this way. The simplest of all the small out-door garments is the cape, and this is so convenient that it will not be easily relenquished. At present it is almost universal; few ladies but possess one or more in black chenille, or lace, and others made to be worn with dresses en

How To Avoid Sunstroke,

oung girls.

suite; the latter are particularly adapted

to gingham, and woolen dresses for

The New York Board of Health has again issued circulars giving the following directions as to precautions against | maw. Plural, Esquimaux-es'-ke-môz, sunstroke and the treatment of sufferers | not es'-ke-mawz, nor es'-ke-mo. from that cause:

and especially if the weather is tä-zhâr'. 'muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants the afternoon. Avoid loss of sleep and (Pa.) Home News.

all unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors, and where there is artificial heat, laundries, etc., see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun wear a light hat (not black; as it absorbs the heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head, and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking; a canvas or board cover when working in the sur. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the George IV, by Mrs. Fitzherbert, hisphysician give the person cool drinks of | morganatic wife. water or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry sponge with or pour cold water over the body and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cold cloth on the head and pour cold water on it, as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint and pulse feeble let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar.

Col. Snowden on the Trade

Dollar. Colonel A. Louden Snowden, Superintendent of the Mint, at Philadelphia, is of the opinion that the Government should retire the trade dollar. The principal causes for the disrepute into which the coin has fallen, he holds, is due to its want of legal tender power and the enormous fall in the price of silver. Its bullion value at the date of its authorization, February 12, 1873, was 1024 cents, and in July of the same year 1021 cents. Now it fluctuates between 864 and 87 cents. While the trade dollar has always been acceptable here, in other cities it has been from time to time rejected, and as a consequence Philadelphia is burdened with the loss of a 13 or 15 per cent discount. Unless relief was granted Colonel Snowcontinue a vexatious element in daily business transactions. They should be changed by the Government and retired from circulation, if for no other reason than that it was discreditable for a na-Government, are refused at more than 87 cents. The only loss to the Government in exchanging standards for trades was that it would not make a profit upon the silver used.

Mispronounced Words.

Exception may be taken that we give French words, but it will be observed that only those thoroughly domiciled in English are given.

Eider-i'-der, not ê'-der. (Eider-Elm-(in one syllable), not el'-lum.

down.)

ter is the most followed by polite speakers. Embryo-ěm'-bry-ő, not ěm-bry'-ő. Employe---ěm'-ploy-a, not em-ploy'-ē. Though thoroughly Anglicized this is a

Elysian-é-lizh'-e-an, not e-lis'-sian.

Webster has it e-liz'-i-an, but Worces-

French word, and pronounced ongplwaw-ya' in the original.

Encore---ong-kor', not ong'-kor, nor Eneid-e-ne'-id, not e'-ne-id. Worcester inclines to sanction both. Webster

gives the former. Ennui - ŏng-nwe', not ŏng'-we. Worcester favors a more Anglicized an-

Enquiry-en-qui'-re, not en'-qui-re. Epsom salt-not epsom salts.

Equable-ë'-kwa-ble, not čk'-kwa-ble. Espionage-ës'-pë-on-aje, or ës'-pë-onäzh, not és-pi'-ö-näje, nor és-pé'-ŏn-äzh. *Esquimau - ĕs'-kē-mō, not ĕs'-qui-

Etagere--et-a-zhar', not e-tazh'-er-y, Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, nor at-tazh'-i-a. Worcester favors a-

the second, third or fourth day of a *Note.—Esquimault—Anearly-related heated term than on the first. Loss of word, in sound at least. The port for Victoria, B. C. (and the seat of the British Navy Yard, on Vancouver's Island), is especially between the hours of 11 soon be nearly related to the upper why do I see you?" "Because ye are o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in Pacific coast by rail, it seems well to

Jottings.

THE abundance of the crops promises cheap living.

\$700,000,000 in pensions have been paid to soldiers in the United States.

THE Bethlehem (Pa.) iron mills have started up,-not employing any of the Amalgamated Association mer.

THE trees in Independence Square, Philadelphia, have had the scientific and also the popular name affixed to each.

THE new two-cent postage stamp will be issued to postmasters by 15th September, but cannot be used till October THE telegraphers' strike and attend-

large proportion of the metropolitain THE iron trade, while not specially flattering, is not discouraging in out-

ing incidents have monopolized a very

look, and prices are fairly well main-IT is said that Genl. E. O. C. Ord, lately deceased, was the grandson of

THE hail storm, last week, in Lancaster co., Pa., is said to have destroyed \$200,000 worth of the growing

tobacco. Insured for half the amount. THE sale of stamps has materially fallen off. Large buyers get only current supplies. The revenues of the

P. O. department are greatly reduced. THE Baldwin Locomotive Works. Philadelphia, Pa., employ 2800 men and turn out ten locomotives per week, distributing them throughout this country. Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Australia, and

THE increase in the net earnings of the Pennsylvania R. R. for six months. as compared with 1882, amount to \$328,-705,-a good showing, taking into account the unavoidable heavy expenses of the period.

THE National Millers' Association state the wheat crop at 106,000,000 bushels short; but this does not take into account the stock held over from last year. The actual present holdings are, if anything, above that of last year by perhaps 80,000,000 bushels, with a not very large foreign demand in pros-

PRETTY nearly every man in the New Hampshire Legislature looks upon himself as a possible United States Senator in the immediate future. To this hopeful number add every public man. large and small, throughout the State. and you have a key to the political position at this time in that ancient commonwealth. Statesmen in these latter days are frequently made of small timber, and often of soft wood. tog.

Catching Flies-and Suckers

A very small boy, with a tattered straw hat an i barefooted, was engaged in a species of occupation whose nature was not manifest. In his left hand he held a tin box, and with his right hand he was making downward sweeps with the earnestness and regularity of the piston rod of a steamboat engine. A man said:

"Say, boy, what are you doing there ?"

The boy did not look up to see whohis interrogator was. His arm merely went faster in its curving sweeps, as heanswered laconically: "Ketchin' flies."

"What do you do with those flies ?"-The boy ceased his gyrations and turned round.

"Look a here," he said, "yous peoples bothers me too much. Ef I tell you what I does with these flies, what'll you gi' me ?"

"A nickel," said one. "A dime," said the man who asked the question, and "a quarter," said another. "All right," said the boy, screwing

the top on his box and shifting himself about, while the flies returned to the top of the sign-board again: "hit's a go, but yous peoples got to put the sugar up first."

They "put up" the "sugar" in the boy's hand. There was a quarter, a dime and a nickel, and when the boy was confident that the forty cents was all there he picked up his box and moved about a foot away so as to get a good start on the crowd. The crowd watched his motions, and the man who asked him what he was doing, when he saw the suspicious action, said :

"Hold on, boy, you haven't told me yet why you catch those flies." "All right," said the boy, stealthily putting another foot of pavement between himself and the crowd, "I'll tell. you ef you really wants to know why I ketches them flies,"

"Yes, yes," answered the crowd in a breath, finally losing patience.

"Well," answered the toy, as he prepared to run. "ketchin' flies is only one part of my business. Ketchin' suckers at forty cents is the other part. I think I does best on the suckers," and he disappeared around the corner.

An amateur poetess wails: "Oh where can I find rest ?" Get a position as sales... woman in a store that don't advertise.