Wanted.

-light-hearted, manly The world wants me who shall join its chorus, and prolong

The realm of labor and the song of love. The times want scholars -scholars who sha

shape a doubtful destinies of dubious years. And land the ark that bears our country

good, some peaceful Ararat at last.

The age wants heroes—heroes who shall dan To struggle in the solid ranks of truth; To elutch the monster error by the throat; To bear opinion to a loftier seat: To blot the era of oppression out, And lead a universal freedom in

And heaven wants souls-fresh and capaciou souls,

To taste its raptures, and expand like flower Beneath the glory of its central sun. It wants fresh souls-not lean and shriveled

ones; It wants fresh souls, my brothers-give it thine!

It thou, indeed, wilt act as man should act; If thou, indeed, wilt be what scholars should; If thou wilt be a hero, and wilt strive To help thy fellow and exalt thyself, Thy feet at last shall stand on jasper floors, Thy heart at last shall seem a thousand hearts Each single heart with myriad raptures filled-While thou shalt sit with princes and with kings,

Rich in the jewel of a ransomed soul.

-Anson G. Chester

The Two Miss Amberleys.

Within the vine-elad window two charming girls, in the severely ample attire that fashion prescribes for traveling. Without, a long, well-knit, masculine figure lies perdu in the grass, face invisible, being covered by the owner's hat. To him there saunters another gentleman, dark, stylish, wide-awake.

"Hullo, Kingston! Wake up. Got something to tell you." And he unkindly draws away the sheltering hat, disclos-

g a handsome, angry face.
"Confound you! What makes you pester a fellow so in this warm weather?" says the victim, sitting up

disconsolately. "Did I spoil your nap? Have a cigar, instead. I wanted to tell you of the new arrival, Aggie Amberley, the great heiress, with her cousin and companion. There's a chance for you to get a rich

wife, my boy!" "Don't want one. Hang this cigar, it don't draw! A poor man like myself can't afford to marry s rich wife."

"I should say that he couldn't afford to marry anything else," laughed the other, "and Aggie Amberley is a beauty as well as an heiress. You don't often meet such a prize!"

"You had better make up to her wourself," said Kingston, dryly.

Perhaps I shall, and leave you the cousin, who is also a beauty in another style. Hanged if I'll tell you which is which, though! And you'll never find it out from the manner of our hosts toward them. There are no worshipers of the golden calf in this house."

"Humph!" said Kingston, and smoked a few minutes in silence; then he broke "The man that marries a woman for her money is the meanest creature that crawls on this earth! You have money enough of your own, Preston, for your motives to be above suspicion, but as for me-by Jove! I would not marry a rich woman if I loved her ever so well! I've no fancy for the name of fortune-hunter."

"Bravo, Don Quixote!" laughed hi friend. "Now, suppose we go and take You need some cooling off."

They strolled away, unconscious of hir eyes watching them. Then said one young lady to the

"If that tellow does not marry a rich woman my name's not Aggie Amber-

A few days later Mrs. Courtney and her guests were grouped on the lawnladies with some dainty needlework, Mr. Preston reading aloud to m; Harry Kingston in his favorite position, flat on his back in the grass, working at a certain problem which d been troubling him for some days-Which was Aggie Amberley? That d lilies on her bosom, or this gracehal, dark-haired fairy in fluttering white

"The fair-haired one for money! She ooks more like a fashionable beauty, as Jim Preston said the heiress was. Not that charming little gypsy. Providence would never bestow a fortune on a girl with such a bewitching face. It would te too much partiality. But she don't sek much like a poor relation either. of give a good deal to hear one of those young ladies call the other by her Chris-

Said the fair Miss Amberley: "Aggle, we you a needleful of violet silk? Said the dark Miss Ambeley. "No Aggie; but I can get you some from up-

Harry fairly gasped.

later he learned that the blonde was ralled Agnes and the brunette Agatha. Then he began to notice that Miss Agatha dressed more simply than her in and that she was always ready to offer small services which the other necepted calmly. And one day the young lady expressed it as her opinion at riches must be a great burden, alhough, to be sure, Cousin Aggie had meh a mind for finances! But for her part, she hoped no one would save her

This was said in a confidential way, with her great eyes looking earnestly into his.

"And what eyes the little thing has." thought Kingston, "they look a fellow's heart right out of his body."

After that Kingston considered his first problem very happily solved. Another had taken its place. How much money was necessary for the luxury of marriage? Jim Preston was courting Miss Agnes Amberley without any attempt at disguise. Perhaps his example was a little bit infectious. At all events Kingston and Miss Agatha were thrown much together, and their confidential talks increased in number and interest. On the last day of Kingston's visit he took a farewell stroll with Agatha. They stopped on a little rustic bridge thrown over a hollow. They were telling each other their first impressions.

"So you thought my cousing looked as if she was born in the purple. And pray what did you think of me?"

You'il be angry.'

"Oh, no, I won't. "Well, then, I said to myself, 'What dear little gipsy."

Of course Miss Amberiey was not angry. She had said she would not be, but she struck her hand hard against the rough woodwook.

Take care, you will hurt yourself. And now, may I ask your first opinion of me?"

I though—that is, I said to mysel -'There is a man I shall just enjoy making a fool of," she answered, spitefully. "Oh!"

She had run a great splinter into her hand. It was very painful. Harry worked forgivingly to get it out. Just as he succeeded, Miss Amberley turned alarmingly white and murmured:

"Don't be frightened-how foolish I am-I feel like-" And but for his arm she would have fallen.

Kingston was too much bewildered to do anything but hold her tight and cover the wounded hand with kisses. Strange to say, this pecular method of reviving a young lady succeeded. She opened her eyes and the color re-

turned to her face. "Mr. Kingston!" pulling her hand

"Oh, if you wanted to make a fool of me," he said, gloomily, "you have entirely succeeded. I love you!"

He expected her to draw herself coldly from his hold, but she did not. She seemed quite contented where she was, only a rosy glow overspread her face, and she whispered:

"Are you sure-very sure?" "I wish I was as sure of my eternal salvation!"

"Oh, Harry! No, you must not do that! Do you love me enough not to care whether I am rich or poor?

"Ten thousand times Yes!" "And-and you want me for your wife anyhow?

"Of course I do." "Then take me! You may kiss me now, Harry."

And he did. "Of course it makes no difference to you," said the young lady, presently; but you have offered yourself to the rich Miss Amberley. You needn't start so. You can't throw me over now, sir."

For a moment that was just what Harry thought of doing, but the quick tears in his companion's eyes brought him to his senses.

Voices balow. Mr. Preston passed through the ravine in company with the other Miss Amberley. He was holding the young lady's hand, and her stately composure seemed for once somewhat

ruffled. "No more of this, Mr. Preston," she exclaimed, in an agitated voice. "It is right I should tell you it was my cousin's whim to confuse our identity. You doubtless think you are addressing

"Not at all," interrupted Preston. "I have known the truth all along. It is only Kingston who is deceived, and if that is all the defence you can

The pair passed out of sight. "It is too funny!" declared Agatha leaning on her lover's shoulder to laugh. That will be a match, too."

And it was. And the following winter the two Miss Amberley's passed out of existence, but Mrs. Harry Kingston and Mrs. James Preston became the belles of the season.

The Termites.

In the hotter parts of the world, the wood-devouring insects are more than mere annoyances in houses, the most dreaded of them all being the termites or white ants. They will devour every piece of woodwork in the house. They find their way into beams, and eat the whole of the wood, with the exception of a shell scarcely thicker than the paper on which this narrative is printed. They will attack a table, eating their way through the floor into the legs, and hollowing it so that on leaning upon the table, apparently sound as it is, it breaks down and crumbles into a heap of dusty fragments. They have even been known to get into a garden and hollow out the pea-sticks, so that the first wind blew them down, together with their burden. If they find their way into boxes in which papers are kept, they will devour almost the whole of every bundle, leaving nothing but the uppermost sheet and the edges of the others. So in the dwellings of civilized man they are an unmitigated pest. But it must be remembered that the house-beams, furniture and documents are not the normal food of the termites, which existed for ages before man built houses, made furniture or documents.—Good Words.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Thin spots in grass fields sow with grass seeds and scratch them in with a harrow, and give light dressing with some fine manure.

Put in a heavy turnip crop on land specially prepared. A good dressing of super-phosphate makes them start off quickly for growth.

Cows should be milked at least twice each day, and at regular hours. The strippings contain most of the cream or butter, and this a poor milker rarely obtains.

Hoeing wheat is practiced with very good effect in England and Scotland. and the drills are made wide enough to admit of this operation.

It is said that if a groove is made in s hen roost and filled with a mixture of lard and sulphur, the fowls will not be troubled with lice.

All tools going out of use for the season should be put away in a whole and bright condition. Teach the boys the habit of cleaning shovels, hoes and culivator teeth.

A few sheep might be profitably kept on any dairy farm. A few of the large breed wou d be best; they would give good lambs, heavy fleeces of valuable wool and good mutton.

One bushel of muck about a young vine or tree, in clayey soil, will give better results than would be obtained if a man hoed or watered continually.

More and finer fruit can be secured by heavy mulching than by cultivation. Deep cultivation near the roots of small fruits, is worse than entire neglect.

One drop of sulphuric acid in the heart of a plantain or other weeds will destroy them completely. Care must be exercised in its use.

There is much refuse fat from the kitchen that can be turned to good account by feeding to the hens. Of course where soap is made it will all be used in that way, but it is a question whether it is not much easier and more profitable o buy the soap and make the hens lay by feeding them the fat. Everything that is not wanted for drippings for cooking purposes, should be boiled up with the vegetables for the fowls.

The following recipe to destroy cabbage worms is said to be effectual: One pound of whale oil soap dissolved in six gallons of soft water, and applied thoroughly several times during the season. Another recipe is to put a few quarts of tar in a tub or barrel of water, and apply this to the cabbage, wetting the inside of the same thoroughly with the liquid.

There is the good and the poor way of preparing the ground for the recep-tion of the seed of the crops sown in the fall. The large average yield of the wheat crop of England is due in a great measure to the great care taken to prepare the ground for the best growth of the wheat plant before the grain is sown. The fields that are imperfectly plowed and indifferently harrowed are far too common with us, and until the soil is made deep and mellow by thorough !tillage, all the manure and artificial fertilizers | we may apply will not bring the fyield of our fall sown crops to the most profitable point. A little [extra work in preparation will many times bring a large margin of profit when it comes to gather the harvest.

An intelligent farmer says: The best cheap paint fer outhouses, etc., is frequently asked for. The following is the best thing I have ever used: Muriate of ammonia, one pound; concentrated lye, one pound; water, six gallons. This will mix with most of the mineral and earth paints. It makes a very cheap and durable paint. I painted a house ven years ago, and it is standing all right at this time. It would be good for shingle roofs.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A pinch of cayenne, or red pepper sprinkled over the exposed parts of cabbage plants is sure death to the cabbage worms.

A successful sheep raiser says that if a bell be put on one of the stoutest of the flock it will protect the sheep from dogs.

An English grape-grower stopped the profuse bleeding of a thrifty young vine by forming a sort of hard cement over the cut ends by repeated dusting at

short intervals with Portland cement. An Indiana farmer gathered old bones and reduced them by placing them in alternate layers with ashes, and the next year used the mixture on a melon hill, and raised the largest crop of melons he ever saw.

Hogs are sometimes troubled by disordered stomach. The best antidote is charcoal. Aside from charcoal, charred corn cobs, or charred corn have a good

There is nothing easier than to remove warts from a cow's teat. Pull a hair out of the cow's tail, tie it around the neck of the wart as close to the test as you can get it. In a few days the wart will drop off.

Potatoes, or any other root crops, may be grown in a young orchard. It would not do any injury to grow corn, but grain crops should not be attempted. They take from the soil the very ele-ments which the trees require.

The Paris Figure says: Do not waste your orange peel, but make an incision round it midway, and remove carefully in two halves. Take the two cups and place them hollow downward, one on the grass and the other among the plants or vegetables. At the end of a courage mining, but the traveler sees few days you will be rid of all slugs, black or gray. Every morning you of the country.

will find that they have taken refuge under the cups of orange peel, and can be destroyed.

To keep apples, ays the Germantown Telegraph, the fruit must be free from bruise or blemish. The fruit must be spread out on shelves or packed in barrels, and kept in an atmosphere of from forty to fifty degrees, better from forty to forty-five-that is at a temperature as equable as possible. Some cellars are ust the thing, and preserve them beautifully; others are too moist. Where this is the case a few bushels of stone lime should be used. Sliding shelves, six inches apart, latticed bottom, with a single layer of fruit, are extremely convenient, as they allow of constant examination without disturbing the fruit.

Hecipes.

CLARRER CAKES -One large teacupful of clabber, nine tablespoonfuls of sifted flour; salt to taste. Let this et an hour before using. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a wine-glass of sweet milk. Add this last, and fry as butter cakes immediacely.

BAKED CUSTARD. -Beat separately the whites and yolks of three eggs. Add them to a pint of milk with a little salt and some sugar, nutmeg and vanilla to taste Set the dish or cups in a pan of hot water in the oven and bake twenty or twenty-five minutes.

CHOCOLATE JELLY. - Take seven tablespoons of grated chocolate, the same of white sugar and one cup of sweet cream. Mix well together, set it over the fire, and let it just come to a boil. This is very nice to put between layers of cake or to eat with cornstarch pudding.

CRACKER MINCE PIE .- One cup chopped raisins, one cup sugar, two cups molasses, one-fourth cup vinegar, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, two cups broken crackers, two cups boiling water; bake with a little sult; lower crust.

ARROWROOT PUDDING .- Take a quart of rich milk, and in that put three and one-half teacupfuls of arrowroot; to this add a green peach-leaf or two grated bitter almonds; botl until smooth, stirring constantly; take off the fire and allow to cool; when cold add the yolks and whites of four eggs, which have been beaten up thoroughly; sweeten to taste-one-quarter of a pound of sugar is sufficient; grate lemon-peel, and add a little of the juice; bake for an hour, and eat cold.

BAKED TOMATOES .- Six medium-sized tomatoes sliced, one large onion sliced, two slices of bread cut into small pieces; cover the bottom of the pan with pieces of the bread; above this put a layer of the tomatoes and a few slices; of onion, then again bread, tomatoes and onion until all the material is used; over all spread two tablespoonfuls of butter, and dredge salt and pepper; just before set-ting in oven add a half cupful of boiling water; bake in a brisk oven one hour. This is a capital dish much liked, but not widely known.

Health Hints

An exchange says: In mild cases of dyspepsia take one teaspoonful of sweet oil, after eating, three times a day. In severe forms, take a dessert spoonful. This followed up has cured cases where doctors have given them up. Ye who suffer from this dread disease, don't fail to try it.

Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability usually have a strong tendency of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations of the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation and withdraw the excessive quantity of blood from the brain and they will fall asleep in a fer moments.

Dr. J. M. Ward, in the Medical Record, makes another addition to the already extensive list of remedies for poisoning by rhus radicans, or "poison ivy." He recommends the profession to use, in all cases of poisoning by this plant, Labarraque's solution of chloride of soda. "The acid poison," he remarks, "requires an alkaline antidote, and this solution meets the indication fully. When the skin is unbroken it may be used clear three or four times a day, or in other cases diluted with from three to six parts of water. After giving this remedy a trial no one will be disposed to try anything else. It is one of the most valuable external agents known to the profession, and yet seldom appreciated and but rarely employed It will sustasn its reputation as a loca application in erysipelas, burns and scalds."

A Village of Gold.

Mr. L. M. Lawson, a New York banker, who returned recently from a visit to New Mexico, describes a visit to the village of Rial de Dolores, which he says approaches nearer to the city whose streets are paved with gold than any spot in this country. He saw some men tearing down one of the adobe houses, and by request they washed out one of the bricks of clay and straw. The result was \$5 in gold. Mr. Lawson's guide, whose name was Jesus, to illustrate the abundance of gold in the country, dug some earth from the village street, and washing it out, developed specks of gold. The same experiment was tried near the village, in a spot chosen at random, and gold was again obtained. There is a scarcity of water in the country, which operates to discourage mining, but the traveler sees

How Clay Pipes are Made.

The manufacture of the co pipe is an industry of which few of our readers have any adequate conception. There is nothing about the homely "Irish meerschaum" which would suggest the idea of invention or manufacture. True, we see more or less of these pipes every day, perhaps, and yet we seldom, if ever, think how they are made. All the clay pipes used in this country were formerly imported from Germany, but they are now made in the United States in large numbers. A Clinton (N. Y.) Courier correspondent has been visiting a clay pipe manufactory at Durhamville, N. Y., and gives an account of the pipes, and how they are made. He says: The foreman took us down cellar and

showed us a pile of the crude clay, which comes from New Jersey. It had the appearance of water lime, [although more "lumpy." The crude clay is first placed in a large mill and ground, by horse power, like paint. It is then put in large tubs to soak until it is wanted by the workmen. When thus prepared it has the appearance of putty, though darker in color and firmer in texture. We then passed to the molding room, where there were nine young men at work, seated at tables," where they rolled the clay dexterously on the table with their hands until it assumed the shape of a long roll with a large 'nub" on one end. The men then run a wire through the stem part and place the clay, with the wire left in the stem, into a greased mold, the inside of which is the shape of the pipe to be made. These molds are sometimes ornamented, when fancy pipes are wanted. The molds are now quickly passed into a kind of press, which is supplied with a small, round iron, which punches out the clay and makes the "bowl" of the pipe. The pipes in this shape are very brittle, and are laid aside for a day or so to harden or season. The hands in this factory all work by the "piece," and get eighteen cents per gross for straight stem pipes and twenty cents for crooked. Each man will make 2,000 pipes per day, giving the factory a product of 18,000 per day. When the pipes are sufficiently seasoned, they are taken to another room, where there are nine girls at work, who scrape the ridges on the stem where the mold shuts together. This is called "finishing." The girls get five cents per gross, and make good wages at that. The pipes, after another short seasoning, are packed carefully in round fire-pots, or "saggers," about the size of a cheese box, and holding two and a half gross each, and are then ready for the kiln. The kiln holds 131 of these saggers, and is lighted only once a week, burning twelve hours at a time. After coming from the kiln, they are then packed in square boxes and shipped by wholesale only to all parts of the country. This firm makes some different styles of clay pipes, including a few varieties of red

A French Court Scene.

The Countess de Tilly, tried at Saintes, France, for throwing vitriol into the face of a peasant woman, of whom she was jealous with good cause, pleaded that she did not intend seriously to injure the woman, and that she had striven to make amends by giving her \$4,000. The passionate eloquence of the great Parisian barrister, Maitre Lachaud, writes a French correspondent, completely cleared all preconceived notions from the minds of the honest peasants forming the jury. After deliberating for only five minutes they returned with a verdict of not guilty, which the foreman delivered in a voice full of emotion. Then followed one of those scenes which are to be witnessed only in and around a French court when a prisoner has been torn from the hands of the law by the eloquence of a popular advocate. not now compelled to agree. The audience gave itself up to enthusiastic applause, and joy beamed on every face. After the president had ordered the immediate release of the accused the countess was surrounded and kissed by her many relatives. On leaving the court she embraced Maitre Lachaud, warmly thanking him for his able detense. Outside the building the crowd uncovered when Madame de Tilly appeared, and several cries of "Vive Madame de Tilly!" was heard. Maitre Lachaud was vigorously cheered as he left the building.

Diary of a Dollar.

I was once \$1. Subscribed by private charity for the Home of the Hungry, Friendless and Needv.

But in trying to get to the poor I have grown very poor myself. Thus, expense being collected

For salary minister in charge of

For rent of Home of the Hungry I pay..... For salary of secretary I pay................................05 For prospectus and yearly report of the Home of the Hungry I pay......01 For getting up the yearly dinner, celebrating the Home of the

For current expenses of running the For baker's and butcher's bill employees of the Home of the

For insurance and taxes on the Home of the Hungry I pay.... . .05 coward him.—Golveston News. Balance due in trescury Home of the Hungry, Friendless and Needy 25

Which may go to relieve the hungry, friendless and needy if not otherwis called for -New York Graphic.

A New York newspaper says: Doctor F. S. Billings has recently written a highly interesting paper on triching in hogs and in man. From this it would seem that this disease, which most Americans consider as peculiar to Germany, is in reality much more prevalent in this country than elsewhere. For example, from an examination of several thousand hogs sent frum various parts of the West, Doctor Billings found that on an average one in eighteen of them was diseased in this way; while out of nearly two million hogs examined in Germany in 1876, eight hundred only were found trichinous. That this disease is not oftener communicated to man in this country, is wholly due to the fact that pork is rare.y eaten here until it is cooked. If we were in the habit of eating uncooked smoked pork, in ham or sausage, as it is commonly eaten in Germany, the number of deaths that would be caused by triching would be alarmingly large. The parasites are so small that their presence can only be detected by a microscope, and it is estimated that in eating what would be the ordinary meal of a man, of diseased pork, it would be easy to take into the stomach not less than one million triahinse. Doctor Thudichum, in reporting to the English privy council. describes the symptoms of trichiniasis in man as follows: "Sudden swelling of the face, particularly the eyelids after the patient has for some days felt prostrate and has lost his appetite (this swelling causes a feeling of tension, but no pain); fever, with a quick pulse and copious perspiration; the muscles are swelled and give great pain when moved or touched. In worse cases the entire body is immovable and sensitive: there diarrhea, with a red, somewhat covered tongue, inclining to dryness. When the swelling in the face has subsided cedema of the feet, legs, and thighs come on; shortly after anasarca, swelling over the trunk, makes its appearance." Although these are the phenomina the disease itself exhibits, it is the opinion of experts that the muscles of many people, in numbers insufficient to produce material trouble. Certain it is that in several surgical cases of late their presence has been discovered. Doctor Billings asserts that the surest way to prevent them is to have the pork before being cooked, cut in relatively thin slices. Frying and oiling are the most effective means of destroying them; roasting comes next. Boiling coagulates the albumen on the outer surface, and allows the heat to penetrate less readily, and for this reason large pieces of meat should be boiled

Trichine.

for at least two hours. Juries and Judges.

The following curious facts are mentioned in a recent lecture by Chief Justice Horton, of Kansas, before the Atchison Institute:

Four hundred years ago, at least, the present jury system was adopted. An old tract says the jury of twelve was adopted because the prophets were twelve; the aposties numbered twelve, there were twelve Jewish judges, twelve pillars of the temple, twelve patriarchs, twelve tribes of Israel, twelve stones in Aaron's breast-plate, twelve gates of Jerusalem, twelve months of the year, and twelve signs in the zodiac. In all times the number twelve has been regarded as an important number. In the early ages the oath of twelve persons was necessary to con-

When juries were first established, the judge took the jurors about with him in a cart until they agreed. If they didn't agree, they were fined and imprisoned. William Penn was once prosecuted in Lendon for street preaching. The jury was locked up without meat, drink or fire to find a verdict. They declared Penn not guilty, and the judge sentenced each of them to pay a fine. Juries are

An Obio judge was a fatalist, and used to determine perplexing cases by chance. An Indiana judge once had a number of cases to pass upon, and he ga turn about for plaintiff and defendant, declaring afterward that they were the best decisions he ever made, as every one of them was sustained by the supreme court. General Bela Hughes told an anecdote f David R. Atchison, who was a Senator from Missouri and Vice-President of the United States. He was a district judge in Missouri before he was a Senator, and was holding a term of court in a frontier county. The lawyer for the plaintiff quoted Blackstone. The opposing counsel, in reply, said that he was astonished that his learned brother should quote from an English law-book, written by an English nobieman, in an American court of justice-a book written by a man who had kissed the bloody hand of George III. At the close of his speech Judge Atchison declared that he was surprised at such a proceeding in his court. He gave judgment for the defendant, and declared that if the attorney for the plaintiff ever again read in his hearing a book written by a redcoated Tory he would fine him for con-

He came into the editor's room with a large roll of manuscript under his arm, and said, very politely: " I have a trifle here about the beautiful sunset yesterday, which was dashed off by a friend of mine, which I would like inserted if you have room." "Plenty of room. Just insert it yourself," replied the editor, gently pushing the waste basket

That man whom you can treat with unreserved familiarity, at the same time preserving your dignity and his respect, is a rare companion, and his acquaintance should be cultivated.