

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Sweet Hour.

When two young people love each other and marry, they restore the picture of the apostolic church. They are of one heart and of one soul. Neither do they say that anything they possess is their own, but they have all things in common. Their mutual trust in each other, their entire confidence in each other, draws out all that is best in both. Love is the angel who rolls away the stone from the grave in which we bury our better nature, and it comes forth. Love makes all things new; makes a new heaven and a new earth; makes all cares light, all pain easy. It is the one enchantment of human life which realizes Fortunio's purse and Aladdin's palace, and turns the "Arabian Nights" into mere prose by comparison. Before real society can come, true homes must come. As in a sheltered nook in the midst of a great sea of ice, which rolls down from the summit of Mount Blanc is found a little green spot full of tender flowers, so in the shelter of home, in the warm atmosphere of household love, spring up the pure affections of parent and child; father, mother, son, daughter; of brothers and sisters. Whatever makes this insecure, and divorce frequent, makes of marriage not a union for life, but an experiment which may be tried as often as we choose, and abandoned when we like. And this cuts up by the roots all the dear affections of home; leaves children orphaned, destroys fatherly and motherly love, and is a virtual dissolution of society. I know the great difficulties of this question, and how much wisdom is required to solve it. But whatever weakens the permanence of marriage, tends to dissolve society; for permanent homes are to the social state what the little cells are to the body. They are the commencement of organic life, the centers from which all organization proceeds.—*James Freeman Clarke.*

Religious News and Notes.

The Society of Friends have formed a small congregation at Constantinople, having at times twenty-five members.

Sunday, October 16, and Monday, the 17th, were set apart as days of prayer for Sunday-schools in the Church of England.

The Presbyterian Church (Northern) has 16,501 elders and 4,596 deacons. The numbers of these officers have never been reported before this year.

The Congregational churches of Connecticut, according to the statistics at the State conference, contains 55,202 members. There were 391 ministers and fifty-two licentiates at work during the year.

The annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for 1880, gives its receipts as \$691,440. It maintains 586 missionaries, distributed as follows: Asia, 157; Africa, 121; Australia and the Pacific, 54; America and the West Indies, 253; Europe, 1. The number of catechists and lay teachers, mostly natives, in its employ, is 1,242.

Three young Burman Baptists have recently made a missionary journey among the people of Siam, and have been well received and made to promise to go back. The Burman Baptist convention, a native organization, is preparing to establish a permanent mission in this region.

Twenty-one missionaries of the American board, fifteen of whom go out for the first time, were given a farewell at Boston recently. Five of them go to Japan, ten to Turkey, six to Africa, and one to the Dakota mission. Nine missionaries, seven of whom are new ones, have gone out from the United Presbyterian church to Egypt and India.

The recent meeting of the Methodist conference at East Portland, Oregon, was attended by ministers from the north line of Washington Territory and the south line of Oregon, 500 miles apart, and from the mouth of the Columbia river and from Wood lake, in Eastern Idaho, 700 miles apart. The intervening regions are traversed by the itinerants of two conferences.

Saved His Farm.

A native of Flint River township went limping and groaning to the office of the new doctor with the blue and gold sign and the Latin diploma and the new buggy and the chestnut horse with a blaze face.

"It's the rheumatiz, doc," groaned the patient. "My whole back is just gone with it. I'm one ache from the back of my neck clean down to the hips. I'm a sufferin' the torments of the condemned."

"Let me see your tongue," said the new doctor. "Ah, yes, I see, I see. That will do. Take this prescription, get it filled and use as directed. Four dollars."

"By hokey," said the afflicted one, as he hobbled away, "ef I ain't the luckiest man in Flint River. Four dollars for looking at my tongue! An' I was jest on the bare point of askin' him to look at my whole back!" And he breathed hard as he thought by what a narrow escape he had saved his farm.—*Durlington Hawkeye.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Code for Moslem Women.

By order of the sultan and in accordance with the request of the Sheik-ul-Islam the ministry of police have promulgated a code of rules for the dress and deportment of Moslem ladies in Constantinople. They may wear the "teharshaf," a narrow veil, in unfrequented streets and when paying visits, but in public places and crowded streets they must not appear without a more secure protection for the face. The police have strict orders to report any infringement of this regulation to the minister of police, with the name of the offender. Mussulman ladies are also forbidden to drive or walk round the places of Bayazid, Shahzade-Bashi and Aserai. Nor will they in future be allowed to promenade in the Great Bazar, or to sit down in shops. If these rules are infringed the drivers of the carriages they have used and the ladies themselves will be proceeded against under article 254 of the penal code. The police have also received orders on no account to permit ladies to gather together in groups in public places; and ladies thus transgressing will be directed to "move on." When a police officer finds it necessary to interfere in this way he is to address the oldest lady in the group, or the servants in attendance, at his discretion. The regulations further prescribe the demeanor to be observed by men toward ladies in public. Any man who speaks to a woman, or makes signs to her, will be punished under article 102 of the criminal code.

A Wedding After All.

The Cleveland *Leader* reports a comedy in real life which took place in Erie, Penn. The heroine was a buxom young woman, whose husband died a year ago. When she had worn her weeds six months she would-be hero of the play came a-wooing, and his attentions not being distasteful to the widow she consented to marry him in twelve months and a day from the date of her first husband's death. The happy day came at last, and the ceremony was to take place at the bride's house. A magnificent wedding feast was prepared, and about sixty guests were invited. The hour appointed for the marriage was 6 p. m. In the forenoon the bridegroom-elect went off to invite a few friends in the country, who had been forgotten. The afternoon mail brought a postal card from him, stating that he had conscientious scruples about marrying a woman so recently widowed. He would make it a matter of prayer, and would abide the result of his feelings when through. She was not to take this as a positive declination to marry, but if he did not arrive at 6 o'clock p. m., she might consider the marriage "off." The widow did not faint, nor go into hysterics, but donned her wedding attire and welcomed her guests with a smiling face. At 6 o'clock all the guests were there, and with them, of course, the minister; but no bridegroom had appeared. With unflinching countenance the expectant bride "called the meeting to order," and read aloud the recant letter's card. When the storm of surprise and denunciation had subsided she added "But that needn't spoil the dinner," and thereupon the guests fell to banqueting, none more heartily than the mistress of the house herself. When the table was cleared dancing began, and an elderly bachelor led the German with the disappointed (?) bride. He became so enamored of her that within an hour he proposed; he was accepted, the minister was recalled; and at 11 p. m. the wedding took place, with the new bridegroom. But scarcely had the bridal kiss been bestowed when in rushed the too-conscientious lover, who, after a protracted season of prayer, had concluded to come back and wed. He was just in time to congratulate the bride, not his now, but another's, and then hastily stole away, resolved within to stifle conscience ere he sought another bride.

Fashion Notes.

Deep cuffs will be worn. Orange color is revived. Byron collars are revived. Ribbons for bonnets are all very wide. Jet bangles are worn for half mourning. Velvet and plush pockets will be very fashionable. Ladies' cloth is revived for traveling and business suits. Egyptian heads constitute the figures on some new brocades. Bordered chevrons are among the novelties of the season. Armure effects in wool and silk form a feature in new goods. None but slender women of good stature can wear wide belts. Rhadames is the new fabric destined to supersede camel's hair stuffs. Eight and ten bridesmaids accompany fashionable London brides to the altar. Greek drapery over flannel and silk plaited skirts continues to be fashionable. The new early English dress skirts

are shirred all around in two or three bunches.

Horizontal tucks and lengthwise tucks are fashionable trimmings for woollen dresses.

The London *Truth* says that the number of bridesmaids at a fashionable wedding is increasing.

Shirring remains in high favor in all materials that can be shirred, including even velvet and plush.

Plush of very long pile, cut in graded lengths to produce the effect of folds, comes in all colors and in black.

Heavy satins in rich shades of color, with stripes of long-pile plush or chenille, will be used for the most expensive dress accessories.

Plaited collarettes of mull, plain white and dotted, lace-edged, embroidered and perfectly plain, are much worn, with scarf bows to match.

Some of the new silk goods show moire stripes alternating with stripes of brocade or damask flowers and leaves encroaching on the edges of the moire stripe.

New chemises have deeply-pointed yokes opening en chale back and front, trimmed armholes for sleeves, straight skirts elaborately trimmed at the bottom, with lace insertion and tucks edged with a volante of lace.

The black satin dress has become really cheaper than black silk. An adulterated black silk is the poorest of all silk fabrics, but a satin may be fine, thick and smooth on the surface, and serviceable, and yet have a linen back, which is visible to no one.

Log-of-mutton sleeves appear on some of the outside wraps made for middle-aged ladies to wear this winter.

The beads used to border bonnets are tied together with gilt cord this season for some reason best known to the milliner. The effect is very pretty before the beads are fastened in place, after that the cord is invisible.

Hat ornaments show the most eccentric French caprices, shrimps of colored metal, wolves' heads, with the mouth wide open, showing the red tongue and sharp white teeth, daggers and pistols of gold, silver, steel and jet, gilt and silver snails, bears' tusks capped with gold at the base, spiders of jet, of malachite and of opal, with golden claws cocks' heads, turtles and octopuses in enamel and gilt.

Very elegant gimps, silk covered gretots, cords, tassels, beaded applique bands and agraves are displayed, which are to form one of the richest dress trimmings to be worn during the fall and winter. Sacks for little girls are almost invariably made in the shirred Mother Hubbard style, which gives children the appearance of the old-fashioned Kate Greenaway pictures. The material is usually of cashmere, vigogne, camel's hair, or French flannel, but strips are also coming into favor with this style of garment. No lining is necessary except under the yoke to stay the shirring, and the bottom of the sack is never trimmed in any way, but has the hem turned up from three to four inches.

Too Hot.

A writer in the *Portland Transcript* gives the following laughable description of the trouble a toad got himself into by not taking care what he ate. He swallowed a wasp thinking no doubt that it was a large but defenseless fly.

The realization of his mistake came when the wasp began pricking his internal organs, as a guilty conscience pricks a sinner.

The toad stood on his hind legs and reached frantically down his throat after that wasp. Failing to dislodge it he turned three somersaults in a manner that would have rivaled the boss tumbler in a circus.

Then he stood up and exclaimed "Woo-oduc! Woo-oduc!" which was supposed to be a call for a stomach pump or a quick emetic.

He then made several efforts to stand on his head, but was unsuccessful. Next he puffed out his sides until he looked like a baseball with legs to it. Inflation didn't hit the case, and was soon abandoned.

Again he reached down his throat, but his arm was too short to reach the spot where the wasp was operating.

His head began to swim, and he whapped over on his back and clawed the air like a man overboard. The wasp was evidently unable to continue his infliction of punishment, and the toad began to feel better.

He got upon his feet and with a fore-foot examined his ribs upon either side. Finding them all in place, he stretched himself to his utmost height two or three times to see if his legs were in working order, and then hopped a hop or two to make assurance sure.

Being satisfied that he was all there, he gave a croak of relief and hopped under the tomato vines.

"If you grasp a rattlesnake firmly about the neck he cannot hurt you," says a Western paper. Keeping about a block ahead of the snake is also a good scheme.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

As a cure for a nail run into the foot, take fresh beet, thoroughly pounded, and apply to the part frequently.

To cure toothache put a piece of cotton dipped in collodion into the tooth. When hardened it will adhere strongly and stop the pain.

The following is said to be a valuable remedy for rheumatism: Peel off the outside bark of the alder, scrape off the green bark that is under it, and stew in lard until it is crisp. This is a most valuable salve in cases of burns, sores, etc.

A felon can be cured by putting on a blister of Spanish flies, as large as a five-cent piece. This will draw the felon to the surface. Then prick with a needle, and then poultice with bread and milk for three hours; afterward dress with castor oil.

It is seldom that bleeding at the nose is serious, but cases occur in which it continues so long as to cause anxiety and render it desirable that something should be done. Instead of bending forward and lowering the head, as persons with nose-bleed are so apt to do, an upright position should be assumed, with the head thrown back and the hands raised above the head. Ice may be applied to the nose and to the back of the neck, and if the bleeding still persists, ice water or a solution of alum may be thrown into the nose with a syringe. If further measures prove necessary, they should be left to the physician.

Incidents of the Michigan Fires.

The heat withered the leaves of standing trees two miles away from the fire, and seven miles off the beach at Forrester sailors found the heat uncomfortable.

When Charles Hempstead saw his wife's house in flames, he suggested a home of his own at once for her, and with her consent they sought the house of a preacher between Huron and Grindstone cities, where they were soon made man and wife.

A man leaped from a bluff into the lake and found himself close behind a large bear. They remained in company under the bank nearly all night, and the bear seemed as humble as a dog. Deer sought the companionship of cattle and horses, and paid no attention to persons rushing past them.

Near Bad Axe a family had a crazy son. When the smoke began to darken the country he got excited, and on the dark day two hours before the flood came he mounted a horse and galloped up and down the country crying out that the judgment day had come. Later he was seen rousing headlong into the flames.

Twenty-eight people spent a night and a day in a corn field above Richmondville. To windward of them was a field of peas, and when the flames got into this the party were pelted for hours with hot peas, which were shelled by the fire. Wet blankets, constant vigilance and the standing corn saved the people; but in other localities where persons sought the same refuge they were smothered and burned.

A seven-mile ride for life under most extraordinary circumstances was the experience of a farmer near Forrester. He gathered fifteen persons in his wagon and started for the beach. The fire was close behind them as they started, so close that the dresses of some of the women and children were on fire from the sparks. It was seven miles uphill and down, with corduroy, ruts and roots, and the horses needed no whip to urge them into a mad run. As the wagon started the tire of a hind wheel rolled off. They could not stop for it, and yet even on a good road the wheel would have crashed down in going twenty rods without it. The horses pushed over that seven miles of rough road at a wild run and the wheel stood firm. A delay of five minutes at any point of the road would have given fifteen more victims to the flames which followed on behind.

Washington Red Tape.

There is annually issued by the departments at Washington about 300 miles of red tape. If this were stretched out in a straight line it would reach from Washington to New Haven, Ct., on the north, or from Washington to Wilmington, N. C., on the south. Using Washington as a pivotal point, and moving the tape around, the ends would touch the great lakes and pass through the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Or, to make another illustration, from the interior department to the navy department is about one-half a mile. The tape would go around these departments 300 times, and bind them closer and more securely than ever Indian and tar were bound before. To go into details: The treasury department alone requires 288,000 yards of red tape, and is closely followed by the interior department with 129,600 yards. Following come the navy, with 49,500 yards; the state, with 28,800 yards; the war, with 14,400 yards, and last, the postoffice, with 12,900 yards.—*Washington Post.*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The returns of the census show that there are in the United States 464 firms engaged in the manufacture of glass. These employ an aggregate of 23,822 men and a total capital of \$19,415,599. In 1880 the wages paid out footed up to \$9,112,302, and the united productions of all the factories were \$21,013,404.

The officials at Washington report that 5,528,970 acres of coal lands are owned by the United States in the Western Territories. About fifty per cent. is located in Utah, and twenty per cent. in Colorado. These lands can be secured under the pre-emption laws at a rate of \$20 per acre, after complying with certain legal conditions, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres. Any association of not less than four persons, however, can secure 320 acres, and after expending \$5,000 in developing a mine may make an additional entry of 640 acres.

Vast and destructive grasshopper swarms have been ravaging parts of Turkey and of the Ruesian Caucasus. In the latter region 100,000 rubles were appropriated for distribution in the shape of rewards for the destruction of the larvae. In the region about Smyrna the entire population had to turn out for the destruction of the pests. In the districts about Angora all shops were closed by proclamation of the governor for three days, and the population was set to work in the fields. Besides this prayers were offered in all the mosques, and every inhabitant was required to turn in to the government a certain quantity of the larvae, to be burned in pits dug for the purpose. These grasshopper, or locusts, are said to come from Persia.

If the originator of Mother Shipton's prophecy had only been content with anything short of the destruction of the world in 1881 and had confined himself (or herself) to the prediction of extraordinary events, as does the former part of the rhyme, he might still be enjoying great honor and glory for his powers as a seer. Three comets, the assassination of one ruler and the attempted murder of another, destructive winds, floods and fires all over the world, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, extraordinary alternations of rain and drought, the detection of a man with fifteen wives at least, and other natural and social phenomena of all sorts—all these things show the year to be most remarkable, and we have yet a small slice before us.

An extraordinary suicide is reported from the city of Brunn, Germany. Franz Waldek, a young man who served as secretary to a physician, agreed to fight a duel with a nobleman in what they denominated "the American style of dueling," according to which they were to draw lots to see which of the two should blow his brains out. Waldek drew the black ball. He had until the fifteenth of May to shoot himself, but his antagonist extended the time two months to enable him to arrange his affairs. When this time had elapsed Waldek requested a further extension, but this being refused by the nobleman, who branded him as a coward, the young man, on the ninth of August, deliberately drove a bullet through his head. He left a letter commending the girl to whom he was betrothed to the affections of a friend, and requesting his acquaintances to make a creditable showing at his funeral.

German journals speak of a remarkable young American by the name of Richard M. Jackson, a native of Ohio who has become a favorite of the king of Wurtemberg. He first studied music at the Stuttgart conservatory, and later became attached to the German consulate. He is described as tall and handsome, with a blonde mustache, brown hair and dark eyes. He became acquainted with the king in the gardens attached to the palace, and it is said that he took care to meet the sovereign accidentally every day, and then always behaved with such respectful admiration as first attracted the monarch's attention and then won his favor. Jackson was offered the position of reader to the king, with a salary of \$1,500 and a suite of five rooms in one of the royal buildings, and accepted it upon the condition that in renouncing his allegiance to the United States he should not assume obligations to receive orders from any person except the king himself. The young man is said now to have the king's confidence in a high degree, and often to be his sole companion on travels and walks, being treated rather as a friend and equal than as a subject in receipt of wages. Jackson received the decoration of the Franz Josef order from the emperor of Austria. The old courtiers are jealous, but the young man seems able to take care of himself.

Don't throw away your old flour barrels. They are useful. It has been found that an ordinary flour barrel will hold 678,909 silver dollars.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The cork tree is fit to be barked when it is twenty-six years old, and it is then barked every eight years. The quality of the bark improves with the increasing age of the tree.

Dr. K. von Fritsch, of Halle, says that the cause of earthquakes does not exist further down from the surface of the earth than ten or fourteen miles. After citing a number of instances to show how far the shock of a steam hammer or that produced by an explosive may be felt, he appears convinced that rather feeble forces produce earthquakes which make themselves very sensibly apparent at great distances from the active center. He says that earthquakes might be and must be produced by the increase and decrease of volume of rocks under the influence of physical and chemical forces, and by concussion by the opening of crevices in rocks, and by the subsidence of masses of rock due to these agencies. Many schists are subjected to extension stress, and when crevices occur the schists must enter into oscillations like those produced in tuning-plates.

A patent has recently been taken out for a means of steering a ship by electricity. The apparatus is the invention of Mr. W. F. King, an Edinburgh electrician, and was recently tried on board a steamer sailing between Glasgow and London. Its object is to dispense with a helmsman and make the compass itself steer the ship. For this purpose the compass card is fitted with an index which is set to the true course, and one degree on either side of the true course two metal contact pins are adjusted; each pin is connected to a single Daniel cell, and when the ship deviates as much as a degree from her course to one side or the other the index comes into contact with one or other metal pin. The result is that a positive or negative current flows and actuates a hydraulic apparatus which works the helm.

A very remarkable discovery, says the *Engineering*, was lately made of fossil remains of the iguanodon in the coal mine of Bernisart, not far from Peruwelz and Conde, near the Belgian-French frontier. Messrs. Dupont, Gosselet and von Dechen state that the coal measures there are 101 meters below the surface of the earth, and under a cover of cretaceous strata belonging to the Turonian section. These coal measures, instead of having an equal surface, are furrowed out by valleys of unknown depth, and of a width of 200 meters. In one of these valleys, 322 meters from the surface, the iguanodon remains were found. There seems to be abundant evidence that the valley was only a branch of the Hainaut, which was slowly filling up during the cretaceous period—that it was once traversed by a stream filled with abundance of fish, and which afforded an ample supply of food for these huge saurians that were from thirty to forty feet in length. It is not to be inferred, however, that these iguanodons were living at the same time as the coal deposits were formed. M. Dupont appears to be convinced that it is simply owing to the exceptional configuration of these coal measures of Bernisart that the remains of the reptiles were seen side by side with the seams of coal. The real period of the animals was that of the Wealden clay.

The Local Paper.

The columns of a paper are the publishers stock in trade, and the parties who ask us to use them for their special benefit must expect to pay for the same, and we hope that all parties will, after due consideration, view the matter in the proper light. Every public-spirited citizen of a place should have pride in seeing his own town and the surrounding country improve. Every new house or barn in the surrounding country; every new fence, road or shade tree; every new manufacturing establishment erected; every new business opened, enhances the value of property in our midst; every honest, reflecting mind knows this to be true, and you should not forget that the local newspaper adds much to the general wealth and prosperity of the place, as well as increases the reputation of the town abroad. It benefits all who have business in the place, enhances the value of property, besides being a public convenience, even if not conducted in the interest of the ruling political power. If its columns are not filled with brilliant editorials, still it benefits you in many ways. It increases trade, it cautions against imposition, it saves you from loss, it warns you of danger, it points out different advantages and increases your profits. Now, if you want such a paper you must support it by advertising your business in it; assist in increasing its circulation by getting your neighbors to subscribe with you for it. If you want such a paper you must not consider it an act of charity to support it, but as a means to increase your own wealth as well as that of the place in which you live. The local press is the power that moves the people; therefore, support it by advertising and subscribing and paying for it.—*Exchange.*