LOST LITTLE ONES.

ometimes look beyond the gateways golden And there within the Savier's arms enfolden The little ones I see—
The little ones that in the glad time olden

Were knesed by you and me I see no longing in their tender faces; Wpon their dimpled cheeks No touch of care has left its fearful traces No pain for pity speaks; They laugh and sing in happiest of places. Through all the Sabbath weeks.

I wonder if amid their gleeful singing Perchance they ever miss a mother's soft carees around them clinging. Her frequent, leving kise; Or if they wait ner coming for the bringing Of yets sweeter bliss.

And then, when alsop has fled, and with it dreaming I lie with open eyes, And weep to find so real a thing was seeming,
In sorrowful surprise,
Till through the darkness there does come a gleaming

And softly then a voice saith to my weeping "Twas not a dream you had, Your little ones are safe within my keeping. So wherefore, then, be sad ?" And e'er my heart a holy joy comes creeping

THE EARTH AND THE SUN. Exceptional Phenomena of the Present

An eminent scientist addresses the following letter to the N. Y. Evening

In your editorial article yesterday or "The Wrath of the Elements" you refer to the previous occurrence of the unusual phenomens experienced during the present summer, and quote from Cowper's 'Task" to show that similar ones appeared in 1783—that is, eighty-nine years ago. The simultaneous recurrence of these phenomena must suggest, even to the unscientific mind, that they are produced by a common cause, and scientific men have done much towards establishing this simple induction as an ascertained fact. The common cause to which all investigations unmistakably point is the sun, the periodic variation of whose spots meets a sympathetic response in the electrical conditions of the earth.

For the benefit of the unscientific reader it may be well to explain in a word the nature of sunspots. The sun is supposed to be a solid body, enveloped in an atmosphere of incandescent metallic vapors, called the photosphere, from which we receive our light and heat. This gaseous envelope, instead of being uniformly spread over the surface of the sun, is at times broken into immense chasms, at the bottom of which parts of the solid mars of the sun are visible as black spots. The cause of these spots and their relation to terrestrial phenomena have long been the subject of deep investigation with astronomers, and the results of these investigations are likely, at no distant day, to have an important pearing on the duties of our meteorological roporters.

But without anticipating these results, it is especially interesting to know what has been definitely ascertained in regard to certain aspects of a body with which our own planet is so intimately connected. I shall quote only the most trustworthy authorities, and thence draw such conclusions as may seem pertinent. THE SUN A VARIABLE STAR.

Here I quote from the interesting little astronomical work of J. Norman Lockyer, the editor of Nature: "Some spots cover millions of square miles, and remain for months; others are visible only in powerful instruments, and are of very short duration. There is a great difference in the number of spots visible from time to time; indeed, there is a motto he had always endeavored to follow as far as lay in his rower and it may be not to the same and the s minimum period, when none are seen for weeks together, and a maximum period, when more are seen than at any other time. The interval between two maximum or two minimum periods is about eleven years. New, as we must get less light from the sun when it is covered with spots than when it is free from them, we may look upon it as a variable star, with a period of eleven years."

CAUSE OF SUNSPOTS. Here I quote from the works of Professor Norton, of Yale College: The sun's spots are for the most part developed by or in some way connected with the operation of a physical agency exerted by the planets upon the photosphere. This remarkable fact has been conclusively established by the observations of Schwabe, Carrington, Secchi and others; Surely, if our visits have such an in-and especially by the detailed discussion fluence upon our characters for life, it to which all the reliable observations should be a matter of serious importance hundred years have been subjected by Professor Wolf, of Zurich. The planets agency is directly recognised in the origination of the spots on the part of

epochs of the maximum and minimum of spots upon the positions of the planets, especially of Jupiter and Venus."

EFFECTS OF SUNSPOTS UPON THE EARTH. We have just seen that the variations of the sunspots are accompanied by corresponding variations in the supplies of light and Leat received at the earth from the san; but more important results are noticed. To continue the quotation from Locky er: "It is also known that the magnetic needle has a period of the same length (eleven years), its greatest oscillations occurring when there are most sunspots. Auroræ and the currents of electricity, which traverse the earth's surface, are affected by a

similar period."

This is sufficient to demonstrate the existence of some connection between the solar spots and the electrical condi-tion of the earth; and when it is remembered that electricity and magnetism are themselves but imperfectly understood, no one will wonder that the precise nature of this connection re-mains unexplained. Mr. Schuster, ef Manchester, also remarks in Nature upon the close coincidence of the years in which the wine crop of Germany has been unusually good and those in which

there was a minimum of sunspots. The very intensity of the heat from which we have suffered during the summer is clearly attributable to the culminating power of the sun's rays. The phenomenal brilliance of the recent auroras may be attributed to electrical disturbances from the same cause, for the aurora is now generally recognised as an electrical phenomenon; while the thunderstorms which have proved so destructive are only another manifesta-tion of the same disorganization. The cloudbursts, waterspouts and hurricanes can only be referred to the capriciousness of the heat and the electrical dis-

was in the same condition in which it is now, having gone through the com-plete list of its changes eight times in the interim-for 89 is almost exactly

divisible by 11, giving us the quotient 8. Doubtless these same phenomena have recurred, though in a less marked degree, every eleven years since Cowper wrote. Gibbon remarks upon the simultaneous appearance of comets, earthquakes, famine and pestilence in the Roman empire during the reign of Jus-tinian, and refers the depopulation of some of the fairest parts of the globe to that ill-omened period.

So far I have made no attempt to ex-

plain the connection of comets, earthquakes and meteors with the other phenomens, but this seems no difficult task. Comets are only planets of long periods of revolution, and our skies are never afflicted with meteors except when the earth is crossing the track of an innumerable host of minute planets, which are probably the remains of some large planet broken into fragments and flying together in a very large orbit. Now, when these comets and meteoric bodies are in the neighborhood of the sun, is it not natural to suppose that they may co-operate with the planets Jupiter and Venus to aggravate the solar disturbances and to intensify the corresponding

terrestrial phenomena?

I should be at a loss to find any connection between the earthquakes and the other phenomena, but fortunately Professor Zollner comes to my relief with a new theory of terrestrial magnet-ism, which, however, it is well to take cum grano. One part of this theory is, that the general phenomena of terres-trial magnetism are related to the currents of the inner liquid mass of the earth, and that whatever affects these currents, as, for instance, volcanoes, reacts immediately upon the magnetism

of the earth. Now, if earthquakes and volcanoes affect the magnetism of the earth, why may not violent disturbances of this magnetism, vice versa, produce volcanoes and earthquakes, by disturbing the equilibrium of the inner mass of the earth. In fact, it would seem as if Professor Zollner's theory was produced solely to explain this coincidence of earthquakes with the other phenomena which have been the objects of your attention.

We have then not only a simple ex planation of the phenomena which have been recently witnessed, but a valid reason why they must have occurred before in the same manner at regular intervals. It is to the sun that these terrestrial manifestations are due, and as that luminary yields up his secrets to the thousands of importunate astronomers who are daily questioning him, these and many other things now but imperfectly understood will be made so plain that he who runs may read. Upon meteorology the results must be most decided. To charts of wind and cloud there will be added a knowledge of the lightning, when and whence it cometh, and, the important question, whither it

Our almanacs may hereafter be made out for general use, not for one year in advance, but for ten, and if there is any reliance to be placed upon Professor Zollner's theory—it seems plausible, at least-the prediction of a tidal wave may cense to be the humbug and canard it was universally pronounced to be a year ago.

The Best Society.

low as far as lay in his power, and it was a very wise one.

Another man, of high position in the

world made it a rule to associate with high-minded, intelligent men, rather than with fashionable idlers; and he said he had derived more intellectual improvement from them than from all the books he ever read.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton often spoke of the great benefits he had derived from his visits to a particular family. Their words and example stimulated him to make the most of his powers. "It has given a color to my whole life," he said. Speaking of his success at the university, he remarked, "I can ascribe it to nothing but my visits to this family, where I caught the infection of self-improvement."
Surely, if our visits have such an in-

upon the spots made during the last one to us in what families we allow our selves to be intimate. Boys and girls Professor Wolf, of Zurich. The planets form attachments very easily, and often which exercise the greatest influence are Jupiter and Venus. The planetary as in all things else, you should not fail to take advice of those who are older and wiser, and never, never choose for a the sun's surface brought by the rotation nto favorable position. * * * It is lso shown by the dependence of the There are people whose very presence seems to lift you up into a better, higher atmosphere. Choose such associates wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

Hired Mourners. All about London, says an English orrespondent, you see advertised "cheap about twenty dollars. Of course these mourners don't know who you are, what expected to have on earth, with a yard black crape dangled and waving from me one else to die as soon as possible, bottle noses, black suits, second-hand, well inked at the seams, and black gloves one-third too large. The friends and relatives within the carriages have all the semblance of woe on them. The last appear contented, and many never enjoy a ride in a coach save on such mournful occasions. Who ever saw any one shed tears at a city funeral? If you would have your friends "weep not for me when I am gone," die in the metropolis. Tears are for the country, along with dew, flowers, sunshine, snakes and hopwith

Being Sociable.

Some people display a wonderful tact for unsociability. It is not so much by their silence, their modesty, or their reserve, as by a peculiar disposition they manifest—an indefinable atmosphere in which they envelop themselves so as to repel the advances and resist the invitations of others. Indeed, those who say little and listen much and well are always popular in society. It was Miss Edgeworth who, after talking with charming and incessant volubility to a deaf mute for an hour, remarked that he was one of the most intelligent and interesting persons she ever met. Often-times those who talk most have least real sociability. Their gabble hides their utter want of social feeling and personal sympathy. Their prattle is purely selfish, mechanical, and cold. Volubility and vacancy seem to be nat-urally related to each other, and oftentimes the tongue is the substitute for thought instead of its organ. Sociability and loquacity may exist in the same person; but generally the one who talks the most thinks and feels the

True, sociability is a matter of sentiment, of mind, of character, rather than of words. It comes from a surplus of sympathy, of kind feelings, of personal regards, of contagious interest in things and thoughts. It is the overflow of the generous and kindly qualities of the heart, those which knit us most closely and tenderly to others, and the family to which we belong. All real interest in others, all quick and generous sympathy, all desire to communicate with others, and share in their experiences, and participate in their life, enter as constituents into a true sociability. It is the humanity in us in communica-tion with the humanity without us which makes the charm and sweetness and value of social intercourse. The hard and selfish nature is unsocial. The proud, vain, self-seeking temper destroys sociability. People who care only for themselves may run against others every moment, but their contact is as purely mechanical as the attrition of logs in a river, or pebbles on the beach. The talk which comes from no kind impulse and no kindling regard, but is manufactured by will merely because it is expected, is as destitute of secial quality as the bellows which make a breeze when pressed; and the talk made to display the speaker's wit or cleverness or learning is exhibition but not conversa-

A great deal of the calling and twittering and my-dearing have no more real connection with sociability than the flowers and feathers on a woman's hat have with her head. They are purely artificial, and tacked on by the milliner. There is a vast deal of social millinery, however, which passes for Nature's handiwork; and people are often praised for their fine social qualities merely because they are adopts in the art of saying pretty nothings by the hour, and exhibiting themselves in other people's drawing-rooms in an entertain-ing way. And, on the other hand, those who are eminently social in nature and spirit are often condemned as unsociable because they say little, and do not care to exhibit themselves and turn their hearts inside out for other people to admire. Perhaps they are deficient in the graces of cultivated society; they may not have the gift of rapid utterance or sparkling repartee; they may find it hard to intrude their thoughts and feelings upon others while more variable natures make the air vocal with their incessant buzz. But behind their reticence, and beneath the disguise of modest and unattractive ways, are all the elements of the truest sociability, which it requires but the least penetration to discover and the fit occasion to

bring out. Being sociable requires something more than ceaseless chattering and gad-ding about. It requires the culture and expression in all proper and helpful ways of those thoughts and sentiments which are unselfish, generous, sympa-thetic, and human. It means a pervading interest in others and the general good. It means a pervading interest in others and the general good. It means the lively commerce of mind with mind, and communication of heart with heart, by listening as well as by speaking, by large receptivity as well as generous giving. And this sociability is just what is wanted to redeem our social in tercourse and make our coming together helpful, stimulative and ennobling.

Church Attire.

Consciences are much more readily put at ease in the matter of church going than they once were. Mrs. Jones oses sight of hers in the fact that her old bonnet will look shabby beside Mrs. Smith's new one, although Mrs. Jones's bella does not attend the evening service unless invited by Mr. Augustus, for whenever it is in your power, and the the reason that Mr. Augustus's coat is that walketh with wise men shall be hymn-book in such "a graceful way;" and, vice versa, Augustus invites Arabella because she is "stylish" and "fashionwi'l envy him." If you do not believe this, stand at your window some fair Sabbath morning while the church bells are ringing, and watch the passing funerals." You can be shrouded, coffined, and buried, with four mourners, for ery from beginning to end. The color of the dress, the multitudinous trimmings, the hump at the back where the you are, where you came from, or where you are going to, but they will look as if you were the last friend they had or expected to have on earth, with a yard and Bridget drapes her shawl in exactly the same way as does her mistress. Join their hats like so many pirate flags; and the crowd, and you will hear as you when you are covered up, they will adjourn to the dearest public house, and of the loveliest shade, that it is made" over their porter and cheese prays for but you hurry on, and hear that "Miss G. has worn the same dress all the season;" that "Mr. P. has a new diamond you not at the church door.—Chicago

THE VALUE OF TIME.-To show us the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal in dispensing with that; for He never gives us two moments together, nor never grants us a second till he has withdrawn the first, still keeping the third in his own hands, so that we are in perfect uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of About 25,000 steel shuttles for sewing machines, embracing twenty patterns, are turned out monthly by the But all these things happened eighty- Billings and Spencer Manufacturing we neglect the next, as if it were never will be more hopeful there than else to have a beginning.—Fencion.

The Meat Famine in England,

Food is the ultimate measure of population. Malthus holds that population, increasing geometrically, will always keep pace with the supply of food; and, in spite of his crotchets, the marriage-check philosopher is a shrewd thinker s presenting, in a medified manner, the country there is a beef-famine. The agricultural laborer seldom eats beef; and it is one of his misfortunes that he has learned to live on bacon and potatoes without complaining. It is the handi-craftsmen and their families who are indergoing the pressure of scarcity. Since bread became cheap in England,

for twenty years, the skilled workmen of England have realized the traditional ides as to beef-fed Englishmen. But a check on their prosperity has now come in the article of meat. Beef and mutton cannot be imported into England as grain is imported; and the farmers, forced out of the monopoly of wheat, try to make another of cattle and sheep. At their bidding, but as a consequence of the rinderpest, Parliament has re-strained the trade in live-stock with the Continent of Europe; and all the pasture- ing up to the harvester. All this requires lands of Ireland, the moors and dales of Scotland, and the meadows of England, will not produce sheep and oxen in sufficient quantity to satisfy the requirements of the people of the three kingdoms. As for the tinned beef and mutton from Australia, Englishmen of all grades turn from it with something like lisgust, in spite of the preans of the doctors, the superintendents of lunatic asylums, and the governors of convictprisons. The result is, dear meat in England—meat at twenty-five cents per pound, or, reckoning New York values, forty cents; and women's meetings from the Humber to the Tees to denounce the butchers, and to bind themselves to buy no more beet until it is again from ten to tourteen cents per pound. The hus-

bands support their wives. The men, who have compelled their employers to advance their wages and to reduce their hours of work, are now also endeavoring to prevent the necessary operation of the law of scarcity. They will fail; but England has no cause for fear. Famine is not immiment in the land, and cannot be while breadstuffs are abundant. In truth, this outery for beef is a sign of a new era of plentiful food. Bread-riots mean starvation-and England has had too many of these; but dear meat only indicates a

privation that is not intolerable. The worst that will happen to Eng land in consequence of it is, that it will induce more of the better class of workmen to emigrate to America and Australia; and we shall so far gain by England's loss. Yet there will be a remedy. Civilized nations cannot imitate the cannibal Maoris, and, when they have no oxen, open shambles for "long-pig;" but, with unbounded pasture-lands on this continent and in Australia, there is no reason why either the Old World or the New should lack a sufficiency of is possible, and an English project for there is in the world to the men and invariably observed that a lot the man who solves it will not only rank | confined. among the benefactors of his kind, but will open for himself an inexhaustible source of wealth.

English Ivy in Rooms.

A writer thus speaks of the winter decorations of rooms with English ivythe best of all house plants, perhaps though many give the preference for a single specimen to the Calla Lily. The use of English ivies for the purpose of decorating living rooms is more

extensive every year, and cannot be too highly recommended. Being very strong, they will live through almost any treatment; but study their peculiarities, and manifest willingness to gratify them, and they will grow without stint. Most houses are too hot for them, as indeed they are for their owners. Neither plants nor people should have the average temperature over 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Take care not to enfeeble your ivies by undue heat or excessive watering, and you will find they will not seem to mind whether the sun shines on them or not, or in what position or direction you find them. Indeed, so much they will do of themselves to render a room charming, that we would rather have an unlimited bonnet was very pretty and becoming number of them to draw upon than the Sunday before. Her daughter Ara-anything else in nature or art. Do you wish the ugly plain doors that shut off your entry from your parlor to be arched or curved, like those in the drawingmore you can live in their society the always of "elegant fit," and his gloves better, for both mind and heart. "He a "delightful color," and he holds the couple of brackets, such as lamps for the burning of kerosene are sometimes placed in, and screw them on the sides of the door. Put in each a plant of the able," and the "other fellows of his set ivy, the longer the better; then train will envy him." If you do not believe the plants over the top, against the sides, indeed any way your fancy dictates You need not buy the beautiful nor the costly pots the flower dealers will advise common glazed ones will answer every purpose, for by placing in each two or three sprays of Coliseum ivy, in a month's time no vestige of the pot can

The census returns for 1870 give valuable information in regard to this fatal disease in our country, Cold and nearness to the sea are specially favorable to its development. The New England States average about twenty-five per cent. of deaths from consumption; that with cash enough to be mourned over.

No cash here, no mourners. All these professional mourners have red faces and Miss M.;" and that "Miss M. is not twenty for cent. of deaths from consumption; that is, one in every four deaths is from this is, one in every four deaths is from this is, one in every four deaths is from this is, one in every four deaths is from this is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption; that "Mr. P. has a new diamond is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption is, one in every four deaths is from the consumption is a little less. stylish;" and so on ad infinitum, were you not at the church doer.—Chicago Pulpit.

twenty per cent.; Illinois, eleven per cent.; Colorado eight, and Utah only six per cent.; California, on the Pacific coast, increases to fourteen per cent.

Going from north to south, the ratio of decrease is about the same as from east to west. Michigan shows sixteen per cent. of deaths from this cause; Indiana, fourteen per cent.; Tennessee, twelve per cent.; Alabama, six, and

New Mexico only three per cent. Contrary to the general belief, Minnesota has a large percentage of deaths fourteen per cent. But this is partly due, no doubt, to the large number of

AGRICULTURAL

SHIFTLESS SYSTEMS. - The losses which most reduce the farmers' profits are those which arise from missed opporcheck philosopher is a shrewd thinker on all matters relating to economical science. Indeed, England at this time ness habits. The husbandman above all other needs to take thought for the mors presenting, in a mediate manner, the chemomena he contemplates. In that country there is a beef-famine. The and other necessary things, should be sericultural laborer seldom eats beef; considered beforehand. Perhaps the most serious pecuniary wounds a farmer thus inflicts on himself arise from want of preparation for changes of weather dur-ing the growth of his crops, their harvesting, or for the Winter care of his

the artisan classes have increased in geometrical ratio. Their wages have been sufficiently good to command for them a share in the luxuries of life; and, Scientific farming in its best sense is neither more nor less than farming on which has to be cut with an ax from the a rotation of some sort; the next is in choosing the best rotation for the soil or circumstances of the farmer and the farm; and the next in so planning the work and stocking of the farm that the original laying out and cultivation of the fields, preparing and applying ma-nure, and growing and using the crops, that one shall pave the way for the next; and the last one shall give an opportunity for the soil to regain some-thing of what it has been all along givnot only a practical knowledge of agri-cultural labor, but a knowledge of what

FAT AND FORTY .- A fat lamb of 40 pounds is worth in May in any Eastern market \$10. Fat lambs do not come ready for market in the month of Ma by accident. It is your calculating farmer who makes money in this way, and just now he is taking a long look ahead. He is selecting hearty ewes in good condition, these he will feed well and regularly, keeping them gaining a little until the time of dropping their lambs, when he may count on having mostly twins, well-nursed, and which will grow rapidly and be ripe for the butcher at the time when they will bring the highest price of the season. But this is trespassing on the ground of Mr. Ged-des and he has already discussed the subject wisely and well.

Regarding barn basements, The Vernont Farmer expresses the opinion that when properly constructed they may be of great value for some purposes, but that very few of them can be converted into suitable stables for cattle. The reason for this is that proper ventilation is very difficult, if not impossible; that, as a natural consequence, the air becomes damp and filled with poisonous vapors, which in a measure paralyze every function of the body. The flesh of beef cattle in this condition is unhealthy food, and the milk of cows is exceedingly impure and injurious. The editor of the journal mentioned says he has had frequent occasion to observe the effect on cattle of the removal from stables entirely above ground to those in basements, and in every instance the growth and improvement in condition was impaired if not stopped. animal food. Some better and more He further remarks that he has seen satisfactory method of meat-preserving animals wear their old coats all summer until September, in consequence of beshipping live cattle from Buenos Ayres, ing tied in these objectionable depths in steamers specially built for the trade, for four weeks in spring; and, in conhas a good prospect of success. The problem is to bring the abundant meat brated as a skillful feeder of sheep, who women who are hungering for it. It is occupied a certain loft in a shed always not surely an unsolvable problem, and throve better than those in shelters more

> The Southern Cultivator contains the statement of a Georgia husbandman tive, anti-spasmodic and anti-bilious who by rotation of crops, turning under green crops, and composting with his stable manure what he can gather from the woods, yards, and fence corners, has greatly increased the fertility of his fields, making each acre pay in its products for the fertilizing and labor bestowed upon it. He says some farmers still continue the scratch system, going over a great extent of worn-out land to get three or four bushels of wheat to the acre, while he has proved by the proper preparation of a few acres that 30 to 36 bushels may be had from the acre. He promises that if the extended scratching system was abandoned and the stakes drawn into a small area, the space within them well manured and cultivated, every farmer might have his crib, barn, and smoke-house filled, and he would be independent of the corn

and bacon of the North-West. Col. Colman of The Rural World, who thinks if there were no passionate men there would be no balky horses, advises that the young colt be given over to a little boy of good temper. Let the child play him; hang around him; lead him with a halter; as soon as he is strong enough, get upon him, and let him wall about at will—and that horse will need no "breaking," but will come to his work like a rational creature, as he is. But when he is suffered to run perfectly wild until he has attained his growth and strength, and then approached with halter, saddle, and bridle, he is terrified, unmanageable, and frequently the "breaking" results in breaking his spirit, his constitution, or his neck; or refuses to be subdued, and only yields bedience to force, remaining always palky and vicious.

Mr. S.-H. Spencer asks what will destroy or drive the cabbage worm. Finedry slacked lime, spread over the plants, would be a good application, or the lime might be slaked with water in which some carbolic said has been dissolved. But the white butterflies with small round black spots on their wings, should be caught and destroyed. This would be prevention, which is always better than cure.

This, The Western Rural's creed for the farmer, is surely not a bad one: Honesty of purpose in your inner life; probity in your every day transactions; intellectual culture for yourselves and child-ren, and strict business management in your everyday affairs.

No plant yields anything like as much nutriment from the same extent of soil as the banana. Baron Humboldt estimated that it returns 20 times as much as the potato and 119 times as much as wheat

A TRUE PICTURE.-How many men there are who have ground and ground to make money, that they might be happy by-and-by, but who, when they have got to be fifty or sixty years old, have used up all the enjoyable nerve that was in them? During their early life they carried toil and geometry and life they carried toil and economy and frugality to the excess of stinginess, and when the time came that they expected joy, there was no joy for them.-

A Sea-Shell Bathing-Tub.

When our little boys and girls have seen sea-shells a foot in length they probably have considered them very large indeed. But what would they say to shells so large that they make excel-lent bathing-tubs for grown-up men? In the seas near the Molacca Islands

the enormous clam called Tridena is not rare, and it is the shell of this clam that the natives of the Moluccas use for bathing or washing tubs. They are very handsome shells, and when polished are often taken to Europe, and used as fonts in churches, or as basins for goldfish in ornamental grounds. The flesh of the Tridæna tastes something like oysters, and is much prized by the Molucca Lianders. One Tridæna tastes will be be to the control of the taste of taste Islanders. One Tridena will make meal for twenty persons, and the shell rock to which it grows, is so heavy that it makes quite a good load for a horse.

—Hearth and Home.

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3	Timothy	2 37	Git	2 75
J	WOOL-N. Y., Pa., O. and Mich	77.67	(ie	-
	WOOL-N. Y., Pa., O. and Mich	60	(60	65
į.	Vt. and Iowa Texas and California	33	9	65
i	Texas and Compania	30	(B)	50
71	BEEVES-Best	1256	a	13
9	Good	11	Ge	1116
1	Common to lair	8	(0)	10
	SHEEP & LAMBS- Sacop	4.6	@	7
	Lambs	8	(0)	1134
	SWINE-Lire	4%	500	43
9	Dressed	6	(te	6%
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THE POISONMONGERS who advertise compounds of Fluid Fire and pungent alkalies as "balsamic medicines," "safe and harmless tonics,' and "genial invigorants," are worthy of being class with the old Barnegat who kindled deceptive beacons, in order to decoy mariners to inevitable death. But a time came when the lures of the coast bandits failed, and a time has come when the venders of Bittered Alcohol fail to impress the reading public with a belief in heir fictions.

It is due to that conscientious and able physician, Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, to say that he has largely contributed to this desirable end, by providing the world with a Tonic Corective and Anti-Febrile Vegetable preparation which accomplishes all that is mendaciously promised on behalf of the alcoholic nostrums. His CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS prepared from botanproductions, now for the first time employed in the pharmacy of civiliza-tion, is the leading tonic in every State and Territory of the Union. The fact that this wonderful elixir contains no alcohol, no mineral, no dangerous element, is one of the causes of its immense popularity; another is that as a stomachie invigorant, blood-purifier, alteramedicine, it is as far ahead of every other preparation as Temperance ahead of Drunkenness.

REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.-We think we are benefiting our readers when we inform them that a relief for Asthma can be found in using Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy.

We clip the following from the Troy (N. Y.) Whig:
Some three months since Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., commenced advertising in the Whig, an article called "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy." We believed at that time it was one of the many catch penny arrangements to swindle people out of their money, but during the past few weeks have become convinced to the contrary. We know of several prominent citizens who have suffered from that loathsome disease "Catarrh," and they pronguince Dr. Sage's Remedy, no have Y.) Whig: they pronounce Dr. Sage's Remedy no humbug, and in several instances have been en-tirely cured. We desire to give Dr. Pierce the benefit of the same.

LOVELINESS ON THE INCREASE.-A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which Hagan's Magnolia Balm has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the roseate hue of health are commonly met with when-ever it is used. For the sallow and unwhole-some appearance of the face and neck, which ntterly counterbalances the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it substitutes that clear, pearl-like complexion which is such a transcendant charm in woman and renders the roughest skin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it at the marvelous transforms tion which it effects in these particulars.

Use less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powder, as it is much stronger. Put up full weight. Give it a fair trial. Grocers sell it.

Disease Recoils Prom the system that has been invigorated and regu-

lated by a course of that most beneficent of all vegetable clixirs, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such, at least, is the inference we are compelled to draw from the testimony of thousands of persons residing in unhealthy districts, who attribute their escape from the epidemic and other complaints which prevail there in the spring and autumn solely to the use of this grea protective and preventive medicine. Many Westerr and Southern farmers and planters, as invariably as they sow and plant in the spring and reap and gather in the fall, administer it at those seasons to their fam illes and employes, and take it themselves from twice to three times a day. The demand for it in the fever and ague districts bordering on the Mississippi. Ohio and Arkansas Rivers is immense; and wherever the natural conditions are such as to generate intermit-tent fevers, it is held in the highest esteem, both as an antidote to the atmospheric virus waich provokes them, and as a swift and certain remedy for those dis-tressing forms of disease. It is almost unnecessary to say that this renowned tonic and renovator is now generally accepted as a standard specific for indigestion, biliousness, norvous distemper, rheumatism, physical weakness and mental despondency, not only by the public at large, but by all unprojudiced medical men. The vast popularity of the Bitters has of course led to many counterfeits and imitations, against which the community are requested to be on sheir guard.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the prementary symp-toms of the "insatiate archer," consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of DR. WISTAN'S BAISAN OF WILD CHERRY, which, in many cases where hope had fied, has smatched the vic-tum from the yawning grave.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

eign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

Contagious diseases, such as herse all, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.

As quick as a FLASK OF LIGHTNING does Chier-abono's Excelsion Hark Drs ast upon the hair, whiskers and mustaches; no chameten tints, but the purest Raven or the most exquisite Browns will be evolved.

IN ONE TO FIVE MINUTES. Headache, Earache, Neuralgis, Lame Back, Diarrices, Croups, Sprains, and all cimilar complaints, are relieved by FLAGO NASTANT RELIEF, or money refunded.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured or that dread disease. Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure For CONNUMPTON, ASTR-MA, BEONELITIS, &C. Parties wishing the prescription will please address.

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means, and she vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Il yspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Paia in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dissiness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Tasis in the Mouth, Bilisus Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a Letter guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

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They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Hilious Diseases.

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Diseases.

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Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Birders.

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