A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet With a ribben, and a feather, and a bit of lace upon it. And, that the other maidens of the little town might

She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday, just to show it.

But though the little bonnet was scarce larger than s dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time So when 'twas fairly tied, all the bells had stopped

their ringing.

And when she came to meeting, sure enough the folks were singing.

So this molish little maiden stood and waited at the And she shook her ruffles out behind, and smoothed

them down before. "Hallolujah! hallelujah!" sang the choir above her "Hardly knew you! hardly knew you!" were the words she thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little hear

a toss; For she thought the very hymn they sang was all about her bonnet.
With the ribbon, and the feather, and the bit of lace

And she would not wait to listen to the sarmon or the prayer, But pattered down the illent street and harried up

Till she reached her little bureau, and in a bandbox

Had hidden safe from critic's eye, her foolish little Which proves, my little maidens, that each of you will

In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind : And that the little head that's filled with silly little

Will never get a blessing frem surmons or from provers

UP IN A BALLOON.

BY REV. 6EO. H. HEPWORTH.

How curious it is that whenever there is one great show, a dozen little ones cuddle close to it. In Boston the huge Coliseum stretched itself like a giant on the New Land, and for squares around smaller and larger booths preempted a favorable location, where nostrums and novelties were dispensed to those who were not yet bankrupt. Monstrosities gratify the morbid taste, and fascinating

sticks of candy allure the appetites and

deplete the pockets of the younglings.

Having arrived at years of discretion, I passed by on the other side, and was walking leisurely homeward, when my attention was arrested by a mysterious inclosure, in the centre of which swayed to and fro a magnificent balloon, which made regular half-hour trips to a point just a quarter of a mile above the solid earth. Then I hesitated. To go up in a balloon was the one great desire of my boyhood. I had done almost everything else, and this last experience would round my life exquisitely. When I was quite young I was kicked over a five-rail fence by a wild colt, who returned my caresses with a very impressive pair of heels. I have several times been almost blown to pieces with gunpswder, that never-failing fascination to every one in his teens. I have aimed a rifle at a woodchuck, and missing him sent the ball within three inches of a man's head. I have been on the water in a small sail-boat, and been tipped over. In a word, I have done a thousand delightful things, all of which gave my father and mother sleepless nights, and made them feel that I was sure to die an untimely death. But here was a chance to add a new experience to my life; and, as I saw the immense Castle in the Air swaying to and fro, all my boyishness came back, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, I was inside the inclosure, and in a few minutes more in the car of the balloon with Professor

Allen, the accomplished aronaut. The signal was given, and we began to rise. When we were about a hun dred feet up I would have given all I possessed to be safely on the earth again. Instinctively I clutched the ropes, but it did no good, for ropes and everything else were all going up together. Pretty soon I grew more courageous, and then thoroughly enjoyed myself. It was very cloudy, but I got a good view of the whole city. The tops of the houses were far below me, and the church steeples seemed slender as reeds. Just then the Professor engaged my attention with some of his exploits, and when next I looked I could see nothing. We were in the middle of a cloud, and the man, the houses, the city, were wholly hidden from view. We were out of

How far up are we, professor?" "Only about a quarter of a mile," he

answered. A quarter of a mile straight up What if the balloon should burst through appear after dropping twelve hundred feet or more? This pleasant thought would intrude itself. Only twelve hundred vertical feet; well, that is not very much, and yet if I should fall, I think the coroner's jury would have no difficulty in discovering the cause of my death.

It was a very queer experience. I looked up; nothing to be seen. I looked round; nothing to be seen. I looked down; nothing to be seen. I seemed to myself to be as near nowhere as I hope ever to get. The mist drifted by me in a friendly sort of way, as if to reassure me, and as though it wanted to

My dear fellow, the Almighty is up here just as He is down there. clouds roll, and surge, and dash our fragile spray in obedience to the same Will that governs the more solid ocean. The Hand that holds you in its hollow when you walk the earth, is underneath you when you have the clouds for your

companions. my new position, and sat quietly en- in the earth's crust which are constantly joying not the scenery, but the situa- being affected by the action of subtertion, while the Professor told me of his ranean forces, of which the earthquake exploits in Paraguay in the service of the army, and of his more recent experiences as an eronaut under the command of Union generals. Away up be-yond the reach of hostile bullets, glass cover the entire earth with one vast and note-book in hand, he used to watch the movements of the enemy. How provoking it must have been to see a little black object among the clouds, and know that at every dress parade a pair of sharp eyes were looking through a powerful telescope, while a "chiel takin' notes" would report to the enemy what not even the most daring spy or

sharpshooter could discover. Well, after awhile, desiring to see the face of mortals once more, I indicated my desire to return to the planet. Slowwas conscious of a certain sense of relief | are most wanted."

WHAT THE CHOIR SANG ABOUT THE when I felt good mother earth under

my feet. \*
My friend Laughton gave me a ticket, certifying to the fact of my exploit, assuring my friends that for the last thirty minutes I had been far above the planet, and I rushed home.

I had no sooner told my story at the table than my plucky little wife said : "Well, if you can go up in a balloon, so can I." "You! Up in a balloon?" My eyes

were wide open.
"Yes, I, and up in a balleon! Why not? After dinner I shall take a trip to the moon, or as near to that very re-

spectable orb as I can get."
I supposed that she would regard me as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum when I told what I had done, but I found she only envied me my exalted position, and determined to go as much higher as circumstances would permit. Such is life, and such is woman.

I tried to reason with her, but who ever got the better of his wife in an argument? She had two reasons for to every one against.

If she will she will, you may depend on t: If she won't she won't, and there a the end on t."

These two lines are the battle cry of freedom with the other sex, so I submitted with as good grace as I could extemporarily master.

When we reched the roadstead where the Castle in the Air was anchored the sun broke through the clouds, and we were assured by the professor that we should have a splendid view. After climbing into the car, and taking our seats, the signal was given, and slowly we began to leave the earth. This time there were two persons who clutched at the ropes, and our pulses ran up from the normal seventy-two into the nineties. There were the houses far below presenting their roofs and their chim to break our fall in case of ascident The sad thought was that we should have to drop more than five hundred feet in a straight line before we could even land on a chimney. We did not seem to be going away from the earth, but the earth appeared to be dropping away from us. The elegant carriages of Columbus Avenue looked small enough to hang on one's watch-chain for charms, and as for the human beings, the effect of our elevation was very peculiar. We saw them, of course, greatly shortened. They seemed to be not more than a foot or eighteen inches long. But when they walked we could see the full length of the stride. It was a very curious sight—men only a foot long, taking steps three feet in length. The old

Pretty soon I caught the professor emptying a huge sand-bag.

seven-league boots seemed no longer a

"What for, sir !" I said. "To go up higher," he answered. I looked at the little woman who sat eside me, and said :

" Higher ?" A nod in the affirmative. on the entire city, and far out into the bay beyond the lower light, and upon Brookline, Dorchester, Charlestown, and, indeed, upon such a view that one great picture that lay far, far beneath him. To say that we enjoyed it, after the terpidation was over, is to speak in fee ble language. Who would not enjoy

and looking down upon miles on miles of green pasture and throbbing city? But all excitement must end, so we took an affectionate farewell of the upper air, and of the mists that brushed us, and soon stepped again upon the planet, glad to have been for once "up above the world so high."

## The Coming Woman.

If the destiny of the coming woman is to be one of business activity and equality with man, in the question of earning a living and amassing wealth, she must have a better foundation for a constitution than eighteen-inch corsets and thin-soled shoes will give.

She must rise up early in the morning, and run and skip in the sun and wind, and not be restrained by a vain mother, who is afraid her little girl will spoil her complexion.

She must play ba'l, fly a kite, play tag and run races with the boys, regardless of the admonitions of old-fishioned aunts, not to be a "Tomboy."

She must learn to be useful in early life, and, yes, sometimes, in a very se-cluded corner of the house, she may play doll, if she does not tell anybody! At the age of ten years she must go to its lacings! In what shape should I school with her brothers, and learn to

cipher with the best of them. She must enter college with as fair a record as her brothers have, and not taraish the bright prospects of her future by failure in any of the most difficult pranches of education taken up in the course. Corsets she must ignore, and practice in the gymnasium will preclude

the possibility of a taper waist." She must put away the vanities which nake up the sum of many women's lives, and substitute hard, practical common sense. She must strive to please by wit and intellectual conversation more than by a simpering smile and

bon mots of fascinating nothingness. She must be willing to work rather than live in luxurious ease. In short, life will become an earnest fight as much to her as to men. How many are there who like the picture?

## The Use of Earthquakes.

The usefulness of earthquakes was a ompanions.

So by degrees I grew accustomed to Herschel. Were it not for the changes sea beating upon the land, together with ocean. "Had the primeval world been constructed as it now exists," says Su John Herschel, " time enough has elapsed, and force enough directed to that end has been in activity, to have long ago destroyed every vestige of land." Mr. Proctor shows most clearly the beneficient manner in which the restorative action of the earth's subterranean forces is arranged. Of course every upheaval of the surface must be accompanied or fol-lowed by a depression elsewhere.

"On a comparison of the various efwe descended, and, just as on board fects, it has been found that the forces vessel you find your way through the of upheaval act on the whole more powfog until the headland, which at first erfully under continents, while the forces seemed only a ghost, assumes tangible of depression act most powerfully, (on and familiar shape, so I watched, the the whole) under the bed of the ocean. steeples and tops of houses came into It seems as if nature had provided against view far below me, and in five minutes | the inroads of the ocean by seating the more I jumped out of the basket, and earth's upheaving forces just where they

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The Boston Cultivator notices the arival in that city of June and July factory cheese, from Hebron, McHenry county, Illinois, in fine condition and good quality, as tasted.

The sweet corn canning factory at South Paris, Maine, has this year 200 acres planted with sweet corn. proprietors expect to put up 250,000 cans this season, against 80,000 last year.

The Haywood (Cal.) Advocate says John Minges, near Grayson, in the San Joaquin valley, will send to market from his ranch this year four thousand tons of wheat. This is over 133,000 oushels, and enough to keep a mill running for a year, and making one hundred barrels of flour per day." Such statements as this suggest the inquiry whether there is not too much farming lone, and whether it would not be policy for agriculturists to initiate manufacturers in guaging production by consumption and demand.

The English agricultural papers are amenting over the almost entire failure of the fruit crop in that country. It is stated that the crop of apples, pears, and even the smaller fruits, is the smallest ever known there. The cause is attributed to the severe weather in March and April, which is believed to have injured the trees and fruit buds. There were heavy frosts later in the season, which destroyed the blossoms on trees that had escaped the winter. This presents a remarkable contrast with fruit crop in the United States, which is one of unusual abundance.

OIL-MEAL FOR COWS AND CALVES find in an exchange, accords so fully hold our endorsement. Our experience cow, on grass, will increase the flow of milk one quart. Try it:

"When cows are in profit, a little extra feed in the shape of oil-meal will be fact is, that with an ample supply of s quite as vigorous as during the winter, when she was fed on hav. Cows may be very profitably fed with a quart each of oil-meal merning and night. They will lick it up from a trough, if it have a square box for each cow, large enough for her to put her nose in easily, and six inches deep. Put the allowance of meal in these boxes. They may be tion for the loss of their political power. scattered about the yard, at such a distance as will give each animal an opportunity to eat without being driven away by others. Calves will soon show, in There's pluck, I said in my heart, and in half-a-minute we could look down their improved appearance and hastened growth, that oil-meal is good for them also. A small handful given them in could hardly speak; so impressed was he with the the magnificence of the great picture that law for the could hardly speak is a small tin pan to feed them with, and a few minutes spent with this count is a spent with the count is a spent wi their pasture daily will push them fordaily is not only an agreeable occupation, but highly profitable; for the more regularly the owners attention is given to his cattle, the sooner he will perceive anything wrong, and be able at once to sitting in the lap of a friendly cloud emedy it; and a daily visit is seldom made unless there is some express purpose in it. Let the purpose then be to give them a little extra feed, and a louble benefit will result."

How the Large Pears are Raised. pears ever grown in this country. In a employment. ate interview with this gentleman he told us that he has now in bearing six Bartletts, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and grown is a stiff, blue clay, overlaying the roots to ramify, and then bores a hole with a post augur through to the sand. This augur hole and a small portion of the excavation is filled with sticks (cut brush); this forms a complete underdrain. A soil to set the roots of the trees in is composed of tide-washed muck, which is brackish, shell-lime, and the surface or alluvial earth. The trees grow with wondrous rapidity and produce such fruit as has astonished fruitgrowers everywhere. First premiums have been taken far and near at the largest horticultural shows. Duchess d'Angouleme were shipped to New York last season from Mr. Leighton's orchard weighing over thirty ounces, or about two pounds—forty-eight pears on an average making a bushel. This fruit brought \$12 per bushel, just twenty-five cents apiece for the pears. They re-

tailed at fifty cents each upon Broadway. Mr. Leighton much prefers the standard to the dwarfs, and plants his trees twenty-five feet spart each way. In a portion of his orchard he has dwarf etween the rows, but does not allow them to remain long enough to inter fere with the full development of th standards. Decomposed bone is used to revive the standards when they appear to be falling into a decline, and works to perfection. The bones are broken up into small pieces and put into boxes of barrels, with alternate layers of wood ashes, and kept moist until they are thoroughly decomposed .- Horticulturis

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND .- Pro-Agassiz gives an interesting account o the Island of Juan Fernandez at th present day. It is inhabited by some welve persons, including children. The have good poultry and vegetables, splen did beef, and can get goats by climbing after them, for the wild goats are still numerous there, and flocks of hundred of them may be seen upon the mountain The island is about ten or twelve mile long by four in breadth; the shore mostly precipitous, and the mountai ridges three thousand feet in heigh The water around the island is deep, an the whole appearance is as if there ha once been an extensive island with splendid rugged chain upon it; the suddenly the bottom had been knocke from under all except this patch of te miles by four, and all but this patch had sunk into the sea. Valleys and mountain spurs and gentle slopes are all cut off by this precipitous edge, and there are but few places on the island where a landing can be effected.

At the recent meeting of the Scientific Association in Dubuque, Iowa, a lady was the first to present and read a paper It was suggestive and logical.

#### Progress in Japan.

If any one doubts the astonishing re vival among the Japanese in the direc tion of accepting the conditions of Western civilization, let him be convinced by the fact that on the 12th day of last June, the first Japanese railway was opened between Yokohama and Sinaga-The scene, as the first train moved smoothly out of the Yokohama station, must have been picturesque in the extreme. Englishmen worked the engine, and managed the train as conductors; but the freight was made up of venturous natives, who grinned from every win-dow on the gaping crowd of their swarthy, square-faced countrymen, assembled in multitudes to witness the marvel Among the passengers were daimios and high officials; indeed, his excellency the prime-minister had intended to mark the event by making the perilous jount in person, but, being delayed by affairs of state, was unceremoniously left behind. The shrill whistle made the Japanese gazers laugh, while the rattle of the wheels and the puffing of the engine rather staggered their equanimity. The cars were, after the fashion of English

'carriages," divided into compartments of first, second, and third class; so, while the English are gravely considering the expediency of changing their system for the American, the Japanese must as yet be content with the confessedly inferior English method. The Japanese road has a narrow gauge, and it is said that the construction of the line-which is but a brief one-was less costly per mile than the English railways were. Where a railway has been successfully laid down and put in operation in a country hitherto ignorant of such a blessing, i of necessity carries with it almost every material element of modern civilization. N SUMMER.—The following, which we The self-demonstrated success of the first line gives a start to many others; preswith our own idea that we cannot with- ently, the Oriental Britain, as Japan, by reason of its insular position and conhas convinced us that two quarts of tiguity to the continent, has been called, cotton seed oil cake meal fed daily to a will be crossed and recrossed by rail ways; and, as the Japanese are a deft and skilful people, manufactures and commerce will grow rapidly along the lines. Telegraph-lines there are already amply repaid in the yield of milk and between Yokohama, Sinagawa, and Yed butter. It must not be supposed that because a cow is on pasture there is no longer need for stimulating food. The building a navy and merchant marine. This vast change from the state of grass, the appetite of the cow for meal things described even by recent travellers, is perhaps partly due to the concentration of power, ecclesiastical and po-litical, in the hands of a single ruler, instead of its division into the priestly sovereignty of the mikado, the secular is made sufficiently large, without sovereignty of the tycoon, and the feu-waste. When cows are not tied up at dal-like local sovereignty of the various night, a good plan of feeding them is to daimios, or grandees. These are now all centred in the hands of the mikado, who

#### Woman's Work.

The daily routine of inevitable work which falls upon the wife who would keep home comfortable and pleasant is so tedious and wearying to most women that it is a cruelty and folly to demand any more from them. "Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done," is one of those true old sayings which demonstrates itself to every observer. Where human beings live dirt accumulates with amazing rapidity; dirt-that enemy of comfort, breeder of unmentionable insects, generator of pesilence and death-needs to be constantly purged with broom and duster, with oap, and hot water, with scrubbings, and scourings, and washings, until the woman is disgusted with the petty cares and toils, the weary steps and frequent distractions of house-keeping, and is not -Mr. G. F. B. Leighton, of Norfolk, to be blamed if she longs for more agree-Va., has produced some of the largest able, less monotonous and better paid

But what shall she do? Is there any trade or employment under the sun that thousand trees, the most of them being is not monotonous? Does not every man who works, from the preacher to the Seckel. The soil upon which they are street-sweeper, need to do the same thing day after day, until facility and ease in sand to the depth of three or four feet. doing them is acquired; and when he In planting out pear trees, Mr. Leighton has reached this point, does he not need doing them is acquired; and when he digs a hole in the clay some two or to continue doing the same thing every three feet deep, and sufficiently wide for day, that he may earn a living by his work? This constant and unvarying repetition is very worrying to woman, cause of her extreme nervous susceptibility : her nature demands variety and frequent change. The records of insane asylums show that too much monetony of work or thought is a frequent cause of insanity in woman. There is certainly no profession which gives such variety of occupation, and is so capable of being made by a woman of taste and cultivation agreeable and pleasant employment, as the profession of housekeeping.

poorest woman may benefit society by ries and in the forests, where every fall the air is minimized with exhalations from rotting weeds and grasses, or decomposing leaves—in short, in every locality or decomposing leaves—in short, in every locality and a ries. her possibilities!

> A \$1,000 Railroad Bond, with compound interest for thirty years, at seven per cent., will amount to \$7,612.30. Write to Chas. W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall St., New York.

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VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM-"doubtless the best cough medicine in the world."

A WORD IN SEASON .- Health is blessing, which comparatively but tew enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorus constitutions should be careful not to trifle with the precious boon.

When we enter the seasons of periodic

fevers, the increased heat of the sun absorbs a miasma which pervades the air we breathe. The evil is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it imperative! Fortunately for those whose ot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. Dr. Walker's California VINEGAR BITTERS are endowed with rare prophylactic or disease-preventive powers, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of summer disease, and thus secure in their life-giving, strengthening, restorative and antiseptic virtues, a remedy and defence against atmospheric poison.

### Symptoms of Liver Complaint and of

Some of the Diseases, Produced by it. A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellow sh brown spots on face and other parts of body; duliness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat, and internal heat palpitation, in many cases a dry teasing cough with sore throat, unsteady appetite, a raising of food, and a choking sensation in throat, distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; stination, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhoea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, cold ness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alterna-ting with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness and irregularities with dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for Laver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise. by all druggists everywhere.

"CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT."-This is what th stage and horse car companies. Hvery-stable keepers, members of the turf, and a'l groom and trainers say of the Mustang Liniment. They "can't do without it." And why? Because it infallibly reduces the external swellings, &c., which, under various names, impair the usefulness and value of the king of quad rupeds, and also because, for sprains, strains galls and other injuries to which horse-flesh is liable, it is the most trustworthy preparation in the market. Yet these recommendations comprise only a portion of its claims to pub-lie confidence. During a period of more than sixteen years, it has been recognized as a speeitle for many of the most agonizing disorde which afflict the human family—such as rheu-matism, gout, neuralgia, lumbago, tiedoloreux, sore threat, carache, toothache; and likewise as a peerless application for cuts, bruises, burns and sca'ds.

THE PEREST AND SWEETEST COD LIVER OIL in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZ-ARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE stands unrealisted and alone. Its merits have been so universal acknowledged that it would be a supercognion adescant on them any further—nothing can beat it.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' est. Is warranted to give immediate relief to all khenmatic. Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine .- Sar ford's Liver Invigorator. — A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sickeadache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements iver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for eccure of imitations.

Estiment Mex of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the de-olity, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruwhen this vital element occomes reduced. The Per-vian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the bloo with its iron element, and is the only form in which is possible for it to enter the circulation.

## Deliberate Suicide.

Not for a single day, can a Cough be safely neglected in this crimate. Without delay resert to Hata: Horsey or Housenews and Tan. This balsamic veretable preparation extinguishes a Cough, or cures Cold, with unexampled rapidity.

Natural Decay-Protect the System.

The human body is a machine, and ther efore cannot ndure ferever; but, like a watch or a scwing ma hine, it will last much longer if properly regulated and duly repaired, than if no pains were taken to keep it in order. The great object of every one who desires a long and healthy life should be to put his body in a condition to resist the life-threatening influences by which we are all more or less surrounded; and no invigorant and corrective at present known so effective ly answers this purpose as the vitalizing slixir which under the unpretending name of Hostetter's Stomacl Bitters, has been for more than twenty years the standard tonic of America. In crowded cities, where the atmosphere is contaminated with the effluvia in separable from large populations; in marshy regions is urgently needed. Fever and ague, billous fevers. dysentory, congestion of the liver, jaundice, theuma tism, and all diseases which are generated by infecte air, impure water, or sudden changes of temperature may be averted by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with Hostetler's Bitters. Autumn is always a season of peril, especially to weak, suscep-tible organizations. Even the more vigorous are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with delsterious gasses produced by veg table decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renevation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Bitters should there

#### ore be taken daily at this critical season TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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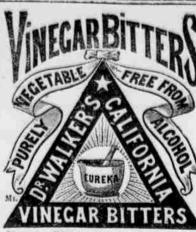
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