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The Music of Childhood.

When I hear the waters fretting. When I see the chestnut letting All her lovely blossom falter down, I think: "Alas the day!" Once, with magical sweet singing,

Blackbirds set the woodland ringing That awakes no more while April hours wear themselves away.

n our hearts fair hope lay smiling Sweet as air, and all beguiling; And there hung a mist of bluebells slope and down the dell : And we talked of joy and splendor That the years unborn would render: And the blackbirds helped us with the story, for they knew it well-

Piping, fluting : "Bees are humming; April's here, and summer's coming Don't forget us when you walk, a man with men, in pride and joy ; Think on us in alleys shady When you step a graceful lady; For no fairer days have we to hope for, little

girl and boy.

girl and boy !'

"Laugh and play, O lisping waters! Lull our downy sons and daughters ; Come, O wind, and rock their leafy cradle in thy wanderings coy; When they wake we'll end the measure With a wild sweet cry of pleasure And a 'Hey down derry, let's be merry, little

ONE RIGHT OF A WIFE.

"John," said I one night to my hus band, as I put my basket of sewing away preparatory to retiring, "John, as you go down to-morrow morning, I wish you would stop at Mrs. West's door

"Five dollars!" and my lord looked up quite astonished. "For what?"
"Why, she is collecting money to aid that society she is secretary of, and as I always felt interested in it, I told her I

would give her \$5." I said this with quite a show of as surance, though I really felt quite uneasy as to the reception of my request. for John is rather notional in some of his ways; however, I had been cogitating some matters lately in my own mind, and determined to make a bold

"Well, Sarah," at length came the reply, "you need not count on my doing any such thing. I don't approve of that society at all, and not one cent of my money shall go to help it."

"I give it out of money," said I, growing bolder. "I only asked you to leave it at her door for me." Your money! What do you

"I mean what I say-my money Have I no right to spend money as well as you? I don't approve of the Masons, but that does not hinder you from spending money and time for them as much as you have a mind." d at me quite ar

sudden outbreak. You see, I had always been the most amiable of wives. Then he broke out quite triumphantly: "Come, now, who earns the money that maintains this family?"

"You and I together," said I.
"Together! Well, I should like to see the first cent you have earned in the seven years we have been married. Together! Well, I call that pretty

My spirits were visibly declining under his ridicule, but I kept on as boldly

"When we were married you thought, or pretended to think, yourself very happy in assuming the care of board and wardrobe. I didn't ask it of you. You asked me to be your wife, knowing well

"As nearly as I remember," inter-rapted John, "you were mighty ready to accept me." "Granted-to save argument," said I,

all that meant.'

"Well, we stood up in church to gether, and you promised to love, cherish, etc., and so did I."

"And obey, too," said I; "but you, in return, endowed me with all your worldly goods, and the minister pronounced us man and wife; and so we

"Yes," said John, complacently, "and as I look back over the time, I think I have done what I agreed, and made a pretty good husband. think you ought to be thankful when you see how some wives live.'

don't feel one atom more of gratitude to you than you ought to feel to me for being a decent wife. Is it any more merit that you keep your marriage prom-

ises than that I keep mine?" "Sarah, you are positively very acrimonious to-night. Don't you think we had better go to bed?"

No, sir. Well, meantime we have laid by money to buy this house, and ave some in the bank."

"Thanks to my hard work !" chimed in John. 'More thanks," said I, " to the perfect good health we have always had. We made all these promises for or for worse. Now it has been better for us all the time. Had you been sick or honest misfortune befallen you, I should have managed some way to reduce our expenses so that you might feel the burden as little as might be. Had I been sick, more care would have fallen on you. But we helped each other save, and now I claim an equal right with you

'Whew! Why, that is treason. But go on."
"If we occupied the respective positions of superior and subordinate, I should do what I do for you for a fixed stipend, and no questions should be asked as to the use made of it. Being equals, I will not ask compensation as a servant : but because the contract we have made is a lifelong and not easily broken, I do not therefore call it very magnanimous in a prosperous man to accept these services and render in return only my board and the least amount

in spending money.

that will creditably clothe me." You see I was growing irate. John's temper, too, was evidently on the rise. "What do you mean by services? Housework? I am sure a home is as much for your satisfaction as for mine; and I am sure the tailor does not leave much of my sewing for you to do."

"I don't complain of housework nor of doing your sewing; but I do think the burden of little Johnny has fallen

"It strikes me," said he, with a pro voking complacency of tone, "that if you earned his living you would have less to say about the burden falling on

"John," said I, "answer me hon estly. Do you work any harder or any longer now than you did when he was

"I don't know as I do," said he; "I always worked hard enough."
"Well, and so do I. But now as to Johnny. I presume you will allow you-self half owner of him, as the law allows you entire control over him. How much do you do for him?"
"I maintain him. I do my part."

"No, John, you are wrong; you don't do your part. From the first you never have. Did not weary months go by in which you bore no part whatever of the burden "Well, that is curious complaining;

what would you have me do?" "You might have got a servant, in-stead of letting all the housework fall on me; or you might have kept a horse so that I could ride out and enjoy the fine weather; but that is all past now." "I should say that it cost me enough

for the doctor, nurse, etc., without talking about keeping a horse."
"True, it cost enough; but I am talking about the division of the burden. Was the part you bore in the payment of those bills equal to my part in the matter? Would you have taken my place for that money if it were to have been paid you instead of those who cared for you? I think not."
"Didn't I have all his clothes to

" No, sir. I went without new clothes of any sort for a season, and the money saved from my wardrobe supplied all that was needed; and I might add that all his other clothes have been got in

the same way."
"Well, really, I had no idea how much of a martyr you were. Next you will be clothing me in the same way. How thankful I ought to be for so calculating a wife."

"Now, in these two years," said I, continuing in the face of his sneer, "all of the care and confinement consequent on attending the child have fallen on me. I have managed some way to accomplish my housework and sewing as I used. I can hardly think how it has been done. Did it ever occur to you to think how many times I have been to church since he was born?"

"You wouldn't expect a man to take care of a baby, would you? That isn't a man's work.

"Isn't it?" said I, bitterly; "then I wouldn't have a baby. I have been to church just four times, and then some visitor had staid with Johnny. How many times did you ever get up in the night to soothe him when he has been found a young girl inmate playing diffivisitor had staid with Johnny. How sick and fretful?"

"How do you suppose," said he, "I could work by day if I didn't get my night's sleep?" "Just the same way that I do when

my night is broken, exactly."
"Well, Sarah, what is the drift of all this talk, any way? for I don't see any use in prolonging it."
"Well, then it is my original state-

ment-that as I did my part of the fami-ly labor and took all the care of Johnny, and you are a man in prosperous circumstances, I am entitled to as much money for that as if I were employed and paid by the month for the same work, and I have a right to spend money for things that don't suit you, if I please to do so; and I may add," said I, with a sudden vehemence, "that it is mean and contemptible in you to try to oppose or forbid my doing so."

John said no more. I saw by the look in his eyes that he was quite angry; and so was I. That was the first tire in our married life that we failed to kiss each other good-night. Indeed, I felt guilty, though I hardly know why, but

was late before I fell asleep. The next morning all was serene. No trace remained of the evening's storm, but nothing more was said about the obnoxious subscriptions. Next day I met Mrs. West, and she thanked me very much for doubling my money.

Dear John! He d dn't mean to be unkind, but he had never stopped to think about such things. next settlement came, and he slipped a \$20 bill into my hand and said, "That \$20 bill into my hand and said, "Well," said I, "I think I have is for your private purse," I really been a domestic, prudent wife, and I thought he was the best husband in the

Girls' Dresses. The vest overdress is one of the most popular overdresses for girls. It is a partly-fitted polonaise, with a deep Louis XV. vest set in. The back is shorter than the long front, and has but one seam; for very stout girls it is bet-ter to shape a side form in the back, making three general in the Facility making three seams, in the English fashion. The side of the garment has a useful square pocket. The long front slopes away sharply to show the vest, which is set in with the side seams, or, if greater warmth is required, this vest may have a separate back made of flan-nel. The kilt skirt is generally worn by girls, but a gored and flounced skirt may be used if preferred. Braid in short parallel pieces, and giving the military effect, is the trimming most used for these suits. The materials are any dark warm wool stuff, such as cashmere, serge, camel's hair, or Knicker-bocker. Solid colors are preferred for such dresses, but the design is also liked for plaids, as it requires so little trimming. For very small girls who cannot arrange their dresses carefully it is, perhaps, better to attach the kilt skirt to the vest overdress, making the whole suit one garment. To do this the placket opening of the skirt should be made on one side, and the belt of the skirt should be tacked to the back and sides of the overdress.

The gamins of London, being forbid-den to beg in the streets, have neatly circumvented the law. They purchase a bundle of straw, commerce of all kinds being free, and sitting at the corof all ner of a street entreat pedestrians to buy a single whisk. It is said that some urchins by this traffic make a profit of over ten dollars a day.

THE MIND IN DISEASE,

Interesting but Startling Incidents

of a Scientific Theory. The Popular Science Monthly cites ome curious incidents of the acute development of certain mental faculties in As the impairment of one faculty intensifies the power of another, so physical prostrations of a similar nature produce the same phenomena. Imagination and memory, as the most impressionable faculties, are subject to physical influences. Imagination has produced death when the physical ailnent did not warrant it, and courage has not unfrequently enabled men stricken with disease to overcome its ravages. It is estimated that a large proportion of the deaths of a cholera visitation result from terror. This dan-ger is distinctly recognized by physicians, who often combat the terror they encounter as much as the real disease The effect of imagination is illustrated in the textbooks of mental philosophy. by instances where criminals condemned to death were placed in a warm bath, with the information that they were to be bled to death; then came a slight cut and finally death. Such is the effect of imagination on mind and body. Hypochondria and homesickness are given by the doctors to mental diseases that have often had fatal results.

The Monthly states the case of a near relative suffering from extreme nervous debility, who begged to be taken to an asylum for the insane on account of a vivid and unnatural impression of "thinking of two things at the same time." The same person was also afflicted with startling consciousness of things happening to her children at a distance, which proved to be correct, the anticipation of what people were going to say, and the power of reading the motives of others. A similar phenomenon came within the experience of a now famous actor, who, in his younger days, was given to a free use of stimulants. He anticipated the words and thoughts of those who were speaking to him, and would frequently approach a stranger on the streets and startle him with calling his name, speaking his thoughts, telling him some secret of his past life or some undisclosed intention for the future. The impulse to do this at times was irresistible. Of late years this mor-bid perception has passed away entirely, and, as is stated, it would seem to be because it has not been subject to the excitation of stimulants.

Dr. Steinbeck once found an illiterate seasant praying aloud in Greek and Hebrew when he was prostrated with disease; it was subsequently ascertained that he had heard the parish minister pray in those languages when he was a child, and, though he could not recall a word of them when in health, they came cult and exquisite music on the violin with no previous instruction or practice -only she had been accustomed to sleep in a room adjoining that occupied by an itinerant musician of great talent. could only play these airs when asleep. Memory in aged persons often grows more vivid with advancing age and declining powers. Sir Walter Scott, who had overstrained his physical powers, speaks of being haunted by a "sense of pre-existence." The faculty of intensify-ing in sleep the thoughts or study in which one is engaged in waking hours belongs to the same phenomena. A stu-dent in Germany, anxious to acquire the language, and deeply immersed in the study of it, in order to attend lectures, found that he could carry on a conversa tion fluently in his sleep, though he could only stumble along when awake. The latest mania of "mind reading" is perhaps another development in the same direction.

They Were All "Ruined."

It must have been a very touching scene in the Tweed mansion the other day, says the New York Tribune, when the news was communicated to the family in such an abrupt and unseemly manner that the eminent statesman had oozed away. "What! Gone?" they all said, with uplifted bands and staring eyes-hands that went up and eyes that "We are ruined." Another member of were noises of sobbing and wailings of distress, and everybody said, with a unanimity that could not have been surpassed even if the old man himself had made out the returns: "Ruined!" Then the sheriff's officers began to take chorus with the remark that he was ruined; and Sheriff Conner, when he heard the news, immediately dropped his face into his hands and said audibly that he was ruined. For a little thing like that, we have never known such large and pervading consequences in the way of ruin. Well might the sheriff and his deputies meet each other with the mel-ancholy remark: "What ruins we are, and what ruins we pursue."

A Little Hint.

The teeth are covered with a delicate enamel that is liable to injury from the use of any hard substance, like a knife or gold toothpick. The enamel once broken or chipped off opens the tooth to decay. The gums and lining of the mouth are also likely to be injured. A quill or a soft piece of wood make the best toothpick. A celebrated aurist, or ear doctor, once said that no person should put anything into his ear smaller

Curious Poison Stories.

A story is going round the daily press, to the effect that a man once spit into a rattlesnake's mouth, and the snake died; he did the same thing to an adder, and it died also. Another adder would not open its mouth, so he spit on a stick, rubbed the spittle on the adder's nose, and it died. A non-poisonous black-snake was treated in the same way, but it did not die; and the conclusion is drawn that human saliva is as poisonous

for poisonous snakes as the poison of snakes is for man. In order to realize the improbability of this story, we will state that the poison of snakes is not their saliva, but a special fluid secreted in a bag situated near the root of the poisonous fang, which is provided with a channel to conduct the poison from the bag to near the point, so that it may be injected into the vound. Many poisons, dangerous if given by

injection, are harmless in the stomach, where, by the digestive powers of the gastric and other juices, they are decomosed and made harmless. So the vaccine virus, which by inoculation produces the well known ulcer, is perfectly harmless when swallowed; and several other organic poisons, especially of the septic kind, of animal origin, are only dangerous when entering the system by a wound, and may with impunity taken into the mouth and stomach. An excoriation or scratch on the lips or tongue, by which they may enter the circulation, is dangerous, as has been proved by many examples. Hence the proved by many examples. Hence the danger of wounds during dissection by medical students, by which the decom-posed animal matter of the subject en-ters the circulation, and kills the poor victim rapidly; while students with an unimpaired skin on their hands may dissect any subject with impunity. A case is on record of a young lady who kissed the dead body of her father. She had a little exceriation on her lip, which was touched by the moisture on the lips of the corpse; it soon inflamed with all the characteristics of a virulent dissection wound, and in a few days she was a

corpse also. The poison had entered into the circulation of her blood. Experiments in this line are of course highly objectionable; but as far as experience has shown, most poisons of this kind may with impunity be taken in the stomach. If the saliva of man or animals has any dangerous qualities, it is mostly only manifest when entering the circulation of the bitten individual, and especially when the saliva has been changed in its nature by the excitement of passions, such as great fear, anger, Hence arises the often malignant appearance of bites by infuriated men or animals : while the intorduction of such saliva into the stomach weuld undoubtedly, in most cases, not be attended with serious consequences. This shows the absurdity of the idea that the normal human saliva should be poison in the mouth of any animal, whether possess-

teeth or not. The story reminds us of one which went round the papers some years ago, about a man who was bitten by a rattle snake through his boot. Long after his death, every one who tried on the boot died of the consequence of a scratch in the foot, produced by a serpent's tooth projecting inside the boot; and the cause of the mischief was only discovered when many persons had been killed. The inventor of this story did not know that the rattlesnake poison is only active when freshly injected from the poison

Another Horse Disease. The Philadelphia Press says: For some time another epidemic has pre-

vailed among horses in this city. new disease is pronounced by skilled veterinary surgeons to be "Aptha veterinary surgeons to be "Aptha Zartica," or eruptive fever. The disease is stated to be even more contagious than the epizootic, and unless it is arrested at once will prove fatal. several instances in large stables where one horse is attacked the disease spreads rapidly through the stable, and very few animals coming in contact with those affected escape. The first symptoms of the disease are noticed by a peculiar expression of the countenance, saliva flowing from the mouth, and moisture exuding from the eyes. In some cases it bulged with such perfect simultaneous-ness and uniformity that it seemed as and considerable fever. Upon opening though the movement could only have the mouth of an animal stricken with been perfected by practice. Then one this malady there will be found small of the sons, with a sudden realization of vesicles on the edge and upper portions the terrible blow to the reputation of of the tongue and gums. On the third the family, uttered the exclamation; or fourth day's illness large patches of the covering of the tongue drop off and the family in dramatic attitude before the animal refuses food. The disease, a mirror—belonging to the city of New as in other cruptive fevers, whether in York—gasped: "Ruined!" A son-in-man or beast, runs a fixed course, and law of the statesman who had oozed the eruption cannot safely be arrested caught the refrain, and agonizing away unless proper remedies are immediately into the embrace of a luxurious arm applied, together with good nursing, chair—belonging to the city of New which adds materially to the speedy re-York—moaned: "Ruined." All over covery of the animal, which may be York—moaned: "Ruined." All over covery of the animal, which may be the mansion, the princely mansion—be—effected in from six to ten days. At a onging to the city of New York—there recent meeting of Pennsylvania veterinary surgeons the nature and treatment of the new disease were discussed by a number of the members, all of whom pronounced the disease to be contagious, and advised that the sick horses shou d be kept apart from those which had not on in the same way and say they were taken the disease. An epidemic has ruined; and the hack driver round the also broken out within the last few days corner doubtless joined in the general on the outskirts of the city and in Camden among hogs and cattle, which is somewhat similar to "Texas fever." Among hogs the disease has proved terribly fatal, as in some cases the farm-ers have lost, in a few hours, from sixty to seventy per cent. of their stock. In Camden and its immediate vicinity the stock has more or less been attacked, and many hundreds of hogs and cattle have died. At the present writing the disease has not been arrested, although every known remedy has been applied. For the purpose of ascertaining the na-ture of this new malady a committee of five veterinary experts are holding council, and will in a short time suggest a remedy for this new and fatal disease.

> A miserly old apple and peanut ped-dler of Rochester, N. Y., who has scraped together about \$100,000, had a little five-year-old boy arrested and brought court the other day for stealing a board, worth one cent, to play shinny with; but the judge discharged the youthful criminal with a mild lecture.

SYMMES' HOLE IN THE EARTH.

The Revival of an Old and Somewhat Startling Theory --- In the Hollow of the

the earth was hollow and habitable on its grant him means to make an expedition to the north, expecting to penetrate the girdle of everlasting ice which surrounds the pole, to sail into the interior of the earth, and to take possession of the glorious country to be found there, in the name of the United States. He was full of patriotic desire that his own beloved country should have the glory and profit of the grand discoveries, which he never doubted would some day be made. He was so inspired with this love of country that when Russia tendered him the command of an expedition he declined, because he felt that it would be successful, and the glory thereof redound to that country and be de nied to the United States. Thus he even sacrificed the fondest hopes of his life upon the shrine of his patriotism, and died, in 1829, broken-hearted. died as he had lived, certain that his theory was correct and would ultimately

be demonstrated. Capt. Symmes held that the depression in the outward surface of the earth began at some point between the sixty-eighth and eightieth degrees of latitude, and that the transition space, or verge, as he termed it, occupied about 1,800 miles, after which the convexity would cease, and the surface would become concave, opening toward the interior. He maintained that the crust of the earth was about 1,000 miles thick, leaving an interior surface of about 6,000 miles. The distance from one rim of the depression of the outward surface to the other he claimed to be about 4,000 miles, and the depression in the shape of a funnel until the narrowest point should be reached, whence the surface widened out into the interior concavity. Light and heat being essential to this new world, Capt. Symmes relied upon the rays of the sun being cast directly into the opening a certain distance, and then being refracted and reflected until they should yield light and heat to the whole interior; but should there not be sufficient sunlight and heat, the lecturer sufficient quantity of inherent heat to eke

out the requirements of nature. Mr. Symmes cited several facts from the experience of Arctic explorers, all going, as he thought, to prove the correctness of his father's theory. Dr. Hayes, Capt. Hall, and others had gone enough north to see nimbus clouds hanging over open water in the distance, indicating warmth. Wood up with cuts in it made with an ax. showing that this interior region was inhabited with a race who understood the use of iron. The lecturer compared Capt. Hall to Moses, as being permitted to look into the uppermost land, but not to enter and enjoy it. He spoke profound sorrow of the fact that the Polaris turned back when within one day's sail of the open water, which would have inevitably conducted her into the interior of the earth, whereby his father's theory would have been demonstrated, and the United States have acquired dominion over the new world of Sym-

meszenia, as he termed it. At this point the lecturer appeared overcome with the intensity of his regret that so fine an opportunity for proving the correctness of his father's heory should have been lost, that he was obliged to terminate his lecture, be ing almost prostrated with a sudden dizziness.

The Speaker of the House.

The speakership of the United States House of Representatives is the third office in the country in rank and dignity. In case of there being vacancies at the same time in the offices of President, Vice-President, and president of the Senate, the speaker would act as President till an election was held. The office is one of much power and

responsibility. It requires a minute knowledge of the rules of parliamentary law, and the ability to apply them promptly when occasion arises; tact and capacity for managing men; dignity presence of mind, readiness and im-It is no easy thing to preside over

noisy body of nearly three hundred earnest partisans; and the speaker who does so successfully, is entitled to respect and praise. The speaker's most important duty is to appoint the committees of the House,

which shape the business and legislation of the body, and which, therefore, need to be formed with the greatest judgment The mode of electing the speaker is simple. It usually requires a majority of the votes cast to elect him. When the House meets, the clerk of the last House

calls it to order, and presides during the

election of speaker; and no other busi-ness can be entered upon until an election has been made. The roll of members is called alph betically, and as each member hears his name, he cries out the name of his candidate for speaker; and this process goes on over and over again, until a majority have united on a candidate, and have thus made a choice.

"Ain't you rather old to ride for half price?" said a car conductor to the elder of two boys. "Well, remarked youth, "I am under fourteen, and this boy with me is only six. That don't make twenty, and you will take two boys under ten for half price each."

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

It is Not Where we Live but the Manner of Our Lives that Tells the Story.

The New York Tribune has the fol-

Americus Symmes, Esq., of Louisville, lectured at Riverside, Ohio, recently, explaining a theory which his father, Captain John Symmes, promulgated fifty years ago. The term "Symmes' Hole" was for many years in the mouths of the people, but is at present seldom heard, and scarcely ever understood.

The lecturer said that his father, Capt. John Cleves Symmes, retired from the army after the war of 1815, and in 1818 became convinced in his own mind that ecame convinced in his own mind that and there are no rich kinsfolk, and no money in bank, and nothing but love interior surface. Capt. Symmes devo-ted the remainder of his life to the future. Whether Tom and Amelia are study of scientific matters, with especial wise in marrying at all on such a foundareference to their bearing upon his tion is a matter safely to be left for the theory. He petitioned Congress to gossip of their friends; it is one which will settle itself by the amount of love, common sense, and ability for work, which each takes into the partnership. Next to this general question comes, now that they are married, the point for decision as to where they shall live.

Will hard work exponent and effection Will hard work, economy, and affection bring them comfort and happiness sooner in the town or the country? In such a question the chances and advantages for a probable family are always to be taken into account. If Tom is freefooted as to business engagements, his prudent friends are apt to aruge him to go West, take his little capital or skill in business to some new settlement and

"grow up with the town."

Health, wealth, virtues of every grade, he is assured, will be promoted by such a chauge. There will be overpowering arguments, based on purer air, purer morals, the lack of temptation to display, and the cheapness of living, winding up with the general as-sertion that God made the country after the very best model of Arcadia, and left the towns to the making of man or the devil. Now the Tribune has always urged this side of the question, founding its arguments, however, on the plain facts that the cities were overcrowded; that the markets for small capital, for ordinary skill or knowledge lay in the hali-settled tracts of the West | cried out: "Let her drop ! rather than in large cities; that, simply from the vast amount of competition in town, the amount of intelligence, pluck, endurance which would give a young trader or professional man certain success in a growing village would not carry him through the first year in We do not retract these assertions. If Tom has neither a secured position, money, family, nor political influence, there is not much chance for him this winter in New York; while without any of these he may make a fair success in a Western town.

i, journalist, wi h a very moderate but sure income. Tom and Amelia weigh this income in their minds incessantly, and it appears such a miserable little sum! If they measure it against their actual through an inch and three-quarters of needs, it is small enough, but if (as is wrought iron cold, making a perfectly most common) against the income of Tom's employer or that of the millionaire whose carriage wheels throw mud on them at the crossings, it shrivels and drifting from the north had been cicked | withers quite out of sight. On half the sum, Tem's cousin, out in Smith City, lives in a double brick house, drives his wagon, and as Amelia cries ecstatically, has a farm of ten acres, for the vege tables, hens, cow and children ! the present income is a bird, though a small one, in the hand, and it is not at all certain that there are any in the bush. Therefore they resolve to stay in town, at l ast until "the times lift a little." Having so resolved, we have a word or two of consolation for them. ble, genuine people the scale of expenditures is very evenly balanced between New York and Smith City. Tom's work or services, to begin with, command onehalf as much more wages in the larger city; rents and provisions are double or treble the price in New York; fuel and lights about equal; the wages of servants of the ordinary sort, as Amelia will probably not require skilled cooks, butlers, and other masters, range very nearly even; if she choses to do her own work, it will cost half the time and strength to do it here that it will in the country; clothing of all kinds, including shoes, are treble the price in the village, and more costly in proportion as it is distant

> "But," cries Toru, "the temptation to outlay here! Society, dress, amusement—all these are exigent in their demands in the city. And the children—if God sends them—I don't want to bring them up in a community where they will be reminded of their inferiority at every turn. I want them to feel as good as the best." Tom, in short, regards Smith City as a Utopia where he shall find the sublimer virtues and a Spartau simplicity of life. It is nothing of the kind. There is no such place in the United States. If you should go to the top of the highest peak and find a cabin there, s woman shall come out of it with her calico skirt pinned back after the latest fashion plate known to her, and judge of you by your clothes. In fact, in small towns there is more anxiety to follow "the style," more blind, idiotic subservience to fashion in dress, furniture, and habits of life, than in the metropolitan city. Amelia, in her third floor flat, can do her own cooking or washing, if she pleases, dress herself in her waterproof and old felt hat, and nobody but Tom will either know or care; whereas in Smith City, a new gown, an idea different from her neighbors', a way of cooking potatoes unauthorized by public opinion, will bring on her the cackling of the whole community. Snobbishness, vulgarity, love of display, lie in wait for her in one place as much as in the other. Her boys will be made to feel their inferiority to the squire's sons. The village, as well as New York, will have its grog shop ready for them, its gambling table, its other and straighter roads to rnin.

from the seaboard cities.

The sum of the whole matter is that it is not the skies under which your young friends choose to live, but the manners which they carry with them, that will give them true success. Com-mon sense, economy, and contempt of tinguished.

sham will help them to live comfortably

in New York or Pike's Peak. And if they give to their children something better than money or social position to better than money or social position to stand upon, they will never feel their in-feriority to those who have them.

> Chinee Cheap Labor. We are coming Uncle Samee, Lee hundred million stlong.

We are coming to makee' Frieco All sames as Hong Kong. We will workee beree cheapec, Beat white man allee way, An I makee poor white loomen

Items of Interest.

For chow-choy clay all day.

-San Diego Union

There are seventeen fashionable ways or a lady to do up her hair, and none of the ways require over four hours' time.

There are about 65,250 professional beggars in Paris, of whom 25,480 are women, 14,500 men, 13,060 girls, and 12,310 boys.

The losses by fire in New England, in November, were a million and a half dollars, nearly two-thirds of them in Massachusetts.

The State census of South Carolina, which has just been completed, shows a total population of 923,447, an increase of thirty per cent. in five years. Two ladies were talking about note

papers, and one said: "I always use Irish linen." "Do you," said the other, "why, I think York Mills muslin ever so much better." Many a fond mother has been persuaded by an affectionate daughter to

part with her 1812 velvet cloak, and have it converted into an underskirt. So stylish, you know! The total number of teachers in all the States and Territories is 247,300, being nearly one to every nine children in constant attendance, and of the teachers

about one-half are women " Now my little girls and boys," said a teacher, "I want you to be very stillso that you can hear a pin drop. moment all was silent, when a little boy

A Western paper has this item: Those who know nice old Mr. Wilson of this place will regret to hear that he was assulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed. Three hundred locomotives are

stabled at Syracuse, and whenever two hundred and fifty of them are screeching and tooting the Syracuse infants moan in their cradies and wish they were A Pennsylvania boy lugged an eight-

een-ounce can of nitro-glycerine around But let us suppose he has what he calls a "fair riart" in this city; he is a mechanic certain of work; a clerk on they smiled on him till the can changed in his pocket for ten days before his was simi Philadelphia manufacturers have in troduced improvements in their ma chinery for punching cold iron, by which they are able to punch a half-inch hole

through an inch and three-quarters of smooth perforation, Ninety mechanics and artisans with their families have immigrated from Pennsylvania and settled on Hood river. Oregon, and over three hundred will followin the spring. They intend build ing a college, a woollen mill, a grist

mill and other educational and industrial establishments. It will be hardly necessary to tell the name of the facetious party who went into a dry goods store the other day, and was observed to be looking about when the proprietor remarked to him that they didn't keep whisky. "It would save you a good many steps if

you did," was the quick reply.

A Mr. Allen, of Los Angeles, Cal., has left \$10,000 to the county, on condi tion that it should be kept at interest until it would amount to \$30,000. In case it was not accepted by that county it was to go to any county of any State, except Cook county, Ill., which should agree to the terms. The will has been probated, but the testator's relatives contest it on the ground of his insanity.

Fort Plain is greatly troubled over some recent kissing business. A young married man kissed a pretty girl at a sociable. His wife was angry. He explained that he did it by mistake, and there was peace for a day or two. The pretty girl heard of the terms of settle-ment, however, and being angry in turn, reported around town that the young married man had made the same mistake hundreds of times. Hence the difficulty, and there is apparently to be no end to it.

Australian statistics show that insanity of a violent kind prevails to a frightful extent on that continent. In 1861 there were 161 inmatas of asylums in Sonth Australia, being one to 750 inhabitants. In 1870 they numbered 307, and at the close of 1871 there were as many as 324, or one to 524 of the population. figures do not represent the entire list of insane, but only madmen and other in mates of the asylums.

A brakeman on one of the railroads went to the superintendent for permission to "lay off" for a day, and made a request for a pass to ride home on. The superintendent said: "If you were working for a farmer, and wanted to go home, do you suppose he'd hitch up his team and take you?" "No," said the brakeman; "but if he had a team already hitched up, and was going right pass the door, I'd say he was a mean cuss not to take me." He got his pass.

An improvement in safety lamps has been devised by Mr. Boullenot, of Paris. It consists in replacing the lamps usually employed in mines containing firedamp by others supplied with air outside the mines, and branches are led into all the workings. Through these com-pressed air is forced from the surface by air pumps, and the improved lamps are screwed to the air papes by couplings with stopcocks. The cylinder inclosing the flame is protected by a cage, and the products of combustion pass off through two pieces of gauze. The match for lighting the lamp is inserted through a spring clip, ignited within the lamp, and cannot be withdrawn until it is ex-