Story of a Dalay. Far, far away, hundreds of miles from here, in a field of growing wheat, a little daisy one day pushed its way up to air

It was a very, very tiny affair indeed, and the wheat that stood tall and green above it, and bowed gracefully to the passing breezes, were altogether too high-minded to notice the struggling young creature at their feet. But the winds paused on their way to give a tender kiss, and the little thing took heart, and reached out its arms to the sun-

Days and weeks passed, and by the time the green wheat had turned to gold the daisy had shot up into quite a vigorous plant. At last, when its loveliness began to blossom into starry flowers, the tall wheat did notice it in a patronizing

way.
"Pray, young friend," said the most venerable among them, "who are you?"
" appreced the little "I am a daisy," answered the little

plant, modestly.
"A daisy! and what sort of a creature may that be? What are you good for, anyhow?" "I am sure I don't know," timidly

answered the plant, "unless it is to bear these flowers. The wind often tells me they are very beautiful."
"Nothing but flowers!" And here the wheat rustled rather scornfully.

"My child," resumed the venerable questioner, "flowers are utterly useless things. It is your duty to be useful, not simply beautiful. You should bear grain, as we do, for the benefit of man-kind." "Dear me, I don't know how," cried

the little plant, in despair. Here a tall stalk of rye, who had traveled from afar, and who was, therefore, much respected by the wheat, was ap-pealed to, and asked if he knew anything

of daisies in his country.
"Daisies — daisies?" he repeated lazily, bending his long neck to look at the plant. "Ah, yes, I remember. have them in our country. Trashy things, though—couldn't bear the least grain if

That settled it. The daisy was left to herself and they soon forgot the insignificant creature. Still she kept on growing taller and broader, day by day, and adorning herself with blossoms. At last the time came when all the golden heads above her fell before the sickle, and the daisy was left alone in the field. But she never minded that, it was so pleasant just to live. Every hour of her life, while the warm sunshine brooded lovingly above her, or the rain touched her with soft showers, her happiness seemed to grow. And one day, when the dainti-est flower of all had blossomed out, she whispered to herself: "How glad I am

to be beautiful!" Ah! what was that cruel iron thing which came rushing over the ground, tearing up earth and grass and weeds? A plough, surely. And, in a moment, the daisy lay bruised and dying, her roots turned up to the sun, and her blossoms, the glory of her life, ruthless-

ly torn from the stem. But a warm hand picked up the little flower, and a kindly Scotch voice mur-mured, "Pair thing, cut off in thy prime! How could I be so cruel? I will e'en gang and write a tribute to thy

And the daisy, despised by the wheat for being merely beautiful, became the inspiration of a lovely poem by Robert Burns, the Scottish poet. That is how it happened those lines were written, beginning:-

"Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r, Thou'st met me in an evil hour."

Out of the Jurisdiction. A good story is told of a Vermont exjudge and ex-member of Congress. The latter held court in Essex county when a long-standing case in which an especially sharp lawyer had been engaged was heard. The judge ruled the law points against the lawyer in question, and he lost the case. After tea the counsellor, who was staying at the same inn in Guildhall with the judge, ap-proached the latter and invited him to take a drive, and the judge accepted. A few minutes behind a good trotter took them over the line into New Hampshire, when the attorney turned to his com-panion and said, "Judge, I presume, now we are in New Hampshire, we are peers?" The court assented. "Well," rejoined the lawyer, "You blank old holes in a pile of jarrah. The white ant, as destructive on land as the terede in against me?" and expending a part of his temper upon the innocent animal that drew the carriage, he sped away from the line of Vermont, increasing his vituperation with the distance from the judge's jurisdiction. Finally, exhausted, he turned his horse and drove back to Guildhall. As the horse's hoofs sounded on the bridge, which brought the riders again in Green Mountain State, the now serene lawyer gracefully raised his hat and said, "Judge, we have had a very pleasant ride together. I am greatly obliged for your company, and hope at some future occasion to have the honor of a drive with you again. of a drive with you again.

Relics of General Washington,

The Lewis family of Virginia offer to sell to the Government the following relies of Washington for \$12,000: "Mirror" chairs, one on which the General sat a few minutes before his death; one double brass candlestick, by which the farewell address was written; silver candlesticks; one field glass; spy-glass used in the Revolution; one ledger kept monthly by General Washington; knives, forks, one plated cake-basket; portrait of Washington; the robe in which he was christened; silver-plated lamps; thirty six pieces of chinavare. lamps; thirty-six pieces of chinaware; the bedstead, presented to Mr. Lawrence Washington by his friend, Admiral Vernon, and by Lawrence left to his brother, the General; several surveys made by the General himself; one guitar, pre-sented by General Washington to Miss Nellie Custis; miniature portraits of the General and Mrs. Washington, on wood, painted by Trumbull; one shaving glass in frame, with drawer; an engraving of the Countess of Huntington, presented by her to General Washington.

Nothing beats lightning for speed, unless it is the way a boy jumps out of bed when; after his mother has shouted herself hoarse for him to get up, he finally hears the tread of his daddy's boots upon the lower step of the stairs coming up. ASSASSINATION OF RULERS.

Thirty Years' Record in Europe and America of Attempts on the Lives of Men in Power.

1848-November 26,-The life of the Duke of Modens was attempted. 1849—June 21.—The Orown Prince of Prussia (the present Emperor of Germany) was attacked at Minden.

1851—May 22.—Sefeloque, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV.,
King of Prussia, and broke his forearm.

1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an ex-

lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.

1852—September 24.—An infernal ma-chine was found at Marseilles with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.

1853—February 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna, by a Hungarian tailor named Libzens. 1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emanuel was reported to

the Italian Chamber.

1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III., as he was entering the Opera Comique.

1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles

III., Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the 1855-April 28.-Napoleon III. was

fired at in the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Pianeri. 1856-April 28.-Raymond Fuentes vas arrested in the act of firing on Isa-

bells, Queen of Spain. 1856—December 8.—Agesilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III., of Naples, with his bayonet. 1857 - August 7. — Napoleon III, again. Bartoletti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London

to assassinate him. 1858—January 14.—Napoleon III. for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as

he was on his way to the opera,

1861—July 14.—King William, of
Prussia, was shot at by Oscar Becker, a
student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired
twice at him, but missed him.

1862—Decembor 18.—A student named

Dossios fired a pistol at Queen Amalia, of Greece (Princess of Oldenberg) at sp1863-December 24 -- Four more con-

of irators from London against the life Napoleon III, were arrested at Paris, 1865—April 11.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth. 1866-April 6.-A Russian named Kavarasoff attempted Czar Alexander's

life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the 1867-The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Boi de Boulogne at

1868—June 10.—Prince Michael, of Serbia, was killed by the brothers Radwarowitch.

1871-The life of Amadeus, then newy King of Spain, was attempted. 1872—August.—Colonel Gutieriez assinated President Balti of the Republic of Peru. 1873—January 1.—President Morales

f Bolivia, was assassinated. 1875-August, -President Garcia Maeno, of Ecuador, was assassinated. 1877—June.—President Gill, of Paraguay, was assassinated by Commander

1878 -May 11.—The Emperor William of Germany, was shot at again, this time by Emile Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehmann, it will be remembered, fired three shots at the emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him. Duchess of Baden, but missed him.

To this list we must now add a fourth attempt on the life of the Emperor

## A Model Tree.

William, at Berlin.

The valuable properties of oak and teak and certain other hard woods in resisting the ravages of decay and of destructive insects are surpassed by a species of timber growing in Western Australia and other parts of the great island continent, called jarran, which, though often erroneously referred to as mahogany, is a species of the family of gum trees, or eucalyptus. The wood of all these trees, notwithstanding the enormous size which they attain and the astonishing rapidity of their growth, is of excellent quality; but in jarrah all the properties of nearly every species of highly-prized woods are combined. The great size of the tree places it far before boxwood, which can only be obtained in small pieces, and makes it take rank even before teak, oak and other giants of the forest. The straightness of the trunk places it on an equality with fir. Its rapid growth renders it more valuable to the land owner than oak, and in its power of resisting the attacks of insects it excels all other kinds of timber. The much-dreaded terede navalis, or ship worm, cannot pierce its network of parasitic growth are equally powerless against the soundness of this model tree. Recent experiments have demonstrated that the faculty thus pre-eminent in the jarrah wood is to be attributed to the existence in the tissues of the plant of sulphate of copper, in such quantities that from a block of the wood enough of the poisonous salts have been extracted to kill several mice. Thus we find na-ture adopting the same means of protecting certain trees as man has employ-ed without knowing that there was such a good precedent for the practice. To "pickle" railway sleepers and other tim-ber exposed to the action of the action-phere or of other destructive agencies. phere, or of other destructive agencies, in a solution of sulphate of copper has been favorite remedy with engineers. A curious, but not surprising, fact has been brought to light in the course of recent investigations connected with the growth of jarrah, viz., that its preservative properties are derived from the soil, an I that a tree grown in unsuitable soil is in this, as in every other respect, in-ferior to one grown in localities where it

So says the proverb, though there is more rhyme than reason in it, for if He who would thrive must rise at five it must follow naturally,

He who'd thrive more must rise at four; He who'd still more thriving be, Must leave his bed at turn of three; And who this latter would outdo, Will rouse him at the stroke of two.

And, by way of climax to it all, should he held good that He who'd never be outdone, Must ever rise as soon as one But the best illustration would be: He who'd flourish best of all, Should never go to bed at all.

Summer Fashions in Hats.

A great many changes have arisen in the latest styles for summer wear. Skill-ed American fingers have toned down the too gay ornamentation of French models, and so there is less gilt and models, and so there is less gift and glare of tinsel. A picturesque eccentricity has been developed in the fashion of the Gainsborough bonnet, playfully christened by a belle the "Dilemma," the brim being slit to form two horns, one of which is intended to stand up, the other to lie flat, and so one is between the two horns of a dilemment. tween the two horns of a dilemma, to decide which shall be the most becom-ing. Other summer bonnets called the Incroyable, are close copies of the styles Incroyable, are close copies of the styles worn in the days of the French revolution. The strings pass over the square crown and tie the wide brim down at the sides under the chin. A cluster of flowers is placed high upon the crown or else a graceful little bunch of ostrich feather tips nods coquettishly over the front. All of the late shapes are very much larger than those exhibited at the early openings. Brunettes are advised to wear the new large deep yellow to wear the new, large, deep yellow Leghorn bonnets of the Watteau style. The brim is faced with olive, br brown, citron, or black velvet, and there are gilt beads for a bordering on the brims; the flowers are damask rose-buds, half hidden in mossy follage and dark twigs. The large Alastian bow and strings are ribbon corresponding in color with the velvet facing. For blondes, these bonnets are faced and trimmed with delicate blue, cream-color, mastic or Jaconeminot and grace. mastic or Jacqueminot red, and grace-ful, creamy feathers bend toward the front. The fine white French chip bonnets of the Watteau, Incroyable or Marie Stuart shapes are very elegant taimmed with white satin and edged with pearls, and a cluster of cream a pink roses or perhaps simply a panache of curling, creamy ostrich feathers. In-side the brim a classical or Greek fillet

of velvet or pearls is placed to rest upon the hair. Some of the garden hats of Charles I. are seen in Leghorn bent over the brow, and trimmed with wild roses and straw-berry vines twined about the crown. Others have clusters of cream and pink roses, or a bunch of creamy featners half-concealing a branch of lovely red strawberries. These are for garden perties, dejeuners, croquet. The Peg Wofflugton and Fra Diavolo are successful rivals for driving and out-of-town use; broad-brimmed and pictur-esque, the brims are faced with velvet or satin or shirred silk, edged with gold or silver braid, or beads or gilt or amber. Clair de lune beads are blackballed, but jet is equally fashionable in wide bands of jetted passementerie edged with vel-vet, and feathers tipped with jet. The trimming is black velvet, tri-colored roses, clusters of May blossoms, June roses, apple blossoms, and hawthorne and violets, or burches of wild flowers composed of marguerites, southernwood, ivy leaves and butter-Chip hats of these shapes come also in bright colors, which range from lightest cream and putty to all shades of brown. They are trimmed with beige colors to match in satin ribbon strings an Alsatian bow placed on top. Black chip hats of these two shapes are be-coming when simply edged with a gold braid upon the black velvet facing, and having a long black ostrich plume float-ing over the crown and held in place by a jet and gold ornament, Fancy traws and chips for walking or travel ling come in both pale and dark beige shades. These hate are simply trimmed with beige moss grenadine and ostrich tips; again the edges are bound with velvet of the same color, and a velvet band surrounds the crown. Others have a trimming or bias silk laid in loose folds, corresponding with the dress, or scarf of gauze. Feathers and an ornament of gilt or jet, or two wings, are used in place of flowers. For ladies who have passed their first youth there are wide-brimmed garden hats of Leghorn, elegantly trimmed with lace, laid on in close plaits reaching to the edge of the brim. A cluster of feathers placed high upon one side is kept in place by a jewelled clasp. The new embroidered veils are so injurious to the eyes that they are not to be recommended. Very long beige-colored scarfs of silk grens dine and gauze are also worn on travelling hats, laid across the front of the hat, crossed behind and brought loosely around and then tied carelessly under the chin; the portion on the front can be drawn down over the face if required.

less useful on many accounts. Country hats for young girls are made of coarse straw, trimmed with a full wreath of wild flowers and wild strawberries with natural leaves and dark mosses. Another style shows the black or rough-and-ready coarse straw hat drooping over the face, with the back brim upturned; placed inside is a large Alastian bow of black velvet or Jac-queminot red ribbon, and a long ostrich eather curls over the crown. The Tyrolean shape for children is new, turned up on one side; the Alpine peak, sailor, jockey and Scotch hats make up the re-mainder of the styles for the little peo-

Blue silk grenadine long scarfs are also

fashionably worn as described, but are

The St. Bernard Dog. This, which is a variety closely allied to the Newfoundland breed, has been trained by the benevolent monks of the convent near the top of the mountain of Great St. Bernard to hunt out and extricate such unfortunate travelers as may have been buried under the snowdrifts or avalanches while attempting the or avalanches while attempting the neighboring dangerous pass between Switzerland and Savoy. One of these noble animals was decorated with a medal in consequence of his having saved at different times the lives of twenty-two persons, who must otherwise have pershed. In the museum of Berne is still preserved the stuffed skin of "Barry," another of these dogs, together with the bottle and collar which he bore in his lifetime; for the monks, with a provident and that a tree grown in unsuitable soil is in this, as in every other respect, inferior to one grown in localities where it can absorb from the earth the salts which, in its best condition, form so large a constituent.

Legic,

L care to afford every chance of escape to and prevail upon him to mount on his back, and thus carried the little fellow to the gates of the convent. This dog lad been the means of rescuing from death upward of forty persons before he was superannuated, when he was sent to pass the remainder of his days on a pension in a more genial climate.

His mother was mending his primer, which showed sad evidence of wear and tear. He looked on for a while in a brown study, and then said, "Ma, why are you like one of them prize opera singers?" "I am sure I do not know, my child. Why?" "Because you're a primer-darner."

A Living Mummy. No. 2911 Broadway, St. Louis, is the house of a man named Christian H. Tiepel, who lives there, with his wife and only daughter. The man is a shoemaker, but there appears little necessity for a pursuit of his trade since the family are in good circumstances, Tiepel being reported as worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. The pel himself, is a quiet, mild-mannered man, past middle-age, who attends to his work, and who, from his own half-admissions, is not altogether the autoadmissions, is not altogether the auto-crat of the household. Mrs. Tiepel is a woman of perhaps sixty years of age, of decided force of character, and with what appears to be a singular monoma-nia. The daughter, seventeen years of age, has, save to a very few, been until lately a nonentity. For the last ten years, though neither a cripple nor in danger of death, she has been in bed. danger of death, she has been in bed.

A reporter found Mr. and Mrs. Tiepel at their house. They were very much averse to admitting him or couversing with him, but at length the woman said:

"My daughter has a fever in her breast. She has had it since she was born. She gets it from me. I have it, too. I told my husband of it before we were married, but he does not believe it. When my daughter was very little. I

Well, saltpeter water, when you ar sick as we are, makes you strong and happy. It does that for three months. Only when you are bathed in it, and it makes you feel better, it makes whoever is with you sick, just as you have been. My husband was sick when I bathed in it. After three months bathing the saltpeter water makes you well no longer, but sick if you continue it. When my daughter was seven years old I bathed her no more that way, but put her in bed. She has been there since. Not in bed all the time, but in the room. The reason of this is that the air or the sun would kill her. Sometimes the blood goes to her head. I have wrapped her in flannel to keep the blood tight and away from her head, and have cut off her hair and put on a hood like this, My husband does not think she is sick, and says she should work and go out, and has made me great trouble—but I must endure that." "Does your daughter think she

"Oh, yes, she knows it." The visitor wanted to see the invalid, but the 'old lady's concessions had reached their limit. He next sought for Mr. Tiepel, but he had disappeared totally. From the account of the police-

man who had actually seen the girl, though further facts were obtained: The young woman was seventeen years old in April, and has not been out of the house since she was seven. She lies in bed a veritable mummy, with the hair cut short and the head encased in an enormous hood. Her legs, arms and body are wrapped in red flannel, and she has the appearance of a person weighing at least two hundred pounds, though rather slight of figure. Her face, from the long confinement of years, has assumed a wonderful whiteness, but otherwise she does not appear to be ill. She appears from her conversation to possess intelligence, though she seems patient in her situation, having probably become impressed with her mother's idea that should the six strike her or the surshed its rays upon her she would die. She is never allowed, even when out of bed, to sit at the table lest an unexpected current of air should reach her, cer, and stated that he thought the course pursued by the girl all wrong; that he had combated Mrs. Tiepel's mania for years, but in vain. He did not know what to do in the matter.

Inquiries made further in relation to the singular case elicited the fact that the young lady is the last of a family of nine children, and it may be that it is the mother to the belief that the only way to preserve the life of the one remaining to her is the adoption of the remarkable covers of the past ten years. markable course of the past ten years. Upon one subject she is apparently s monomaniac, though a loving and ten-der one. It was learned that physicians had been once or twice called in to prescribe for the girl, but that when so called they had been allowed merely to prescribe medicine, not to consider and treat the case fully.

### The Rock of Gibraltar. Three of its sides are so precipitous

Three of its sides are so precipitous as to be wholly inaccessible, and the fourth side sloping down to the water, is protected by about 1,000 pieces of artillery. The Moors were finally expelled from the fortress by the Spaniards in 1462, and the latter then greatly strengthened it, and supposed they had made it impregnable, but it was captured by a few British sailors, under Sir George Book, in 1704, and the most desperate and most persevering efforts have been unavailing to retake it. In 1713 it was confirmed to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht. The Spaniards by the treaty of Utrecht. The Spaniards attacked it with a large force in 1727, and in 1779 the assault was renewed by a combined French and Spanish fleet.
This latter siege lasted three years. By
June all communication between the
rock and the mainland was cut off, and the following month the fortress was completely blockaded. The besiegers brought to bear all the resources of war, by land and sea, and their operations were directed by the ablest French and Spanish engineers; a powerful fleet an-chored in the bay, and for three weeks an incessant bombardment was kept up from eight mortars and 200 pieces of battering cannon. The garrison made a sortie on November 27, 1781, and de-stroyed the enemy's works, but the allies soon reconstructed them and allies soon reconstructed them and brought 1,000 pieces of artillery to play against the fortress, an army of 40,000 men the meanwhile besieging it by land, while forty-seven ships of the line and a great number of smaller vessels menaced it by sea. Admiral Rodney having succeeded in throwing relief into the fort by defeating the French fleet, the garrison were greatly encouraged and fort by defeating the French neet, the garrison were greatly encouraged, and by discharging red-hot shot, silenced the enemy's enormous floating Latteries and burned many of their ships. Nine of the batteries were set on fire. About 400 of the crews were saved by the experished in the flames, explosions or drowning; afterward the besieged were reinforced, but they had lost only sixteen men throughout the attack.

It is stated that four hundred years ago but seven metals had been discovered, while we are now acquainted with the existence of fifty-one, thirty of which, nearly three-fifths, have been made known to us since the beginning of the present century.

A country subscriber wants advice on the best way to raise his boys. It depends altogether on how high he wants to raise them. A number twelve boot might raise them a moderate send-off. Keeping the jelly on the upper shelf is also a good idea.—Cincinnati Breakfast Table,

chance of escape is gone is preserved in Egypt to this day," Here we are shown an effort to propitiate by absolute sub-mission; and from acts so prompted originate obeisances. When, at the outset in illustration of the truth that cere mony precedes not only social evolution but even human evolution, I named the behaviour of a small dog which throws itself on its back in presence of an alarming great dog, probably many readers thought I was putting on this behavior a somewhat forced construction. They would not have thought so had they known that a parallel mode of behavior occurs among human beings. Describing the Batoka salutation, Livingstone says: "They throw them-selves on their backs on the ground, and, rolling from side to side, slap the were married, but he does not believe it.
When my daughter was very little, I bathed her with saltpeter water. Do you know what that is?"

"No."

"Then you don't know much."

"Oh, I know what it is, of course, I meant only that I did not understand your use of it."

"On the does not believe it. Outside of their thighs as expressions of thankfulness and welcome." Whether or not consciously adopted for this reason, the assumption of this attitude, which implies, "You need not subdue me; I sm subdued already," is the best means of obtaining safety. Resistance generates antagonism and arouses the destructive instincts; and by prostration on the back, which perhaps more tion on the back, which perhaps more than any other position, makes self-de-fence impracticable, resistance is negatived. I say perhaps, because another attitude may be instanced as equally helpless which more elaborately displays complete subjugation. "At Tonga Tabu the common people show their great chief the greatest respect imaginable by prostrating themselves before him, and by putting his foot on their necks." The like occurs in Africa. Laird says the messengers from the King of Fundah "each bent down and put my foot on their heads," And among historic peoples this position, or-iginated by defeat in battle, became a position assumed in acknowledging submission. From these primary obeisances, thus representing, as literally as may be, the attitudes of the conquered beneath the conqueror, there come beneath the conqueror, there come obeisances which express in various ways the subjection of the slave to the master—this last being the sequence of the first. Of old in the East such subjection was expressed when "Ben-had-ad's servants girded sackcloth on their loins, and put ropes on their heads, and came to the King of Israel." In Peru, where the militant type of organization was pushed to so great an excess, Garcilasso tells us that a sign of humility was to have the hands tied and a rope round the neck; that is, there was an assumption of those bonds which originally marked captives brought from the battle-field. Along with this mode of simulating slavery, another mode was employed when approaching the Ynca; servitude had to be indicated by carrying a burden; and "this taking up a load to enter the presence of Atahuallpa is a ceremony which was per-formed by all the lords who have reigned in that land.—Herbert Spencer in Fortnightly Review. What Birds Accomplish.

The swallow, swift, and nighthawl are the guardians of the atmosphere, They should une increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers, and chicadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and flycatchers protect the foliage and, part of the time, when in bed she Blackbirds, crows, thrushes, and larks is kept between mattresses of feathers. Mr. Tiepel was interviewed by the offi- and woodcock protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of Nature, and it is an undoubted fact that of birds were all swept off the face of the earth man could not live upon it; vege-tation would wither and die; insects as grouse, prairie hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener, and florist by the birds is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save the fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the quantities of nox-ious insects they destroy. The long persecuted crow has been found, by actual experience, to do more good by the vast quantities of grubs and in-sects he devours than the harm he does in the grains of corns he pulls up. He after all is rather a friend than an enemy to the farmer.

Are You Gaining ? If you are gaining a little every day be content. Are your expenses less than your income, so that, though it be a little, you are yet constantly accumu-lating and growing richer ever day. Be content, for as concerns money you are doing well. Are you gaining knowledge every day? Though it be little by lit tle, the aggregate of the accumulation, where no day is permitted to pass with-out adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself. Solomon did not become the wisest man in the world in a minute. Little by little-never omitting to learn something, even for a single day—always reading, always studying a little between the time of rising up in the morning and lying down at night; this is the way to accumulate a full storehouse of knowledge, Finally, are you daily gaining in character? Be not discouraged, because it be little. The best men fall far short of what they would wish to be. It is some-thing, it is much, if you keep good reso-lutions better to-day than you did yesterday, better this year than you did last year. Strive to be perfect, but do not become down-hearted so long as you are approaching nearer and nearer to Little by little fortunes are accumulated; little by little knowledge is gained; little by little character and reputation are achieved.

Some years ago a man in the north of England proposed for a small wager "that he would, at four distinct intervals, deprive a bull dog of one of his feet by amputation, and that, after every individual deprivation, he should attack a bull with his previous ferocity; and lastly, that he should continue to do so upon his stumps." The experiment was upon his stumps." The experiment was made, and the result demonstrated the truth of the prediction.

A country subscriber wants advice or

TIMELY TOPICS.

It is estimated that American tourists will leave \$20,000,000 in Europe this year. Of this sum a large slice will be absorbed by Paris.

There is no immediate prospect of a cessation of the distress in China. Large quantities of grain are being conveyed into the famine districts.

Isaac White, who has just died, at Toronto, at the aze of eighty-seven, fought in the war of 1812, and was by the side of General Brock when he fell in the battle of Queenstown Heights.

Kwoh Sung Tao, the Chinese Ambas-sador to England and France, has writ-ten a book of travels, which has been suppressed by his government as giving too flowery a picture of civilization out-side of the flowery kingdom.

"I am compelled to show you how people die," said, courteously, Leopold de Michele, and old officer of the Italian army, to an official in Rome to whom he had vainly applied for relief, and draw-ing a sharpened wire from his bosom he ing a sharpened wire fro drove it into his breast. Texas contains an estimated popula tion of 2,000,000. It receives an annual

increase by immigration alone of 250,-000. There are produced in the State annually about 700,000 bales of cotton. The value of this crop is \$30,000,000. The annual export of cotton is estimated at \$10,000,000 in value, of wool at \$1, 500,000, of hides at \$1,800,000, of barrels and cans at \$2,000,000, and other products beside wheat at \$3,000. 000. The present wheat crop will bring between six and seven million dollars.— New York Evening Post.

In the office of the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise there is said to be compositor who wears a galvanic belt as a preventive of rheumatism and kindred complaints. Of late, however, he has thought he was not deriving the usual benefit from his belt. It did not seem sufficiently powerful to ward off the iffects of cold snaps and sudden changes of the weather. He has therefore placed on the floor behind him a battery of half a dozen jars, from which a wire for conducting a generous supply of elec-tricity extends to the belt. Now every time he puts piece of type in his stick a

The county infirmary, one mile from Zanesville, Ohio, came near being the scene of a terrible disaster on a recent Friday. John Jones, an inmate of the institution, who had been adjudged insane, became furious and set fire to some bedding and furniture. Mr. Christie, the superintendent, was absent, and things would probably have taken a desperate turn had not Mrs. Christie's excited cries for help brought to her assistance several gentlemen who were in the vicinity. On the doors of the room being thrown open a terrible scene was presented to the eyes of the spectators. The ward was full of smoke and fire, while the excited madmen under the leadership of Jones, many of them de-nuded of their clothing, were dancing around the room and indulging in de-moniac yells. Jones was seized and handcuffed. A revolver and some twenty cartridges were found on his person The fire was extinguished and good order restored.

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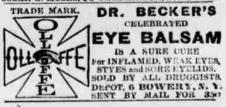
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