

The First Client  
Several summers ago I happened to spend a few weeks in Concord, New Hampshire. My home, for the time being, was in a quiet family who took into their home several boarders. Among these people there was a talented young lawyer and his pretty wife. They were a bright, witty, sensible couple, dressed well, and I looked upon them as fortune's favorites, and wondered if the passing years would find any shadows in their pathway, or if they had known care or sorrow. The young wife was a sweet singer, and many an evening passed very pleasantly in listening to the piano touched by her practiced fingers, and her song was like bird music in early spring time. Her laugh would ring out upon the air, unmingled by a single note of sadness. The many husband seemed devoted to his accomplished wife, finding his chief happiness in her society. As I saw from day to day, I was reminded of Whittier's beautiful poem, "The Wife," and I fancied, too, who had found her husband among the New Hampshire hills. The lines would come to my mind.

termined upon my course, when I presented myself at the Elly mansion the next morning. His Minnie came into the parlor to greet me, she seemed more lovely than the previous evening, and I was charmed especially by her thoughtful attentions to her adopted mother. They had made another search for the will, but with no better success. I inspired them with courage by stating that under the circumstances the suit might be gained without it, particularly as one of the witnesses could readily be obtained and I believe the right would prevail. I became so much interested in my friend and her case, that I forgot all about my Kansas project, and prepared myself for the trial. I thought of it by day and dreamed of it by night.

Substantiating a Bill.  
A writer in the New York Ledger says: "One of the most thrilling scenes ever witnessed in the amphitheater, at Gailz, transpired in 1811. I was in the city at the time, but was not present at the theatre. The circumstances were related to me by a friend. It will be understood that the really thrilling scenes on such occasions are not of blood. Blood is too common a thing at a bull fight for rivers of it, to be brute or human, to thrill the ordinary audience. Something of the ordinary line is what transpired on the occasion to which I refer.

More About Deep Milk Cans.  
Colonel Waring, in the Agriculturalist, says: "Reports concerning the use of deep cans seem to be increasing month by month, and, considering the imperfect way in which the experiments are conducted, the results are often better than I should have expected. It seems to be generally thought that the great point is to set the milk in deep cans, and to keep the cans in a room with a low temperature. This is not correct, and the full benefit is not derived, even though kept almost at the temperature of melting ice, will not prevent the heat of the milk so rapidly as water will, and this rapid withdrawal of heat is the important point. All who propose to experiment in this kind of milk cans, should themselves with cans not too large, (8 inches in diameter is better than a larger size), and should float them in cold water, if possible not much above 50 degrees, and certainly below 60 degrees. The cans should be filled with milk probably be advantageous, but I cannot speak on this point from experience. The possible danger in having the temperature too low would be that the heat would be withdrawn too rapidly, and the milk, which often affects the taste of the butter, had been driven off. Very sudden cooling, as in passing the milk through a coil of pipe surrounded with ice, has the effect of fixing the butter, and the effect of fixing the butter is to fix the flour in the product. Too high a temperature, especially in the summer time, allows the milk to curdle, or to become loppered, or stringy, before all the cream has had time to rise. A black and white experiment will be necessary before the precise point that is best for ordinary milk can be determined, but my own experience (with Jersey cows), which has been constant for the past four years winter and summer, shows that a perfectly satisfactory result, including the securing of all cream, is attained with a temperature of the water of about 64 degrees.

The School House in the Country.  
The following picture and the reflections upon it, by James Russell Lowell, will touch a responsive chord in many hearts.  
Passing through some Massachusetts village, perhaps at a distance from any house—it may be in the midst of a piece of woods where four yet see a small, square one-story building, whose use is not long doubtful. It is summer, and the flickering shadows of forest leaves dapple the roof of the little porch, whose door stands open, and shows, hanging on bonnets that look as if they had done good service. As you pass the open windows, you hear the whole platoons of high pitched voices syllabing with wonderful precision and unanimity. There is a pause, and the voice of the officer in command is heard reproving some raw recruit, whose vocal musket hung fire. Then the drill of the small infantry begins anew, but pauses again because some recruit has stepped on the Voltair with the superfluousness of a very necessary thing—insists on spelling "subtraction" with an s too much.

What a Farmer Did.  
A farmer made an experiment. He took a sheep that weighed about one hundred pounds, put it in a pen, and after it had become wonted, weighed all its food, and found that it had eaten all its food of fodder and grain was all that he could make the sheep eat. The farmer had verified a rule well known to the much despised "book farmers," and arrived at many and careful experiments, that a sheep would eat about four pounds a day for each one hundred weight of live stock is a fattening allowance. For illustration, a sheep weighing one hundred pounds requires three pounds of food per day, and a steer weighing one thousand pounds needs thirty pounds of food per day, and approximately correct, being varied somewhat by quality of food and stock. The farmer knowing the weight of his food and that of his stock, by applying these rules, can guess closely as to whether he has food enough for his stock.

Storing Hay in Tight Barrels.  
Nearly thirty years ago, a man of progressive ideas said to us that grass but partially cured could be stored in large bulk in tight barrels with perfect safety, and come out looking better and less musty than if dried and stored in small barrels. We regarded it as a visionary idea, to which he had given a kindly reception on account of its novelty, but which would result in loss if put in practice.

John F. Blymyer, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.  
The following is a partial list of goods in stock: Carpenter's Tools, Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, Plane Irons, Axes, &c., Blacksmith's Goods, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, &c. Saddlery Hardware, Taps, Tree Girdles, Hames, Buckles, Rigs, Bits and Tools. Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spoons and Razors, the largest stock in Somerset County. Painter's Goods, a full stock. White Lead, Colored Paints for inside and outside painting. Paints in oil, all colors. Varnish, Turpentine, Flaxseed Oil, Brushes, Japan Dryer, Walnut Stains, &c. Window Glass of all sizes and glass cut to any shape. The best Coal Oil always on hand. Our stock of Coal Oil Lamps is large and comprises every variety of the best quality. Diston's Circular Mule and Cross Cut Saws. Mill Saw Files of the best quality. Porcelain-lined Kettles. Handles of all kinds.

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CALICOES, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, GINGHAMS, SHIRTING, TICKING, BOYS AND MEN'S HEAVY PANT STUFFS, in Cotton, Double and Irish Jeans, Satinets, Cassimeres, &c., DRESS GOODS, in Plain and Corded Alpaccas, Poplins, Cashmeres, French Merrinoes, &c., STABLE & FANCY NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, HARDWARE, The best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths ever brought to town. A large stock of Queensware, in the best quality, and at the lowest prices. All from the best manufacturers.

Well, I could not sleep much that night; I looked up my authorities to see what could be done in case the will could not be found, and had de-

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