LET THEM DREAM.

BY MEDORA CLARK.

Down by the fields of golden grain,
Up thro' the gleaming meadows,
Living their dream of love again,
Straying in twilight shadows.

Sipping the dew of summer blooms,
Honeyed and fresh and fleeting,
Life and its cloud of after-glooms
Surely and swiftly meeting.

Two fond hearts on the tide of youth
Gaily, merrily floating:
Love, to them, is a thing of truth—
Life, a summer day's boating.

Oh, for faith, like these children free—
Faith in a bright to-morrow,
For ah! there's nothing left to me
But friendship steeped in sorrow.

There's nothing real in marriage vows,
Religion, wealth or fashion:
The mitre crowns such hollow brows,
And love is only passion.

With changes often and again,
It holds no lasting token;
But friendship wove for me one chain
Thro' all these years unbroken.

Ah! lovers, dream while yet ye may,
Down on the river floating,
Before you find, some tearful day,
That life is stormy boating.

Never a dream more real and fair,
The hidden future lighting;
Never a doubt, till grim despair
Falls, like the winter's blighting.

—*Cincinnati Times.*

RURAL TOPICS.

Written for the HERALD by a farmer, gardener and fruit-grower of great experience.

SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

Probably nine-tenths of the people of the United States have an idea, that if we plant the seed of any variety of strawberry we shall produce the same sort only; but that is not the law that governs the production of plants from the seed. Suppose that we take any named variety, and grow from its seed a million of plants, not one will be identical in all respects with the parent plant. Every plant produced will be a distinct variety! We may find among them all, after fruiting them, a few that are very large and fine; but nearly all will be of no especial value. It generally takes about a thousand plants from the seed to obtain a variety worth cultivating that is equal to, or superior to varieties already existing; and yet one may by mere chance obtain a variety superior to any known, by sowing the seed of a single berry. Nor does it seem to make any difference in results, by selecting choice large sorts to obtain seeds from, as we stand as good a chance of obtaining fine, large varieties from the seed of poor, small berries as from seed of the best sorts known to exist. In this case, "like does not produce like;" yet it is well to select good varieties as parents, as they do not produce inferior sorts to those grown from ordinary kinds. There are men who claim to produce valuable varieties, by fertilizing a pistilate (female) plant by a staminate (male) one, by growing them away from all other sorts, each being selected for some good quality. Then the seed of the pistilate plant is planted, and the result, these men claim, is fine, new varieties. This is all imaginary, as I have many times found; and fruit-growers may talk of "hybridized" strawberries as much as they please, their new varieties are nothing but chance seedlings. A man who had spent seventeen years in "hybridizing" varieties, at last obtained one very fine variety, while I took a few seeds and planted them in a raisin box, and succeeded, by mere good luck, in obtaining a variety about as large as his sort, and a good deal more prolific. The growing of new varieties is an interesting work to all persons who have a tendency that way; and I recommend a trial of it, as a variety that will make a man his fortune may be produced from a few seeds sown.

HOW TO PLANT, ETC.

Take any variety of ripe strawberries, and mash them in dry sand or earth, till they are thoroughly mixed, using sand or earth enough to leave the mixture in a good condition to be sown. Then select a place in the shade, to be made rich with finely pulverized manure, and the soil to be made as fine as meal, on the top of which sow the seed evenly, sand and all; and over it sift through a course sieve enough earth to cover the seed a quarter of an inch deep. If you have no such sieve sprinkle finely pulverized earth on the bed by hand, then water carefully from a water pot; and in about two weeks the plants will begin to appear, first with two leaves no larger than the head of a pin; and ten days later a third serrated leaf will appear, showing the plants to be strawberries! Leave them to grow till October, merely keeping the bed free of weeds; and as cold weather approaches lay down a few sticks about a half an inch in diameter, then cover lightly with hay or straw. The sticks are to support the covering, and prevent the plants from being smothered. In the spring they will be found to be in a growing condition; and they should then be transplanted where they can have room enough to fruit, which will be the third year from the seed.

CANADA THISTLES.

If all the labor expended on exterminating Canada thistles in the United States were paid for at the rate of a dollar a day, the sum would probably pay off our national debt. But the question is, now can they be destroyed? I once had this pest in my garden, and I was told that by cutting them off with a hoe as fast as they appeared they would die before fall, "as no plant can live long by such treatment." Well, they were so cut off from spring till fall, and the next year they appeared as before, and they are probably in the same garden yet, which place I sold twenty years ago. At the same time I had a field that was covered with thistles, which was mowed several years, and the most of the thistles disappeared. The theory was among the farmers of the vicinity that when thistles are cut off near the ground, at a certain stage of their growth, and a rain occurs soon after being cut, filling their stalks with water that it kills them; and this appears to be true. Ordinary plowing of the thistle land once in two or three weeks will not kill them; but a case that came to my notice was as follows: A man cut the thistles in August close to the ground, and put a tablespoonful of fine salt upon the head of every stalk. This did not kill them, but it so weakened their vitality that three plowings destroyed them all. I once killed a patch of these thistles by sowing the land to buckwheat so thick that it completely smothered them. A man who wrote on this subject some years ago, said that he had cut thistles several years, from the 15th to the 25th of August, and they had always died.

HAY-MAKING.

It is generally supposed that every farmer knows how to make hay; but many of them manage their haying very badly. I consider the following points applicable to the case:

1—Get ready for haying in advance. See that your machines are in good order, and as far as possible guard against delays by breakage, the loss of nuts, &c., by having duplicate parts of machines that are most liable to get out of order; and also keep a supply of extra nuts on hand, to be used in the case of losing one while the machine is at work.

2—Begin your haying early if you have much to cut, as you lose less by cutting a part of your grass before it is ripe for the machine than you do by waiting till all of your grass is ready to cut; and then have to cut a part of it a week or two after it ought to be cut.

3—When the time comes to commence mowing, which should be when there is a prospect of fair weather, go ahead, and do not wait till the dew is off, on account of any injury the hay may sustain, as you will never be able to see any difference in value between hay from grass cut with or without the dew upon it. Of course, men differ on this point, and they will differ to the end of time.

4—Just as soon as the sun has dried the upper surface of the grass, the spreading operation should commence; and you should have help enough to do the work well. No grass cut during the previous afternoon, and up to 10 o'clock that day, should remain unspread at dinner-time, unless it be such as is light, and is left in good shape to dry by the machine, as is often the case. Keep the grass moving as long as possible before you begin to protect it for the night: and here we will say I never would allow a load of hay to be put into my barn that was cut the same day, except when the grass has been delayed to be cut till it was past its prime, and partially dry, so that a few hours of sun and wind sufficed to cure it. I never saw any reason to regret curing hay well; but I have thrown away tons of it that had been mowed away, in my absence, in a half cured state. No grass can be injured by two days of sun and air, when cut at the proper time.

5—When the time comes to commence haying, you should have all other work finished, as the cultivation of crops; because you should be able to devote your whole time to your hay when it is ready to cut. No half-awake farmer is fit to have the management of cutting from 50 to 100 tons of hay, as it requires energy and good judgment to cure and house, or stack it well. Nor should a farmer be absent from the field an hour; and he should let his help understand that he "means business." In the morning he should be up before the sun rises, and see that his men are up also; and if anything is to be got ready for the day's work, see that it is attended to before breakfast. A man can impart a wonderful degree of "movability" to his hired help, by letting them know what is expected of them, and setting them an example of activity. Farmer A. always is found in his fields in haying time at work at 7 o'clock in the morning; but farmer B. comes yawning along to his work an hour later, apologizing by saying that he "could not possibly get ready earlier."

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Scab in sheep may be cured by a mixture made by boiling 1 pound of tobacco in water, adding one pound of sulphur after the boiling is done; and the water used for this weight of drugs should be, when ready to dip, five gallons. Add also, if the water is hard, one-fourth pound of soda for each five gallons. When dipping the sheep, keep the liquor at 100° to 110°, and rub the sheep well when immersed, keeping them in about two minutes, and rubbing all the time. Two weeks thereafter dip and rub again, to render the cure sure.

FODDER CORN.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* gives his method of preparing the land and sowing fodder corn as follows: "We pulverize the land with a lump crusher, made in the following manner: A log of hard wood, eight feet long and a foot through, is drawn by a pole inserted into the log in the middle, and braces fastened on to keep the log from swinging. It leaves the land in better condition than a roller, because all the lumps are crushed, instead of being simply pressed down. The ground is then marked with a marker, then one man makes a light furrow with a corn plow, another man drops the seed into the furrow, and another covers with a thill cultivator, with the middle tooth taken out and the side teeth turned so as to turn the soil upon the corn. Then the lump crusher is run across the rows, which leaves the fields smooth, so that the rows can be seen as soon as the corn is large enough to cultivate." Fodder corn can be sown as late as August 1st, except in the extreme Northern States, where July 15th is as late as is advisable to sow it.

A SCARE-CROW.

A good way to keep crows away from corn-fields is to string ten or fifteen kernels of corn on a long horse hair (from the tail), and a crow will swallow one of them, and the note of alarm will soon be sounded, and it will be impossible for him to dislodge the grain, and in a short time he will cut his own throat by scratching at the corn and hair; and in consequence of the noise the crow makes, all of his companions will leave the field and not pull any more corn that season.

A Hideous Custom.

Cameron's "Across Africa" says that on the death of an Urua chief it is the custom "to divert the course of a stream, and in its bed to dig an enormous pit, the bottom of which is then covered with living women. At one end a woman is placed on her hands and knees, and upon her back the dead chief, covered with his beads and treasures, is seated, being supported on either side by one of his wives, while his second wife sits at his feet. The earth is then shoveled in on them, and all the women are buried alive, with the exception of the second wife. To her custom is more merciful than to her companions, and grants her the privilege of being killed before the huge grave is filled in. This being completed, a number of male slaves—sometimes forty or fifty—are slaughtered and their blood poured over the grave, after which the river is allowed to resume its course."

At a Texas baby-show it was a long time before any one could be found to act as judge. Finally five men were found to act on condition that the awards should not be announced till the judges had ten minutes the start. The mothers sat in a circle, babies in lap. The judges made their rounds, compared notes, handed the result to the spokesman, and ran for their lives.

A WAR INCITED BY NAPOLEON.

HOW HE RAISED A RUMPUS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Twenty-five years ago, when Louis Napoleon was casting about for a pretext for a quarrel with Russia, he could find nothing until he finally hit upon the trick by which he sought to put indignity upon the Russian pilgrims who went to Palestine to kiss the holy shrines. Mr. Kinglake, in his history of the Crimean war, gives an account of the artful intrigue by which the French President (it was some months before he assumed the crown) set the Catholic pilgrims and the Russian pilgrims by the ears, and compelled the Czar to call the Sultan to account for the insults offered to those pious Russians who were accustomed to strengthen their faith by making pilgrimages to the holy Sepulchre; and surely such a piece of cold blooded rascality is hardly to be found in all the history of diplomacy.

Ever since the Moslem wrenched Palestine from the Christians certain "concessions" have been farmed out to the Roman and Greek Churches, by which they have been permitted to maintain and visit the places which their traditions have marked as "holy." The Turks with all their fanaticism, have a good deal of practical shrewdness, and they have made a great deal of money by catering to the pious whims of the "pilgrims." Their "shrines," which they have permitted the Christians to kiss, have brought them large gains. In the early times there was great competition between the Eastern and Western Churches for "special privileges" in Palestine, and historians inform us that all the arts of diplomacy were employed at Constantinople by the representatives of the civil churches and that gold was frequently thrown into the scales when some particularly sacred spot was the subject of negotiation. In 1847 France obtained from the Sultan a treaty, or capitulation, by which the Latin Church was guaranteed certain exclusive rights and privileges relating to "shrines." The provisions of the treaty, however, were never strictly enforced, and it gradually fell out of notice. In the meantime successive Sultans granted various "firmans" to the representatives of the Greek Church, under which they enjoyed a sort of monopoly of the "holy place."

In point of fact, the Greek Church, and especially the Russian branch, furnished all the "pilgrims," and of course paid into the Sultan's treasury the bulk of the revenue derived from the shrines. It was not surprising, therefore, that the authorities at Constantinople should lose sight of the old treaty with France in behalf of the Latin Church, when the pious Russian Ambassadors applied for new concessions to the Greek Christians in the Holy Land. The Sultan naturally favored those who paid most, and set the value upon the "shrines." Until that eminently pious ruler and supporter of the Latin Church, Louis Napoleon, conjured up the ghost of the treaty of 1840, it never occured to the Catholics that the Sultan was discriminating against them in the Holy Land. The wily Frenchman cared nothing for the shrines, but knew that the privilege of visiting them was very precious to the pious Russians, and that, if he could persuade the Sultan to abridge the concessions granted to the Greek Church in any way, the Czar would not be slow to demand redress. Kinglake informs us that in the Greek Church the right of pilgrimage is held to be of such deep import that if a family command the means of journeying to Palestine, even from the far distant provinces of Russia, they can scarcely remain in the sensation of being truly devout without undertaking the holy enterprise and to this end the fruits of parsimony and labor, enduring through all the best years of manhood, are joyfully devoted.

The intrigue was conducted at both Jerusalem and Constantinople. The Catholic monks were instructed to insist on certain privileges guaranteed by the treaty of 1840, such as to have the key of "the chief door of the Church of Bethlehem," the right "to place a silver star in the sanctuary of the Nativity," the right to "have a cupboard and lamp in the tomb of the Virgin Mary," and some other rights equally insignificant to a protestant, but which Louis Napoleon affected to believe were of vast importance to the Latin Church. The French Minister of Constantinople was instructed to insist on all these things, and the unhappy Sultan was finally obliged to say to the Czar. "I am obliged to carry out the ancient treaty with France, and I must, therefore, revoke the concessions which from time to time have been made to the Greek Church." The Czar, as the "defender of the faith," could listen to no such suggestion, and every pious soul in the empire sustained him in the demand that the "firmans" heretofore granted should remain inviolate. Louis Napoleon had in the meantime become Emperor, and a war with Russia was what he most desired. He compelled the Sultan to revoke the concessions to the Greek Church, and on the 22nd of December, 1852, "the silver star" was placed with great ceremony in the sanctuary of Bethlehem, and the key of the great door of the church and the keys of the sacred chamber were handed over to the Catholic priests. And thereupon Russia began to prepare for war, and in due time war proceeded.

How the Japanese Defy Fire.

The Japanese appear to have hit upon the expedient of providing fire-proof storehouses for the reception of furniture and other valuables. As a security against the vast conflagrations which during the winter months are so prevalent in Japan, the most perishable and valuable articles are kept in fire-proof storehouses known as "mud go-downs." These structures are built of mud, or, to speak more correctly, of clay. Some of them take as many as three years in building. A double frame work of bamboo, or slight boarding, is run up, and the intervening space, about eighteen inches or two feet wide, is filled with mud, which is gradually packed and allowed to dry by the action of the atmosphere. At a great fire which occurred at Tokio on the 26th of November, and raged for eighty hours, destroying about ten thousand houses and an immense amount of property, not one of the "mud go-downs"—and there were several hundred of them—was injured throughout the entire area of from five to six miles in extent laid waste by the conflagration.

Hair cut short and banged down over the eyes, like a mashed soda-cracker, isn't the style any more.

A healing medium—a cobbler.

NEWS FROM THE WAR.

Gaily the paper man
Touched his guitar,
While he was reading the
News from the war.
Singing, "You bet your boots,
Now here'll be fun;
We don't care who it shoots,
War has begun."

But when the Czar at last
Arming his youth,
Sent to Petrovlarskchravst
Over the Pruth;
When Ibratmurstchukus
Met Stenobieletti,
Sighed the newspaper man,
"Give us a rest."

No rest; for Khalilat-
Irtchuckcons
Dscripstefoalmst-
Phrstchigoalas
Met in the field where
Guiguervenogorth-
Wallahnookwapehthere-
Pratch, &c.

The Hopes of Theology.

The philosophers have so entirely parted with the natural feelings of the human heart, or the natural aspirations of the human mind, as to be indifferent to the same or insane direction of so mighty an instrument for good or evil as the religious instinct of mankind. And thus the basis of a reasonable theology, even if shaken for the moment by the frenzy of partisans, has intrinsically become wider and more solid. The lines drawn by sects and parties do not correspond with the deeper lines of human nature and of history. A distinguished theological statesman some time since drew out what he called a chart of religious thought. But there was one school of thought which was noticed only to be dismissed. And yet this school or tendency is one which happily runs across all the others and contains within itself, not indeed all, but many of the finest elements of Christendom—the back-bone of Christian life, the lamp of Christian thought. We often hear of the reconciliation of theology and science. The phrase is well intended, and has been used as the title of an excellent book. But it does not exactly describe the case. What we need is the recognition that so far as they meet, theology and science are one and indivisible. Whatever enlarges our ideas of God; whatever gives us a deeper insight into the nature of the Author of the universe gives us a deeper insight into the secrets of the universe itself. Whatever is bad theology is also bad science; whatever is good science is good theology. In like manner we hear of the reconciliation of religion and morality. The answer is the same; they are one and indivisible. Whatever tends to elevate the virtue, the purity, the generosity of mankind, is high religion; whatever debases the mind, or corrupts the heart, or hardens the conscience, under whatever pretext, however specious, is low religion, is infidelity of the worst sort. There are, according to the old Greek proverb, many who have borne the thyrsus, and yet not been inspired prophets. There are many also who have been inspired prophets without wearing the prophetic mantle, or bearing the mystic wand; and these, whether statesmen, philosophers, poets, have been among the friends, conscious or unconscious, of the religion of the future; they are citizens, whether registered or unregistered, in the Jerusalem which is above, and which is free.—*Dean Stanley—Macmillan.*

Walking Spanish.

The origin of the expression "to walk Spanish" is involved in opaque darkness. To most men this describes a rapid and undignified retreat on the part of the "Spanish walker," but it does not imply any definite and precise manner of walking. We can, however, trace the expression back to the small boys of our country, among whom "walking Spanish" has a recognized and invariable meaning. The boy who seizes another by the most luxuriantly developed part of his trousers with one hand, and while thus compelling him to stand on tiptoe, tilts him gently forward by pressing the back of his neck with the other hand, and then urging him forward at a rapid pace, compels him to illustrate the so-called "Spanish" method of walking. At this point, however, the investigations of science are baffled. Why should the actual Spaniard, who is the gravest and most dignified of men—who uniformally walks with exaggerated slowness, with his cloak thrown over his left shoulder, and with his eyes constantly fixed upon a prowling assassin armed with a long knife and a complicated sombrero—furnish the inappropriate adjective which describe the utterly undignified walk of an outraged small boy? Of course this question is not asked with any hope that it will be answered. Champollion devoted years to the effort of tracing the origin of the expression under consideration, but he finally died in despair at his total failure, and Max Huller is now undoubtedly ashamed of his rash suggestion that the adjective "Spanish," when used in connection with involuntary walking, is really a corruption of the Sanscrit word *aspandha*, meaning "ill-balanced," or "top-heavy." It is just possible that both the act and the adjective describing it originated in the time of Moorish dominion in Spain, when the arrogant Moors were notoriously in the constant habit of compelling every Spaniard to walk exclusively in the manner now familiar to school-boys, both as a symbol of their degraded state of vassalage, and as a precaution against acts of rebellion. This hypothesis is not, however, put forward as the probable solution of the mystery, but is merely thrown out as a hint which may, perhaps, deserve the attention of the careful and conscientious philologist. We do not know, and probably never shall know, the real origin of "walking Spanish;" but we do know that the act is a painful and humiliating one to the walker.

The Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Crop reports from all the principal points in the State show that the recent rain has had a beneficial effect generally on late sown grain, and has improved the prospect for feed. Some damage has resulted from the lodging of early sown grain and the wetting of hay cut, but, on the whole, the harvest promises rather better than at the date of the last report. Exporters are estimating the surplus of wheat this season at two or three hundred thousand tons, but it is probably rather early yet to approximate very closely.

"Oh, heavens, save my wife!" shouted a man whose wife had fallen overboard in the Hudson River recently. They succeeded in rescuing her. And her husband tenderly embraced her, saying, "My dear, if you'd been drowned, what should I have done? I ain't going to let you carry the pocketbook again."

A Chapter on First Things.

The first almanac was printed by Geo. Von Purbach in 1460.

The first copper cent was coined at New Haven in 1687.

The first watches were made at Nuremburg in 1477.

Omnibusses were introduced in New York in 1830.

The first college in the U. S. was founded in 1636.

The first compass was used in France in 1150, though the Chinese are said to have employed the loadstone earlier.

The first chimneys were introduced into Rome from Padua in 1368.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

The first air pump was made in 1650.

The first algebra originated with Diophantus in either the fourth or sixth century.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

The first national bank in the U. S. was incorporated by Congress Dec. 31, 1781.

The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812.

The first printing press in the U. S. was introduced in 1629.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

Gas was first used as an illuminating agent in 1702. Its first use in New York was in 1827.

The first glass factory in the U. S. of which we have definite knowledge was built in 1780.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826 27.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702. The first newspaper in the U. S. was published in Boston, Sept. 25, 1690. The first religious newspaper, the *Boston Recorder*, was established in 1815.

Organs are said to have been first introduced into churches by Pope Vitalianus, about A. D. 670.

The first steel pen was made in 1803.

The first machine for carding, roving and spinning cotton, made in the U. S., were manufactured in 1786.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, jr., in 1846.

The first iron steam ship was built in 1830.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1783.

The first telegraph instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1844.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible, was organized in 1805, under the name of "British and Foreign Bible Society."

The entire Hebrew bible was printed in 1488.

The first society for the promotion of Christian knowledge was organized in 1698.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first Union flag was unfurled on the first of January, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. It had 13 stripes of white and red, and retained the English cross in one corner.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

The first saw-maker's anvil was brought to America in 1819.

The first temperance society in this country was organized in Saratoga county, New York, in March, 1808.

Glass was discovered early. Glass beads were found on mummies over 3,000 years old.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.

The first telescope was probably used in England in 1608.

Anæsthesia was first discovered in 1844.

Honesty Rewarded.

A solemn-looking Detroiter, dressed as a laborer, enters a grocery store on Michigan avenue, carrying a chest of tea in his arms, and as he puts it on the counter, he says:

"Found it in the lumber pile near the Junction this morning. I see from the marks that it belongs to you. Had you missed it?"

"Well—ahem—well," coughs the grocer.

"It's your chest of tea of course, and I want no reward for returning it. Right is right and I try to do the fair thing to everybody."

"Yes—ahem—needn't let this get into the papers—ahem—nor speak to the police—ahem—and take this dollar for your trouble."

The chest was hidden under the counter until a leisure moment arrived, and then the grocer opened it in search of Oolong, Japan or best Green. The contents consisted of sawdust—nice, clean sawdust of the finest workmanship. It was only a dollar swindle, and why did that grocer kick the chest across the store, slam the stove around, and yell to his meek-faced clerk:

"Boy, I've good mind to discharge you for this!"

A Good One.

During the first year of the war, says a Vermont paper, when change was scarce and some large firms were issuing currency of their own, a farmer went to a store in a neighboring town and bought some goods, and gave the merchant a five dollar bill, of which he wanted 75 cents back. The merchant counted it out and handed it over to the farmer, who looked at it a moment and inquired:

"What's this?"

"It's my currency," said the merchant.

"Wal, 'taint good for nothin' where I live," said the farmer.

"Very well," replied the merchant, "keep it until you get a dollar's worth, and bring it to my store, and I will give you a dollar bill for it."

The farmer pocketed the change and departed. A few weeks after he went into the same store, and bought goods to the amount of one dollar, and after paying over the identical seventy five cents, he took out a handful of pumpkin seeds and counted out twenty-five of them and passed them to the merchant.

"Why," said the merchant, "what is this?"

"Wall," says the farmer, this is my currency, and when you get a dollar's worth, bring it to my place and I will give you a dollar for it.

An Irishman being let down into a sewer, exclaimed: "Faith, what a stench; lower me up or I'll cut the rope."

Model Butter Making.

One of the most successful butter dairies in the country, is to be found on the famous Echo farm of F. Hatchford Starr, at Litchfield, Ct. Mr. Starr, being obliged to retire from business some years ago, first bought a little farm at Litchfield, as a summer resort, and becoming enamored of country life, has gone on adding to his original purchase till he has a farm of four hundred acres of improved land, with probably the most convenient and elaborate set of farm buildings in the State, and a herd of pure Jersey stock second to none in America. The butter from the Echo farm, each cake bearing the curious monogram of the concern, seels for $1 per pound, in the Boston and New York markets, and those who have tasted its excellencies are not willing to accept a cheaper article. To obtain perfect butter, gilt edged in the highest sense, has been the owner's study from the beginning, and how far he has succeeded is shown by his sales. Every detail of the business is conducted with the greatest nicety and cleanliness. The milkers are required to wash their hands, and even comb their hair before milking, and each cow's milk, after weighing, is strained through two fine wire strainers and thin cloths. In summer, the milk is set in deep cans in running water, and in winter, in small seamless pans. The milk stands thirty-six hours before skimming, and the cream is strained or filtered, removing all particles of dirt and rendering the mass homogeneous—a great desideratum as is well understood by managers of large dairies. The churning is done twice a week at the temperature of 62 degrees with a Blanchard churn operated by horse-power, and the butter generally comes in forty minutes. The butter is worked twice, once immediately after churning, when salt is added, and again in about two hours, after which it is put up in half pound prints, wrapped in thin muslin and enclosed in a thin paper box. Each box bears directions not to keep the butter in the box or napkin longer than may be necessary. Shipments are made twice a week by express to the New York and Boston agents. About forty-eight cows are usually kept, their feed being hay, cornmeal, bran, sugar beets, and mangle-wurtzels, less grain being fed when the root crops are good. "Cut feed" with meal and bran is given twice a day. The cows are fastened with stanchions in broad stalls, and each cow is carded, watered, and kept out of doors one hour each day for exercise if the weather is suitable. The stables are cleaned, swept and sanded twice a day, three men being daily employed about the stables besides the watchmen. The herd is never left alone, a watchman being required to visit every creature in all the extensive barns once an hour during the night, and in case of trouble he has only to touch telegraph keys in different parts of the building, to summon the proprietor or foreman. The herd was largely represented at the Centennial, where it attracted great attention and received many awards. One of the cows gave 949½ pounds of milk in August last, another 747, and a third 659½ pounds.

A Flight of Beetles.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of the 15th inst., says: "About 8 o'clock on Monday evening Supervisor Egan, of Franklin, had his attention attracted by a roaring noise like the coming of a heavy railroad train. There being no railroad near Franklin, he fancied that it must be something in the nature of a tornado, so great was the noise. He called his son, who was equally puzzled. While they were speculating on its probable cause the sky was suddenly darkened by a vast swarm of flying insects. Far as the eye could reach the air was full of them. The swarm was moving in a north-westerly direction, the main portion at a great height, but stragglers flying in reach, and occasionally dropping to the earth. The width of the swarm could not be estimated, it being twilight. No place could be seen where they were not. Mr. Egan picked up several of the fatigued stragglers of this great army. They were beetles a little larger than the potato beetle. Their color is dark brown, with bright spots on the ends of their wings. He says that they are not the Colorado beetle, having a stronger resemblance to what is commonly known as the June bug. The swarm was about 20 minutes in passing over the village of Franklin, and must have contained untold millions of insects. Mr. Egan is of the opinion that unless they changed their course they must have struck the lake shore somewhere in the neighborhood of Bay View."

Persian Women.

In his book entiled "Through Persia by Caravan," Arthur Arnold writes as follows of the women of the country:—"A few women were seen. We met one astride on horseback, as all Eastern women ride. We believe them to be women because of their costume and size; but we can see no part of them, not even a hand or an eye. They are shrouded from the head to the knees in a cotton or silk sheet of dark blue or black—the chudder, it is called, which passes over the head with bands around and about the body. Over the chudder there is tied round the head a yard long veil of white cotton or linen, in which before the eyes is a piece of open work about the size of a finger, which is the only outlook and ventilator. The veil passes into the chudder at the chin. Every woman before going out of doors puts on a pair of trousers generally of the same stuff and color as the chudder, and thus her outdoor seclusion and disguise are complete. Her husband could not recognize her in the street. In this way Mohammedan women grope their way about the towns of Persia. Their trousers are tightly bound about the ankles, above their colored stockings, which are invariably of home manufacture, and slippers, with no covering for the heel complete the unsightly, unwholesome apparel of these uncomfortable victims of the Persian reading of the Koran.

In a later chapter the author says of the Persian dress:—The indoor costume of the Persian women of the higher class appears indelicate to Europeans. The chudder and the trousers are the invariable walking costume. In-doors the dress of a Persian lady is more like that of a ballet girl. * * * In the rooms of Persian royality my wife was received by princesses thus attired, or rather unattired."

If the saying were true, how easily one could earn his living now by the "sweat of his brow?" He would have only to stand in the sun for a few minutes and he would be comparitavely weal thy.

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, Adzes, &c., Blacksmith's Goods, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, &c. Saddlery Hardware, Tab Trees, Gig Saddles, Hames, Buckles, Rings, 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 comprise, very elegant styles. Ditston's Circular, Muley and Cross Cut Saws. Mill Saw Files of the best quality. Porcelain-lined Kettles. Handles of all kindes

SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, RAKES.

Mattocks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Scythes, Sneaths, Sledges, Mason Hammers, Cast Steel, Step Ladders, Carriage and Tire Bolts of all sizes. Loooking Glasses, Wash Boards, Clothes Wringers, Meal Sieves, Door Mats, Baskets, Tubs, Wooden Buckets, Twine, Rope all sizes, Hay Pulleys, Butter Prints, Mop Sticks, Traps, Steelyards, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Traces, Cow Chains, Halter Chains, Shoe, Dust and Scrub Brushes, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs and Cards, Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Latches and everything in the Builders' line. Caps, Lead, Shot, Powder and Safety Fuse, &c., &c.,

The fact is, I keep everything that belongs to the Hardware trade. I deal exclusively in this kind of goods and give my whole attention to it. Persons who are building, or any one in need of anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to give me a call. I will always give a reasonable credit to responsible persons. I thank my old customers for their patronage, and hope this season to make many new ones. Don't forget the place

No, 3, "BAER'S BLOCK."

April 8 '74. JOHN F. BLYMYER.

REMOVAL of Wholesale Jewelry House,

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d doors of "McCallum Building" 77 Fifth Avenue (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stock of goods in the United States, consisting of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Close Cash Buyers Invited. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

C. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

New Firm.

SHOE STORE,

SOLOMON UHL,

Having purchased the Shoe

Store lately owned by

H. C. Beerits,

We take pleasure in calling the attention of public to the fact that we have now and expect Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

BOTH OF

Eastern and Home Manufacture

as can be found anywhere. We also will have on hand constantly a full supply of

SOLE LEATHER,

MOROCCO,

CALF SKINS,

KIPS,

AND LINING SKINS

Of all kinds, with a full line of

Shoe Findings.

The HOME MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT will be in charge of

N. B. Snyder, Esq.

Whose reputation for making

Good Work and Good Fits

is second to none in the State. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to keep goods as good as the best and sell at prices as low as the lowest.

SOLOMON UHL.

WALL PAPER.

De Zouche & Co. show rooms as seen in the Centennial, show a collection of designs by Eastlake, Owen Jones, Morris, and Dr. Dresser. They claim better facility and taste; larger quantity and better quality. Their customers select from new goods from the best factories; goods that justly protest to novelty and merit. De Zouche & Co. claim to take first rank in the art decorative, and guarantee all work by them. Their prices are modest. Special inducements to the trade.

De ZOUCHE & CO.

101 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURG.

Next to P. O. March 14.

JOHN H. MORRISON.

UNDERTAKER.

A full line of city made coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to without regard to distance. A first class hearse kept. Terms moderate.

Address JOHN H. MORRISON,

April 4. Bakersville, Pa.

The well known black horse, imported from England,

NIGGER,

will stand for service at my farm from the 24 of April to the 4th day of July.

INSURANCE $15.00

The prices colts brought the past few months sired by this Horse is evidente that the half-blood mares bring the money, ranging from $145 to $300, twelve head having been sold at an average of $211.50. This may be the last opportunity farmers will have to breed to this fine Horse.

Also the Hambletonian stallion

ALHAMBRA,

will be allowed to go to a few mares during the season at $55.00 to insure.

March 4. PETER HEFFLEY.

W. P. PRICE

Has opened a choice selection of Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery, embracing the leading implements of the day; among which will be found the Wood, Kirby, Clipper and Hubbard Mowers and Reapers; Buckeye (lick lever) Sulky Hay Rake; Advance, Paddock, and Archer Hay Rake; round and square teeth Revolving Rakes, Pumps, Farm Bells, and all kinds of implements large and small, of the most approved patterns, for garden and farm use, also a full and complete stock of Wood and Willow Ware, Garden and Field seeds. The famous Oliver Chilled Plow will also be found in stock knives and sections for the leading Mowing Machines; extra parts for all Machines sold by us on hand. A visit for inspection is requested. On application dealers will be furnished with a catalogue, to which their attention is especially called.

172 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

may2

EVERY SOLDIER who was wounded or contracted permanent disease in service, can get a pension by writing to John Kirkpatrick, Cambridge, Ohio.

April 22.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. mar8

HOMES FOR ALL.

I have for sale, on terms within the reach of every sober, industrious individual, houses, lots, farm, timber lands, mineral lands, building lots, &c., in different parts of the county, in parcels of from one-fourth of an acre up to 1,000 acres. Titles warranted. Terms—one fifth in hand and the balance in ten equal annual payments, properly secured. Non need apply who is not of sober and industrious habits. Call soon, as some of the properties will be for rent if not sold soon.

4m24 D. WEYAND.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so unsleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

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GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of