

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Daniel.

"Oh dear!" said Margie, "I haven't brought Daniel in!"

"Why can't you leave him out all night?" said I.

"Oh, because I'm so afraid a cat might catch him!"

Margie was already in bed, and so was everybody but me; so I went softly down stairs, unlocked the front door, and stepped out on the long piazza.

What a beautiful great moon! what dark shadows on the grass! and how quiet! It seemed a shame to go to bed, and I hated to disturb Daniel, curled so peacefully into a feathery ball on his perch.

But I lifted down the heavy cage, carefully, too, lest I spill water from his saucer, and he began, as usual when waked up, "Took, took, took, took!" in a sort of whispered clucking.

I carried him to the farthest corner of the kitchen, shutting every door as I returned, that the household need not be roused by him in the morning; and the last thing I heard as I left him in the dark was his cozy little "Took-took, took-took!"

This Daniel is a beautiful red-bird. Till I came to Kansas I did not know what a red-bird was. Of the many here, Daniel was my first acquaintance; and I found him about the size and shape of a robin; a gray-red all over, except a peculiar black mark across the face and down on the throat, as if he had put his red beak through a black ring and held it there.

His eyes are like jet beads, and on his head is a tuft of feathers which he can erect when he chooses. This occurs when he is excited in any way, whether startled, or vexed, or even when in very good spirits, as a horse moves its ears. A single feather is not red all through, except the long ones on the wings and tail, but is mouse-color, red-tipped. This undertone of gray softens and enriches the general brilliancy of hue. In winter Daniel was not very red, except his bill and breast; but as spring advanced he grew brighter and brighter, till he became gorgeous.

With increase of color his voice returned also, which during the cold weather was wanting. Some boys caught him in a snare two winters ago, and gave him to my little daughter. I was reluctant to keep him imprisoned, but Margie begged so hard that I yielded, hoping he would escape some day. Red-birds are hard to tame, but under Margie's loving care Daniel seems to have forgotten his former freedom, and of his own accord returns to his cage after being allowed the range of the room. It is so funny at such times to see him look at himself in the glass on the bureau! For a better view he will hop upon the pin cushion, and there will gaze at the beautiful bright creature before him, till Margie has called me, and I have called Charley, and Charley has called Kate, and we stand there whispering: "Did you shut the door tight?" "Do see him!" "There, you've scared him off!" "No, he's only turning round."

Suddenly, off he darts to the back of a chair, where he slips on its curved top till he slides off; but he recovers himself before touching the floor, and, with a dipping flight, gains the summit of the wardrobe. Here he "views the landscape o'er," and decides on the German ivy as the next point he will visit.

Now he is more picturesque than ever, on the broad window-sill in the sunlight, a tip-toe to reach over the brim of the tall pot-plants and take delectable little bites from the delicate green leaves whose color is such a contrast to his bright red!

If I hadn't shut fast all those doors to-night when I left Daniel, this is what I should hear to-morrow early, in clear, airiest tones: "Peechoodle, peechoodle, peechoodle, peechoodle!"

Then I should get another nap, by and by out short by the quick scateo: "Peechoodle, peechood! peechoodle, peechood!"

Another pause. Then, suddenly, "peechoodle, peechood!—choo, choo, choo, choo!" Pause again.

"Brrrr! r-r-r-whitt! you do, you do, you do! you do, you do, you do! r-r-r-r-r!"—the trill "way down, under his breath.

This contents him a good while, so that I get most asleep again. Suddenly I wake to a loud whistle whose wild-wood notes can not be put into human words; and in despair at being broad awake in spite of me, I say aloud, "Oh, Daniel, Daniel!" though Daniel is too far off to hear me, and might only feel pleased if he should. But by the time the purrs again I grow god-natured, for somehow that unique note makes me want to hug him!

A dozen times a day Margie exclaims in her Western phrase, "Just listen at Daniel, mamma!" and again, "Oh, I think he is so 'cute!" And in view of his pleasure and his apparent content I cannot find it in my heart to let him go yet, although I always think, "I will sometime, perhaps!"—Wide Awake.

Buried Cities in Asia.

From recent researches made on the borders of the great desert of Gobi, in Central Asia, it appears that great cities of importance once occupied the places now covered by barren wastes and sand. The desert sands swept onward and onward till, as in Egypt, everything disappeared beneath their ever increasing accumulation. The inhabitants of the cities fled before the resistless invader, and now, after many centuries have elapsed, our explorers are discovering the ruins of past glories—gold and silver ornaments, coins, glass, china, pottery, copper, vases, and other treasures which show that not only people inhabited these cities, but that they were not acquainted with the arts. In some cases it would seem that the inhabitants fled to escape in time, for their skeletons have been found in unearthed places with their apparel and furniture intact and uninjured. The "dunes" formed by the drifting sand are in places more than one hundred feet in height; and the sands are still moving onward to make fresh conquests.

Plants live directly on the lifeless products of earth; and we live directly on the products of plants, or on animals that live on them. The vegetable as it were, between us and the

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

A spoonful of vinegar should always be put into water in which fish is boiled. Sprigs of wintergreen or ground ivy will drive away red ants; branches of wormwood will serve the same purpose for black ants.

STAIN ON THE HANDS.—When there is danger of staining the hands from preparing fruit and vegetables, rub them with fresh lard.

When washing oil-cloths, put a little milk in the last water they are washed with. This will keep them bright and clean longer than clear water.

To keep lemons fresh, place them in a jar with water enough to cover them. They will keep fresh in this way several days without changing the water.

MUSLIN GOWNS.—Soft tinted muslins require careful washing. They will not fade if soaked and rinsed in a solution of one tablespoonful of alum and one of salt in one gallon of water.

Meat can be prevented from scorching, during the roasting process, by simply placing a basin or cup of water in the oven. The steam generated not only prevents scorching, but makes the meat cook nicer.

TO CLEAN SMOKY MARBLE.—Brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface. Grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whitening in this manner.

A lump of bread about the size of a billiard-ball, tied up in a linen bag and placed in the pot in which greens are boiling, will absorb the gasses which oftentimes send such an insupportable odor to the regions above.

To remove smoke and dust from wallpaper, tie a large piece of clean white cloth over a broom, and brush the wall down well. Then take a stale loaf of bread, cut it open, and rub the soft side all over the paper. Be sure and rub downward. It will also remove spots of lime or whitewash.

DEODORIZERS.—A pail of clear water in a newly-painted room will remove the sickening odor of paint. Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture on the sick room are excellent deodorizers.

WASHING GLOVES.—The cheap Austrian gloves which look as well as kid can be washed a dozen times if need be. Put them on and scrub them thoroughly with borax and water. Rub them dry with a smooth cloth, not taking them off while a drop of moisture remains in them.

Farm and Garden Notes.

There is no stock on the farm that costs so little that pays so well as sheep. Stock of all kinds prefer young grass to that which is in the flower, and that which is in flower to that which is older or has gone to seed.

A New England farmer who uses hay-caps of homespun, soaked in strong alum water, says they afford perfect protection for weeks for grain-shocks standing in the field.

It is stated in The London Gardener's Chronicle that the frequency and persistence of the attacks of slugs have nearly driven the gardeners crazy, and that ducks are found to be the best help against them.

An enemy of the potato bug has arisen in this country, as certain naturalists long since averred would be the case. Farmers at Crown Point, N. Y., are happy in discovering these beetles dead with myriads of tiny lice clinging to them to show the cause.

"Rural, jr.," thinks it about time everybody knew that "bees are as deaf as a post," and that the beating of all the tin pans in two counties would not restrain a departing swarm. His way is to throw among the flying mass water, or the sun's rays by means of a mirror. The latter plan he has never known to fail.

When a single cow-teat milks slowly there is usually an obstruction, which may not be the result of disease. A good way to remedy the trouble is to continue milking with patience and care to draw all the milk. In addition to careful milking, it is well to rub the affected parts thoroughly with salt water.

The best time to kill a weed is before it is born. Stir the soil in advance and the germ is nipped prematurely. Many a garden would become almost as hard and dry as the public road but for the despised weed, which but for its quiet and pervasive presence suggests the hoe or rake. Stirring the soil immediately after grain is worse than useless; when partially dry it does incalculable good.

Recipes.

GINGER SNAPS.—One pint of thick molasses, one coffee cup of brown sugar, one cup of butter, tablespoonful of ginger and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water. Mix very thick with flour and roll them very thin.

TO BOIL POTATOES.—Let the potatoes be of a size; do not put them into the pot until the water boils; when done, pour off the water and remove the cover until all the steam is gone; then scatter in a teaspoonful of salt and cover the pot with a towel. By adopting this plan watery potatoes will be mealy.

SPONGE CAKE PUDDING.—One tea cup of fine white sugar, three eggs, one tea cup of flour, half a nutmeg, a teaspoon of baking powder, one tablespoon of bicarbonate of soda, dissolved into two tablespoons of milk. Beat together the butter and sugar, add the milk, nutmeg and half a teaspoonful of extract of lemon; then the yolks of the eggs well beaten. Stir in the flour slowly, and last mix in the whites of the eggs. Beat well together, and bake twenty minutes.

GERMAN PEA SOUP.—Prepare a thickening by gradually mixing in a stew pan three ounces of sifted flour, with one quart of chicken broth. In another steppan boil up two quarts of chicken broth, into which stir the thickening; add a little salt and sugar and one quart of fresh shelled peas, previously well washed; continue stirring with a spoon till the soup boils, then simmer till the peas are done; skim, pour the soup in a tureen, and stir in an ounce and a half of butter.

Vienna Bread.

Sift in a tin pan four pounds of flour; bank it up against the sides, pour in one quart of milk and water and mix into it flour enough to make a thin batter, then quickly and lightly add one pint of milk, in which is dissolved one ounce of salt and an ounce and three-quarters of compressed yeast. Leave the remainder of the flour against the sides of the pan, cover with a cloth and set in a warm place for three-quarters of an hour, then mix in the rest of the flour until the dough will leave the bottom and sides of the pan, and let this stand two hours and a half. Finally, divide the mass into one pound pieces, to be cut in twelve pieces each. This gives square pieces, about three inches and a half thick, each corner of which is taken up and folded over to the center, and then the rolls are laid on a bread-board to rise for half an hour, when they are put into a hot oven that bakes them in ten minutes.

The first steam engine was set in motion in Germany on August 25, 1785, Harkort established the first engineering works in that country at Freiberg, Wettin in 1819. He induced English workmen to go to Wettin, and they taught the German apprentices.

Facts of Great Interest to All-Time and Money Saved.

All families are interested in their family physicians. They may take quick medicines for slight ailments, but when true sickness comes, then must come the family doctor. All are interested in this matter, and every family newspaper should give them valuable information and advice.

Every one knows that, in times gone by, the great family doctors were educated in New York and Philadelphia, but that in these days such is no longer the case. The great cities of the West, Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, all contain medical colleges in which the very best education is to be obtained.

The cost of this education is far less than it is in Eastern cities; a fact of great interest to parents and guardians, and all interested in medical students. Indeed, so important is this money question to our readers, that we must give them information which will save for themselves and their friends both time and money.

In the Atlantic cities a student has to pay for two courses of lectures \$155 each; or \$310 for the two. His diploma fee is \$30; all fees amounting to \$340. His board for two sessions is \$280, or \$140 for each. His fees and board cost \$620. These facts and figures are official.

In Louisville, Chicago, etc., where the medical colleges are equally as good as they are in New York, the student pays for his two courses \$65 each, or \$130 for the two. His diploma fee cost \$30. All fees amounting to \$160 for the two sessions. His board for two sessions costs \$160, or \$80 for each. The entire fees and board cost \$320. These figures are also official, and show that the student who goes to the great colleges of the West saves fully \$300 in the cost of a first-class medical education. If to this amount be added that of the increased cost of travel, it is evident that \$400 would be a moderate estimate of the amount saved by him. Indeed, students residing in the New England and Atlantic States can, by going to first-class medical colleges in the West, save from \$200 to \$300 in the cost of a medical education. Surely these great money facts cannot fail to interest every reader, and cause him to bring them to the attention of all studying or about to study medicine. Parents and perceivers will, we feel sure, thank us for this valuable information.

But there are other facts now to be given of even greater interest; facts which show that a student can not only save \$300 in the cost of his medical education, but that he can gain one full additional course of lectures. That is to say, the student will, in seventeen months, obtain three instead of two courses of lectures, and save also \$300.

Among the many new catalogues of medical colleges recently issued, that of the Louisville Medical College (Louisville, Ky.) is exceedingly interesting. Indeed, the facts presented therein are so important that we must present them to our readers.

It appears that the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College have been also elected to fill the vacant chair in the Kentucky School of Medicine—one of the oldest and best medical colleges in this country; this great compliment having been extended to this Faculty on account of the triumphant success of the Louisville Medical College. As the result, this Faculty teach in the Louisville Medical College from September to March, and in the Kentucky School of Medicine from March to July.

Both of these colleges are first-class institutions, both being connected, we see, with the Association of American Medical Colleges, of which the colleges at New York and Philadelphia are also members.

From the fact of this Faculty teaching in these two great medical colleges, there spring some curious and interesting results.

Students who enter the Louisville Medical in September or October, can, at the close of that session in February, at once enter the Kentucky School of Medicine, which commences its session in March and closes at the end of June. In the following September or October, these students can again enter the Louisville Medical college and graduate in February. Thus having, in seventeen months, passed three complete courses of lectures; whereas, in seventeen months, any other Faculty can give but two courses of lectures.

The student's entire fees for the three courses in these two Louisville colleges are, we see, but \$187, and his board for seventeen months but \$200, or \$367 for the entire cost of his medical education, board, and all fees included.

When it is remembered that in Eastern colleges the student gets but two courses of lectures, and has to pay for these \$340, with \$280 for his board (\$620 in all), it will be seen that in Louisville he gets one full course of lectures more in the same time, and saves in fees and travel fully \$300. A GREAT ECONOMY OF TIME, A GREAT SAVING OF MONEY, AND THE GAINING OF ONE ENTIRE COURSE OF LECTURES. Indeed, it is evident from the facts and figures afforded to the public in these catalogues, that in no other way, in no other city, and in no other medical colleges, can a student in seventeen months obtain THREE FULL COURSES OF LECTURES AND YET SAVE IN MONEY FULLY \$300.

Every student or guardian or parent who reads these remarkable facts should send at once for catalogue. It is stated in the catalogues just issued, that all applications for them should be addressed simply to the Dean of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky.

We see that five per cent. of the class are granted beneficiary privileges.

We also see in the catalogues issued, that students who desire it will be educated by the graded system adopted at Harvard, Massachusetts.

One is not surprised to read, after learning these remarkable advantages offered by this Faculty, that ninety-five students have been graduated by it in the last year.

The class list as published shows students from almost every State; the best evidence of the fact that the public throughout this country is rapidly obtaining and appreciating the valuable information here given to our readers.

It seems only natural that so many students from the Northern States should seek in winter the mild and temperate climate of Kentucky; for thus they escape their harsh winter weather, and return home in time for the cool Northern summer.

Louisville, the geographical center of this country, bids fair to be one of its greatest medical centers.

While newspapers seldom furnish the information which we have herein given, we are satisfied that our readers will value these interesting and profitable facts, and will agree with us in saying that all which is of interest to the family circle belongs of right to the family newspaper.

Where Everybody Tattoos.

At the mention of tattooing, the English reader will be disposed to lower the Burman in his estimation to the level of the Red Indian or South Sea Islander, or other wild offshoot of humanity. Yet, it is no mark of any such want of culture. From the educated native judge who sits on the bench to administer the law of England, who speaks and writes the English language, drives in his barouche, and attends the social gatherings of English ladies and gentlemen, to the humblest laborer in the field, every man of the population is tattooed, not at pleasure and within the limits he himself may draw, but by a rigid custom which devotes to the tattooer's art the body of every man from the waist to below the knees.

Within this area every Burman is branded with a close tapestry of lions, griffins, and other fabulous monsters, in deep blue pigment, forced under the skin by a painful process. Red tattooing is confined to the upper part of the body. This necessary decoration is begun at an early age, and the prescribed surface is only gradually covered, but the severity of the treatment in the case of very young boys is the cause of no little illness, and sometimes even of death. I have myself met only one Burman who was not thus decorated, and he was a kind of privileged mountebank to whom the license of a clown was allowed, and who was the good-natured butt of his companions.

The tattooer is proud to execute his most artistic designs (which he will display on a scroll like a tailor's patterns) on the arms of English officers, and among those who have served in Burma the samples of this art are among the commonest relics shown to admiring friends at home. Whatever may have been the origin of this strange custom, it is considered an essential mark of manliness, and the Burmese youth who shrank from the ordeal would be regarded and treated as a "milksop;" and, however unnatural the custom may be, it undoubtedly has the effect of attaching a wholesome dignity to hardship, and the fearless endurance of physical pain, to which may be partly due the remarkable freedom from effeminacy which is a popular characteristic of the Burmese.

Milestones on the Road to Health.

The recovery of digestion and the resumption of activity by the liver, bowels and kidneys are milestones which mark our progress on the road to health. They speedily become perceptible when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used by the invalid. Nothing so surely and expeditiously commences the distance to the desired goal. As no bodily function can suffer interruption without impairing the general health of the system, so the system can never acquire perfect vigor, health's synonym, until that function be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is invariably rectified by the Bitters. If the organs upon which it develops grow weak, biliousness, constipation, headache, poverty of the blood, and a hundred other symptoms supervene which indicate unmistakably the baneful general influence of dyspepsia. The disappearance of all these symptoms through the use of the Bitters shows with what thoroughness it removes their cause.

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ment appears, when, and in the manner that it ought to check each subsequent issue of the advertisement, in each paper, in a book kept for that purpose, at all times subject to the inspection of the advertiser and marking plainly in each paper the date of the advertisement; so that when the advertiser comes for the original for the purpose of having the file examined, the eye may light promptly upon his advertisement, without the labor of searching a whole paper or page. If errors or omissions occur, it is our duty to notify publishers, at our own expense for labor, postage or messenger, and to see to it that the publisher of the paper actually done under the specified service for which the advertiser contracted.

Our Promise.

We promise those advertisers who entrust their advertising patronage to our management that we will secure them to be charged, in any instance, any more than the publishers' schedule rate; that we will procure for them the acceptance of any advertisement, after definitely made to them by any newspaper publisher, at the lowest possible rate, and we will never offer to do so, yet in conformity with the promise made above, we sometimes find it advisable.

The System of Arrangement for Newspaper Files.



We have a perfected system for filing newspapers, a system which has been adopted by such and is labeled with the printed name of the paper, and is intended to accommodate a stranger can place his hand upon



any paper he wishes to examine with the same readiness with which he would find a name in a dictionary, a name in a directory, or a book in a library catalogue.

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The Confidence of Our Patrons a Matter of Prime Importance.

It is a matter of prime importance to us, for the purpose of maintaining our influence with publishers, that it shall come to be understood among them that our statements about the advertising to be done, or not to be done, are to be relied upon as true, and that our dealing with our advertising patrons must be upon a basis of mutual confidence and good faith.

Our Customers Entitled to Our Best Services.

Whenever we are doing the advertising for any individual or firm, we consider them entitled to our best services. If they suggest using a paper which we know to be the best for the purpose, we do so. We give the reasons. We often expend a good deal of time for very poor advertising for much more than the profits on their patronage would warrant, but we are content. If they entrust to us what they have to dispose of, and influence in our direction the patronage of their friends and acquaintances.