

POETRY.
MOUNT TABOR.
BY JOHN HAY.

On Tabor's bright a glory came,
And shined about its flames.
The awe-struck, hushed disciples saw
Christ and the prophets of the law;
Moses, whose grand and awful face
Of Sinai's thunder bore the trace.
The shade of Israel's prophetic,
Stood in that vast mysterious light.
Then Syrian moans more purely bright,
One on each hand—and high between
Shone forth the God-like Nazarene.
They bowed their heads in holy fight,
No mortal eye could bear the sight.
And when they looked again, behold!
The fiery clouds had backward rolled,
And burst aloft in grandeur lonely,
Nothing was left "save Jesus only."
Resplendent type of glory to be,
We read its mystery to-day.
With clearer eyes than even they,
The sister saints of Galilee.
We see the Christ stand out between
The ancient law and the serene,
Spirit and letter, this and that,
Spirit and letter both are Love:
Led by the hand of Jacob's God
Through wastes of old a path was trod
By which the savior would come down
Toward through, and through the love.
And there in Tabor's barren face
The crowning revelation came.
The world old knew in homage due,
The prophets near in reverence drew,
Law ceased its mission to fall
And low washed its holy feet,
So now, while crowds perplex the mind
And wranglings lead the weary wind,
When all the air is filled with words
And texts that ring like clashing swords,
Still, as for refuge, we may turn
Where Tabor's shrine is brightly burned.
The soul of Israel's barren face
And nothing left but Christ alone.
—Scribner.

MISCELLANY.
Facts and Fancies.
WOMAN'S WORK.

To hear some people talk one would suppose there was a dividing line—so distinct as that which separates the sexes—separating the different pursuits and kinds of employment—setting the sheep's portion on the one hand and the goat's on the other. (Which of the animals is designed by the respective animals in the above simile I will not pretend to state, since the comparison is not original, though it is a very good one.) The idea suggests itself that as goats only live on the mountainside, so women of intellect and capacity have aspired to, and achieved distinction in high places. Commoner and less noble, as well as the more indulgent, and bettered both their conditions and their purses; yet, though men are commonly quick to resent any encroachment upon their considered rights, it is an undeniable fact that women are often their own greatest enemies in obtaining advancement in these channels, where there is competition between the sexes.

Take, for example, many of our lady clerks. You enter a large mercantile house and take your place as a secretary. After a little while a stylish, well-dressed, betwixt lady comes sauntering languidly forward, eyeing you superciliously as she advances, and takes a full inventory of your wardrobe, from generalities to minutiae, her estimate of your ratio of importance (or inobdience) shows in your secretary's countenance and demeanor. The better your cloth the more attention you will receive. If you are poorly dressed, make your own toilette as neatly as possible. Show your plainly that it is a sublime concession on her part to wait upon you at all, and that she obliges you in this, you will, at least, have to accommodate yourself to her convenience. Perhaps she has a side flirtation on the tapis, with one of the gentlemen, and in that case you may be thankful to get half your lady's attention. A gentleman, under the same circumstances, would have been at least as respectful to you. It is owing to the frequency of such petty annoyances that the class of lady clerks have often been in disfavour with those of the other sex.

Another, and opposite class of enemies to woman's advancement consists of those who yet cling steadfastly to the old traditions, and who, in spite of all innovations of these, inpropriety, and the unsexing of her sex. "Why, the idea is perfectly dreadful!" exclaimed one of the brightest friends of mine who was going to learn typetting—a regular man's business. "If you must apprentice yourself, why don't you learn some of the mechanical trade, millinery or dressmaking—something respectable and ladylike?" "There are enough poor sewing girls starting in this line," answered this girl, who had a mind of her own. "If I am smart enough to learn a man's business, and earn a man's salary, I propose to do it, and so long as I shall be respected as one."

"Anybody's welcome to stay in the kitchen who wants to! I've got that from A. to Zard, and now I'm going to learn to sew, and I'll be chief officer in life is not to fit itself to be anybody's wife or mother, but to take care of number one; and that means to do, with a vengeance, what the spunky repy; and she's bound to do it, too, as sure as she lives."

"Unfitted for a wife and mother," she said afterwards, repeating the conversation to one. "Look at all these male cooks, laundry-men, sewing-machine operators, and I've heard of women who have been so busy with their own, and their mother's, and their husbands and fathers! But nobody thinks of that."

"What she was about right. There are two obvious sides of this self-occurring subject of woman's work—the sentiment and the reality of it; and in the generality of people's opinion, the sentiment is the more prominent. In this connection, the speaker's harp chiefly upon the beauty of a domestic life, and touchingly locates the front-room of the man and the rear room of the woman's sphere anywhere between the door and the parlour. The sentiment is wasted on the model housekeeper, whose domain is always the perfection of shining parquets, and whose business consists of the scrubbing and dusting, dishing and darning renovation, which of necessity lead up to this

AGRICULTURE.
HINTS ABOUT WORK.—Marketing crops has gone on but slowly this season. Prices are low not only here, but in all parts of the world. The promise of higher prices in another season, however, has an unquestionable right to hold or sell his grain, as he pleases, but it is well to consider the wisdom of holding it in a spirit of opposition to the absurd demands of those who, in the present season, are making more sensible way of looking at this matter than that, which is to regard the simple profit or loss in holding or selling, in view of the condition and prospects of the market.

Economy, in everything, upon the farm and in the household, will be needed. We are passing out of a cycle of high prices, and probably entering one of low prices, and it is well to be kept up, expenses must be reduced. Tools must be carefully used and preserved. Little things must be watched as carefully as large ones. The boys and girls must be trained to do their work in the farm wagon rather than go in debt for a carriage. Debt must in most cases be religiously avoided. In one or two of our hard times may prove a blessing, if they lead to a system of economy.

Look Out For Fire.—At this season much work is done in the barn by the light of a lantern, and the greatest caution should be observed. The lamp should not be trimmed, or filled, or lighted, in the barn or stables, nor near a fire, nor in any of the farm buildings, and take every precaution to prevent fire. There is an insurance against fire, and should not be allowed to expire without renewal, and if there is none procure one without delay.

Snow should be removed from weak spots in the roof of the barn, or the weight should be too much for them. It should also be removed from doorways and yards as soon as it is snowing.

Roads and Paths.—Clear after every snowfall. Cows and oxen may be seriously injured by wading through deep snow or mud, and heavy in-lamb ewes, falling in the deep snow, are sometimes unable to extricate themselves. It is well to have a good system of drainage, or open drains, in places where drifts may gather, to save the labor of removing the snow, which would accumulate.

Feeding Stock.—Liberal feeding will be found of benefit to all kinds of stock. Observe such caution with cows in high condition; as they near the period of calving, let their feed be gently laxative, and not stimulating. No corn should be fed to a cow, unless she is in milk, and if there is any sign of fever, a pint of linseed oil, or a dose of salts, should be given, as a precaution against milk-fever. Pure air is vital to the success of stock raising in stables. Animals will maintain their natural heat better in pure cold air, than in a warm foul one.

Feeding Steers.—Straw is too valuable to be used for bedding, or manure. It is better to use it as a feed. Very little, there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely, and many of these men are credited with a longer life than those who abstain from them. Eggs are remarkably free from illness. A good egg is alive. The shell is porous, the oxygen of the air goes through the shell and keeps up a sort of respiration. An egg becomes stale in bad air, and is very apt to be charged with carbonic acid. Eggs may be dried and made to retain their goodness for a long time, or the shell may be varnished, which excludes the air, when, if kept at a moderate temperature, they will keep for years. The French people produce more eggs than any other, and ship millions of them to England annually.

Fresh eggs are more transparent at the center, or yolk, than the top. Very old ones are not transparent either place. In water in which one-tenth salt has been dissolved, good eggs sink and inferior ones swim. Bad eggs float in water. The best eggs are laid by a hen in good health. If they are properly fed, the eggs are better than if they are allowed to eat all sorts of food. Eggs are best when cooked about four minutes. This takes away the taste of sulphur, which is common in an excellent sandwich can be made with eggs and brown bread. An egg spread on toast is fit for a king, if king's health is good. Eggs should be eaten with bread and nutmeg very finely. An excellent sandwich can be made with eggs and brown bread. An egg spread on toast is fit for a king, if king's health is good. Eggs should be eaten with bread and nutmeg very finely.

"Blessings on the Boys."—The young, healthy, rosy-cheeked male savages of thirteen or sixteen years. They cannot help being boys, and deserve no special credit or condemnation for it. The blessing on the boys is that of forty, or forty-five, or even of sixty years, who bend their broad shoulders to the burdens of life, and who do not let those burdens crush them, but who, without any material injury to the four. Be this as it may, the demand for maize increases, and the price has risen to 38c. per quarter for the white and 36c. for the yellow. The price of the yellow is 36c. per domestic purposes, in which various ways, it is largely consumed by families. The amount imported during the first nine months of the year 1875, was 15,000,000 bushels, against 14,000,000 in the same period of the present year, being an increase of 424,258 cwt. The stocks of this grain are not large, and the demand is regular and increasing.—Mark Lane Express.

WOOD ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—Every farmer knows the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer, and it is generally so considered. But the fertilizing properties alone, for if all the potash is leached out of the ashes, it is still a good fertilizer, but not as good as before leaching. When the potash remains in the ashes, the potash extractors, and the potash extracted returned to them again to make it one of the very best of concentrated lime.

ASPARAGUS.—Beds of asparagus if covered with two inches of manure, will be protected from the cold, and the liquid from the manure will work into the soil by rains and melting snow, and give the plants a fine start next spring. If new beds are set out in autumn, this covering will serve to shield the young plants from the effects of winter, but the bed must have a good bottom of manure, and will probably be likely to be killed even by this protection.

How APTLY MANURE.—If a manure should be buried until the soil is sufficiently enriched to the depth it is to be worked. Afterward, if it and the climate are naturally moist, top-dressing is best.

THE NEW LABORATORY AT OXFORD.—The building consists principally of three floors, and is surmounted by a tower of fifty-five feet in height, and which is surmounted by a lantern. The numerous apartments, each specially adapted and devoted to experiments in certain departments of physical science. In the magnetic room is placed the galvanic battery, the apparatus of the British Association. The room used for the experiments in heat at present contains an apparatus devised by Professor Maxwell for determining the viscosity of air. The galvanic battery is cooled by properly insulated wires with the lecture room and other portions of the building. The battery will be employed in, of course, confined in a room filled expressly therewith, and is of the style known as Sir William Thomson's tray battery. The lecture room will afford accommodation for about one hundred and eighty students, the room for the experiments in heat of about thirty degrees, and three doors providing sufficient means of egress for the audience. In the room allotted to experiments in electricity of high tension, an apparatus consisting of a Leyden jar, which has been introduced, for the purpose of keeping the air of the room dry. This consists of a heated copper roller, over which passes an endless band of flannel. The roller is heated by means of gas lights within it, by which, being constantly burning, every part of the flannel becomes hot. The vapor which arises from the heated flannel is carried off by the air of the room, becoming so dry that it is not possible to get it preserved in a highly insulating condition. The electricity passes from the electrical machine to the table in the lecture room by insulated wires connected with the prime conductor of a machine. The highest room in the building occupies the upper portion of the tower. In this room will be placed a Bunsen's water-pump, the water from the system is drawn off by a pump, and is considerably more than fifty feet. This pump will be used to exhaust a large receiver, from which pipes will communicate with the different rooms; so that, if it is desired to exhaust the air from any of the rooms, the pump can be connected with one of these pipes, and turn on a vacuum. For a more perfect exhaustion, the Sprengel or other air pump can be employed. On the other side of the tower, a wooden mast, carrying a pointed metal rod, for the purpose of collecting atmospheric electricity.

DOMESTIC.
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A correspondent of the London *Frederic's Gazette* writes that "a drop of linseed oil put on the ends of perch on the cage of canaries, where the oil will instantly kill them, and, if applied occasionally, will keep them away. They can be easily kept out of the nests by dredging the box or basket with quicklime yeast, and then mixing a nice nest with clean moss." Another correspondent, "Fringilla," writing upon the same subject, says: "I paint my cages with carbolic acid, pure or mixed with turpentine, and it keeps the insects from coming in. The work on 'Foods,' gives the following simple formula for making vinegar: One gallon of water, one and a quarter pounds of raw sugar, and a quarter of a pound of yeast, at a temperature of eighty degrees it will be sufficient acid in three or four days to be drawn off, when an ounce of cut raisins and the same weight of cream of tartar should be added, and after a few weeks the vinegar will be entirely pure, when it may be bottled."

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SCIENTIFIC.
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RUSSOONS.
A COURT FITE.—The following instance of youthful exuberance came to us from a friend in Hingham, Massachusetts, where it recently occurred:

An exhibition was given here some two months since by Tom Thumb, at which the prices were twenty-five cents for those over ten years of age and twelve and a half cents for those under. It was Johnny's tenth birthday, and he was to be celebrated in the most thorough manner. The celebration was to be in the afternoon, and he put down thirty-eight cents, and asked for two tickets.

"How old is the boy?" asked the ticket-seller.

"Well," replied Miss May, "this is his tenth birthday; but he was not born until late in the afternoon."

The vendor of tickets accepted the accuracy of the statement, and handed her the proper certificate for admission. But it was a close fit.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

CUT HIS HAIR.—In the barber shop of the Metropolitan Hotel, in Louisville, a tall, rough-looking man was leaning against the wall. A dandy came in, took off his hat and coat, and coolly handed them to the stranger. Another dandy came in, took off his hat and coat, and handed them to the stranger. When the dandy said "Trim my hair," he pointed to a chair and when he felt the hair being cropped close to the scalp, he leaped from the chair and ran to the barber, and generally dashed about as if he were a wild animal.

"WELL, STRANGER," said a back-woodsman to a man whom the landlord of the hotel both were stopping at had detailed to sleep with him. "Well, stranger, I've no objection to your sleeping with me, none in the least; but it seems to me the bed is rather narrow for you to sleep comfortable considering how I dream. You see I am an old trapper, and generally dream of bears and scalp-jacks. Where I stopped night before last they charged me five dollars extra, 'cause I happened to whistle up the head-board in the night. But you can come, stranger, if you like, I feel kinder possible now."

AN EDITOR relates how a colored barber made a dead-head of him. He offered him the usual dime for shaving, when the fellow drew himself up and made considerable pompousity and said: "I understand that you are an editor." "Well, what of it?" says he. "We never charge editors nothing." "But, worthy friend, I have been reading in your paper a long time, and you are a good man, and you are traveling every day, and such liberality on your part would prove a ruinous business." "Oh! never mind," remarked the barber, "we make it up for the general."

AN EMINENT doctor of divinity, residing not a hundred miles from New York and famous for the originality of his philosophy, was asleep the other evening in his chamber, while his wife was mending a rent in one of his garments. He awoke and asked the lady if she knew why she was like Satan. "I do not," was her answer. "Do you give it up?" "I do," she said. "Well," said the doctor, "while man slept the angels sowed tares."

"NO, MAMAM," said an affable Chicago landlord, who was showing a possible tenant over his house on Hobart street. "I cannot say but as the street is drained. But, then, do not reflect for a moment upon the advantages the situation offers. Your children can have all day long on the water, and as convenient as a skating rink, doesn't cost you a penny, and there they are under your eye all the time."

A STUDENT was reprimanded by the Professor for his avowed idleness, prayers, and excused himself on the plea that the prayer took place too late.

"How," said the Professor, "is six o'clock too late?" "Yes, sir," replied the student, "if you had had them about four I could attend, but no man could be expected to stay up to six."

PORTY is spoiled by the addition of a single word. A young lady, after listening to her lover's description of the setting sun, exclaimed, "Oh, Alphonse! Alphonse! what a soul you have for art! You were meant for a great painter!" Her father, unexpectedly behind, added, "and glazier."

A STRONG man lodges over a butcher shop in Paris feels much aggrieved at the announcement on the shop window that "Killing takes place daily in this establishment." The doctor who considers that his professional skill is impaired by the notice, and resents it sufficiently to go to law about it.

TWO YOUNG men out riding were passing a farm house where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on.

A SINGER, applying for an engagement wrote to an impresario as follows: "I am a good musician. I play all music at first sight." "Well," remarked the impresario to a friend, "she may play by note, but she certainly speaks by ear."

WITH A POKER.—"Did the defendant go to the plaintiffs' residence?" inquired an attorney the other day, of a witness in a case of assault and battery. "No," he went at 'em with a poker," was the emphatic reply.

Commercial Lits.
THE GREAT RUSSIAN SPECIFIC CURES RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

There is a certain disease which has become a scourge to the people of this country during certain seasons of the year, in such a manner and form that it may be called an epidemic. It is known to the people of this country as rheumatism, and where there is time and place, when and where there is time and place, it is usually seen and felt in its most virulent form in the fall of the year and during the holidays. Should we be asked to name this disease in good old Anglo-Saxon, we should say it was lumbago. This disease attacks small tradesmen, clerks, and men of business, and is in every way detrimental to good morals and commerce. It is a disease which is so common, and so prevalent, that it is a pity that it is not more generally understood and cured. It is a disease which is so common, and so prevalent, that it is a pity that it is not more generally understood and cured.

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