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Last the while he said white with you to w have just returned from the City of New York pursonet, a sarge and well selected stock of

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of all kinds bought from first hands, we are now pre-pared to offer goods at prices that will satisfy the clos-est buyer. We have also added to our large stock of Dry Goes, an im ' char stock of

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Kome Rending.

A WORKINGMAN'S WANT. There once was a common near me. And I managed to keep a cow, And the milk it fed the children, But I cannot keep it now. They have taken away our commons. Nor left us a blade o' green, And there's nowt but grate folks' places, Wi' hedges and walls between.

And the children are white and sickly: They say it's the kind o' loud : For bread and tea for a growing child-And it's a' they get—'s no good. Then we used to ha' milk in plenty, And bacon from off the sow ; But that a' went when the commons went

And we ceasit to keep a cow. And oh! but she were a darling. Wi'her long white locks; oh dear ! And the milk it was a' she wanted. But I could not get it nohow; For the farmers send theirs to Lunnun, And the poor have never a cow.

They tell us as wages is risen; Them unions give it a shove: But it isn't wages yer want at all. It's summat your heart can love. And so I get allays a drinking Up there at the Burley Mow For I say, what's the use o' savin' When yer'ye got neither land nor cow?

Now I'll tell you one o' my notions: Ver Members of Parliament there, It's mighty little yer've done for me. For a' that yer talk so fair. So I'll voate for none o' your talkers. But I'll find me a man, I wow! who'll help me-I dount want money-To get both land and cow.

MARRIAGE SUPERSTITIONS.

Since marriage became an institution there have been certain signs and superstitions that have clung to its celebration through all ages and in all countries. Even to-day in the most civilized nations we have not entirely rid our minds of these superstitions, and I warrant there is never a bride but indulges herself in looking for some happy omen. Few people are dauntless enough to be married on Friday, and we all have the most unlimited confidence in that old shoe thrown after the newly wedded pair. Nearly every bride of to-day wears about her when she is married some trifling thing borrowed from a lady friend, and all know that "Blest is the bride on whom the sun doth shine," and are equally certain that

"To change the name and not the letter Is a change for the worse, and not for the

So on, quite indefinitely, it is wonderful how these ancient signs are handed down from genention to generation and how impotent reason is to do away with their hold upon the human mind. Say what you will, we are naturally given to superstitious fears, and there are the lewest who are not more or less affected by them. But let us recall a few of the olden be liefs concerning marriage superstitions.

In the earliest wedding we read of among Jews we find that the fourth day of the week was considered the unlucky day for virgins to wed, and the fifth for widows. The Romans also believed that certain days were unfavorable for the performance of marriage rites, and these were the Chlends, Nones; and Ides of every month, the whoie months of February and May, and many of their festivals. June was considered the most propitious month of the year for matrimony, especially if the day chosen were that of the full moon or the conjunc-

tion of the sun and moon. The month of May was especially to be avoided, as it was under the influence of spirits adverse to happy households, and for centuries this superstition seemed to prevail in Italy against May marriages, and even to this day prevails in some parts of England and our own country. In China marriages are positively prohibited at certain times and seasons, on account of their being unlucky.

There was at one time a superstition current in England against marrying on Innocent's Day, the 28th of December, a day of ill-omen, because it was the one which commemorated Herod's massacre of the children. And it is still thought unlineky to marry in Lent. "Marly in Lent and you'll live to repent." An old line always says, "May never was ye month for love," and another, "Who marries between ye sickle and ye scythe will never thrive." The old rayme that we have all heard fells us to murry on

"Monday for wealth, Tuesday for health. Wednesday the best day of all Thursday for crosses Friday for losses. Saturday no luck at all."

At one time it was thought that all those would be happy. Among the Romans no marlage was c ebrated without an augury being first consulted.

In the middle ages it was considered an ill omen if the bridal party in going to the church, met a monk, priest, hare, dog, cat, lizard or serpent; while all would go well if a wolf, spider,

or toad were encountered. It is lucky if the initials of a wedded counter behind. spell a word.

In the south of England it is said to be unlucky for a bride to look in the glass after she is completely dressed before she goes to the church, so a glove or some other article is put mirror. Gray horses at a wedding are lucky.weep on her wedding day. In Scotland it is of life. This will continue endlessly. considered an unhappy omen if a couple are desimpointed in getting married on the day first fixed for the purpose.

In the Isle of Man it is believed that it insures good luck to carry salt in the pocket when going to be married. At Hull it is conout at another when a person gets married.

night will die first. The many probability Finere is an odd number of guests at a A PIOUS MOTHER

A pious mother is the greatest of all carthly blessings. The influence that she exerts is the most tender, the most moulding, and the most excellent known on earth. Children brought up by a plous mother who knows her duty and does it, are in circumstances most favorable for their conversion. She makes the earliest, the deepest, and the most lasting impressions on their hearts. In their minds, religion is associated with all that is kind, winning, and pleasant in home-life. They grow with reverence for God and His Holy Church, They do not remember when first they heard the name of Jesus, or bowed their knees in prayer, or lisped the praises of God. They are instructed to hate and shun vice and the seductions to it, and to

admire and practice virtue. How great is the responsibility resting upon mothers! In some sense, God has committed to them the salvation of their own offspring To secure the faithful discharge of the trust, He has planted in the maternal heart an affection which no toil care or sacrifice can exhaust. No mother, who studies her own responsibility or the interests of her children, can consent to be without the sustaining and guiding influence

of divine grace. Children who have pious mothers are highly favored, and are under most weighty obligation to God. We sometimes see children that have been brought up by irreligious parents converted and become exemplary Christians. They are as brands plucked out of the burning. But will it not be sad if children, nurtured in the lap of piety, accustomed from infancy to the voice of prayer and praise, should continue in sin and lose their souls? If they perish, theirs will not be the doom of common sinners. It is dreadful to perish under any circumstances; but to be lost in spite of a mother's faithful instructions, tender entreaties, lovely example importunate prayers, and burning tears, will

fill the cup of woe to the brim. How enduring is the influence of a pious mother! Long years have passed away since that praying mother offered her last prayer and closed her earthly toils; but her influence still lives. That daughter, whose first pious breatly was spent in thanking God for a praying mother, is now the parent of a numerous family, and is sending down through another generation the gracious influence which she derived from her mother. May we not hope that the stream of heavenly influence descending from the praying mother will continue to widen and deepen, and flow on to unborn generations, and that in the day of judgment a numerous progeny, redeemed, ennobled, and glorified through her influence, will rise up to bless her?

DO WORLDS DEPOPULATE.

Plato denominated the earth an animal; and all the philosophers or physiologists, as they were then styled-of that general way of thinking, taught that the entire cosmos or universe was but the body for the living entity, which they termed anima mundi or soul of the world. Prof. Proctor is delivering a course of lectures, at different places in this country, upon the "Life and Death of Worlds," in which he takes the ground that they have a birth and growth: and that they resemble each other in certain condition of structure, just as all animals do in certain things affecting life. The larger planets must have been hotter at their formation than the smaller. Jupiter and Saturn, it was fair to assume, had not yet donegrowing-had not yet completed their formation independent of the accretions which they derived from the meteors and other external sources of growth. Besides that they had more heat than the earth to start with, and they parted with it more slowly. The heat was given off from the surface, but the internal heat was out of proportion to that which was lost. Jupiter and Saturn had more best than the earth, and cooled more slowly. The diameter of Jupiter exceeds that of the earth about twelve times. Its density is about that of water, and when it becomes dense as the earth, will exceed it seven times. Hence, as the life of a planet is confined to the time that animal life can be supported upon it-which depends upon its internal heat—the life of Jupiter will exceed that of the

earth about seven times. The earth will be entirely denuded of living organism before Jupiter takes on the stage of life. It has not come to the cooling process: but when it does the period will be ten times longer than the earth, or 3,200,000,000 years.-All the planets undergo the same series of epochs—the nebutus stage, the sun stage, the cooling stage, the life stage and that of death. At present the earth is in the period of life .--Mars is in the last stage of life, and the moon is dead. The life of a planet depends upon its who married on Tuesdays and Tunisdays size; therefore, that of Merchry is the shortest it being the smallest. It is a mooted point whether Jupiter or Saturn is the oldest. The satilities of those planets are in remarkable analogy to the relation of the planets to the

> When the earth has parted with its internal heat the waters of the ocean will sink into it, as in the case of the moon, leaving desolation

Life having ceased on the smaller planets it will appear again in others, where having, a larger field, it will increase and progress incalculably. Last of all, having ceased upon them the sun itself will become the theatre of life, on after the last look has been taken at the having planets for this moon; and after its decay and death, a still more Central Sun will be It is supposed to be unlucky if a wife does not next fitted for the purposes and development

with the most invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is culmest in storms and most sidered unlucky to go in at one door and go learless under menaces and howns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, and on God is most

्याने क्षेत्र असे ता व क्षेत्र कार्या व व व व व व We gest be as constant to a manus to a plantage of a good light. IMPRUDENT MARRIAGES.

I have often been surprised by the readiness with which some parents allow their daughters to marry gay, thoughtless young men, who have never given any evidence of established habits. or exhibited the stability of character necessary to conduct with propriety the affairs of a family. Respectable parentage, the prospect of a tolerable support, and the absence of any glaring vices, are considered sufficient. If a young man be a little wild, we are told that he will become steady as soon as he is married,-If he be fond of the midnight revel, and now and then requires the assistance of a friend to get him home, we are assured that a wife will immediately render him domestic; and if profane and irreligious now, he is to become moral, if not religious, when a husband. This virtue is augured from present vice, sobriety from irregularity, and temperance from dissipation; and a daughter, possessing perhaps every qualification to make herself and others quite hap: py, is trusted to one who must become altered in every respect before he can in reality be a good husband.

That matches are too often made up from sordid motives, and human happiness thus bartered for dollars and cents, I need not tell you, and that the respectability of a man's connections is often the passport to the hand, of a lovely temale, when he has scarcely a personal qualification to recommend him, you well know With a portion of the world this has always been the case, and probably always will be. Do you ask what is to be done? Are we to retuse the offers of young men of family and fortune because they are rather wild? It you do not choose to risk the happiness of your daughters, most certainly you will, since compliance is the stepping stone to misery, which, in most cases, only finds a termination when the grave has closed over the victim.

JAPANESE MONEY.

One of the greatest curiosities in Japan to the stranger is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes one thousand pieces to make one dollar. These are called "cash," and are seldom received by foreigners, who, as a general rule, refuse to take them in change. Imagine making a trade of five cents, and giving a man a fifty-cent piece, then receiving in change four hundred and fifty of these coppers. This coin is peculiarly made, having a square hole in the center. They are about the size of our dime pieces and nearly two-thirds the thickness. Next to this comes the quarter of a cent, eight tenths of a cent, and the one and two cent pieces. In silver coins they have the five, ten, twenty, fiftycent and one-dollar pieces. In gold, the one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars which are very pretty coinages indeed. Next to this comes the Government stores of paper money, in various denominations ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars. This money is made on quite inferior paper to ours, and, from general appearance, will not last like the American money.

EYELESS FISH THAT LIVE IN HOT WATER.

A most singular discovery bas been made in the Savage mine. This is the finding of living fish in the water now flooding both the Savage and Hale and Norcross mines. The fish found were five in number, and were hoisted up the incline in the large iron hoisting tank and dumped into the pump tank at the bottom of the vertical shaft. The fish are eyeless, and are only about three or four inches in length. They are blood red in color.

The temperature of the water in whic: they are found is 128 degrees Fahrenheit-almost scalding hot. When the fish were taken out of the hot water in which they were found, and placed in a bucket of cold water for the purpose of being brought to the surface, they died almost instantly. The cold water at once chilled their life blood.

In appearance these subterranean members of the finny tribe some what resemble gold fish They seem lively and sportive enough while in their native hot water, not withstanding they have no eyes not even the rudiments of eyes -The water by which the mines are flooded broke in at a depth of 2,200 feet in a drift that was being pushed to the northward to the Savage. It rose in the mine-also in the Hale and the Norcross, the two mines being connectedto the height of four hundred feet; this is up, to the 1,800 feet level. This would seem to prove that a subterranean water the temperature of which was so high as the water of these mines The lower workings of the Savage mine are far below the bottom of the Carson river below the bed of the Washoe lake-below any water running or standing anywhere within a distance of ten miles of the mine.

TO YOUNG MEN.

A woman's reputation is easily soiled; thoughtless word—an ill-timed jest—spoken in the billiard-hall or club-room, has been magnified by malicrous minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. Then, young men, never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, nor in mixed company. Never make any assertions about her that is untrue or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. Ever respect the name of a woman, for your mother and sisters are women, and as you would have their fair name untarnished by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill that your words may bring upon the mother, sister, or the wife of some fellow creature.

نشنشالسالي 🕳 🕳 نام الشائد المشائد المراجع والمراجع Covetous men need money least, yet they most affect it a but prodigals who need it most, have the least regard for it.

Without content we shall find it almost as difficult to please others as ourselves.

There is no outward sign of courtesy that tives has rest on a deep moral coundation at sair Childhood is the sleep of reason. o light of the NEW PRICES. <u>्यतिक में उन्त</u>्यं अर्था में ध्रमके केंद्र

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