## BARNES & ROY.

Terms: \$2,00 per annum in advance.

BATES OF ADVERTISING. Time. | 1 in | 2 in | 3 in | 4 in | 1 Col | 1 Col | 1 Col | 1 Weak | 1 00 | 2 00 | 3 00 | 3 4 00 | 3 6 00 | 3 9 00 | 3 4 00 | 2 Weeks | 1 50 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 13 00 | 18 00 | 2 Weeks | 2 00 | 3 00 | 5 00 | 6 00 | 9 00 | 13 00 | 13 00 | 13 00 | 13 00 | 14 00 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0

Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column, and any less space is rated as a full inch. Foreign advertisements must be paid for beforeinertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required. Beauxess Norices in the Editorial columns, on the second page, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than \$1.

LOCAL NOTICES in Local column, 10 cents per line if the first than five lines; and 50 cents for a notice of five lines of less.

ines or less. er line. Sproial Notices to percent above regular rates. Butiness Carde 5 lines or less, \$5,00 per year.

Business Cards.

BATCHELDES. Batchelder & Johnson, (autacturers of Monuments, Tombstones, Table Tops, Counters, &c. Call and see. Shop, Waln at., ppesite Foundry, Wellaboro, Pa.—July 8, 1872. A. Redfield. TTOBNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Collecting promptly attended to.—Blossburg, Tioga county, Pant's., Apr. 1, 1872-9m.

TIONNEY AT LAW, Tioga Pa. All business on trusted to his care will receive prompt attention.—
Jan. 1, 1872.

Geo. W. Merrick, TORNEY AT LAW .- Office in Bowen & Cono

Mitchell & Cameron, TOBREYS AT LAW, Claim and Insurance Agents. Mac in Converse & Williams brick block, over press I Osgood's store, Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan. 1,

William A. Stone, TIORNEY AT LAW, over C. B. Kelley's Dry Good Sare, Wright & Bailey's Block on Main street.
Wellsbore, Jan. 1, 1872.

L. D. Taylor,

CRE WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS at Wholesale,
and Retail: No. Scone House Block, Wellsboro, Pa.

Dea, S. 1872. Josiah Emery,

TTORNEY AT' LAW.—Office opposite Court House, No. 1 Purdy's Block, Williamsport, Pa. All business promptly attended to.—Jan. 1, 1872. J. C. Strang.

TOBNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNEY.-Office with J. B. Riles, Esq., Wellsboro, Pa. Jen. 1, 72

C. N. Dartt, Teeth made with the NEW IMPROVEMENT. Which give better satisfaction than any thin in use. Office in Wright & Bailey's Block. boro, Oct. 16, 1872.

J. B. Niles. TORNEY AT LAW—Will attend promptly to bus-ness entrusted to his care in the counties of Tiogs and Botter. Office on the Avenue.—Wellsboro, Pa., 18n. 1, 1872.

Jno. W. Adams, ORNEY AT LAW, Mansfield, Tioga county, Padestions prompty attended to Jan 1, 1872

NOBNEY AT LAW. All claims promptly collected with W. B. Smith, Knoxville, Tiogs Co., Pa.

sier in Chockery. China and Glass were, Table Cut-ery and Plated Were. Also Table and House Fur-nifting Goods.—Wellsboro, Pa., Sept. 17, 1872.

Jno. W. Guernsey, TORNEY AT LAW .- All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.—Office 1st door south of Wickham & Farr's store, Tiogs, Tiogs county, Pa

Armstrong & Linn, TORNEYS AT LAW, Williamsport, Pa.

Jan. 1, 1872. Wm. B. Smith,

ENSION ATTORNEY, Bounty and Insurance Agent Communications sent to the above address will re elve prempt attention. Terms moderate.—Knox ille, Ps. Jan. 1, 1872. B. C. Wheeler

Il promptly attend to the collection of all claims in ices county. Office with Henry Sherwood & Son, ast also of the public square, Wellsboro, Pa. et. 15, 1872. Barnes & Roy,

MINTERS.—An hinds of Job Printing done of errottee, and in the best manner. Office in Bow & Cone's Block, 2d floor.—Jan. 1, 1872.

W. D. Terbell & Co. OLESALE DRUGGIST, and dealers in Wall Paper, crosume Lamps, Window Class, Perfumery, Paints, ils, &c.—Corning, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1872.

Sabinsville House.

This house has been thoroughly renovated and it now in good condition to accomidate the travelling public in a superior manner.—Jan. 1, 1873. D. Bacon, M. D.,

MSICIAN AND SURGEON—May be found at his after that the first for first of Misa Todd's—Main street fill attend promptly to all calls.—Wellsboro, Ps., in a 1972

A. M. Ingham, M. D., GEOPATHIST, Office at his residence on the Av.

Seeley, Coats & Co., ANKERS, Knoxvilla, Tiega Co., Pa.—Receive money on deposit, discount notes, and sell drafts on New York City. Collections promptly made.

MORGHAN SERVEY, ORGANIA. VINE CRANDALL,
lan. 1, 1872. DAVID COATS, KNOXVIIIe

D. H. Belcher, SUFACTUREB and Dealer in Tin, Stoves, Copper d Sheet Iron Ware. Job work promptly attended First door below A. B. Eastman,—March 11,

Petroleum House. STRIELD, PA., Geo. Close, Proprietor.—Good accumodation for both men and beast. Charges restable, and good attention given to guests.

12. 1, 1872.

M. L. Sticklin, Ag't., ALLE in Cabinet Ware of all kinds which will be salth in Cabinet Ware of all kinds which will be said lower than the lowest. He invites all to take a look at his goods before purchesing elsewhere.—Benamber the place—opposite Dartt's Wagon Shop, Wast Main Street, Wellsboro. Feb. 25, 1873-19.

Mrs. Mary E. Lamb.

LINERY. -Wishes to inform her friends and the abile generally that she has engaged in the Millin-ry and Pency Goods business in this bore, and that he can be found at her store, next door to the block I Converse & Williams.—Mrs. E. E. Kimball has harge of the water charge of the making and trimming department and will give her attention exclusively to it.—Nov. 12,72-tf.

The Rate Co. Co.

The manufacturing several brands of choice Cigars which we will sell at prices that cannot but please of customers. We use none but the best Connect. Havanc and Yara Tobaccoa: We make our own Ores, and for that reason can warrant them: We like a general assortinent of good Chewing and spiking Tobaccoa, Shuffs, Pipes from clay to the hest Meerschaum, Tobacco Pouches, &c., wholesis and rotall.-Dec. 24, 1872.

John R. Anderson, Agt. SOLITA K. ANGOTSON, AST.

SOLITA K. ANGOTSON, AST.

EVEL STATE IN HARDWARE, EVEL STORM, SEC. Notice, House Trimmings, Modernics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Carriage Goods, Axles, Springs, Rims, &c., Pocket and Table Outlary, Flated Ware, Guns and Ammunitiou, Whips, Pumps—wood and iron—the best in use. Manufacture and dealer in Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron War. Roofing in Tin and Iron. All work warrantial—Jan. 1, 1873.

Executor's Notice. ITTERS Testamentary on the estate of Rosi Guila, has of Richmond township, Tioga county, deceased the dulls, late of Richmond township. Tloga county, is, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned it beginter of Tloga county, all persons indebted the state are requested to make payment, and have having claims against said estate will present having claims against said estate will present having claims against said estate will present having claims.

LORISTON GUILE, W. C. RIPLEY, W. C. RIPLEY, W. C. RIPLEY, W. C. RIPLEY, Parkey Creat, Feb. 18, 18-08. RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Wellsboro & Lawrenceville R. R. Time Table No. 4. Takes Effect Monday June 3d, 1872

Going south. p.m. p.m. a.m. 150 535 1000 Ar. Corning, Dep. 860 735 500 1928 430 855 L'eille 900 840 616 1213 423 841 Pep. Dumning 911 846 528 

A. H. GORTON, Sup't. Blossburg & Corning & Tioga R. R Time Table No. 83.

Takes Effect Monday June Sd. 1872. A. H. GORTON, Sup't B. & C. R. R. L. H. SHATTUCK, Sup't Tioga R. R.

Catawissa Railroad. Depot. Foot of Pine Street, Williamsport, Pa.

eastward. Mail dep. Williamsport, 9.00 a. m. Accommodation dep. Williamsport, 5.00 p. m. for the west.

No change of cars between Philadelphia, New York and Williamsport.

GEO. WEBB, Sup't.

Erie Railway. TIME TABLE ADOPTED JUNE SD, 1872. New and improved Drawing Room and Sleeping Cosches, combining all modern Improvements, are run through on all trains between New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Nisgara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Westward.				
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 8.	
N. York, Lve	9 00 am	11 00 am	700 pm	
Bing'tn, "	4 44 pm	985 pm	8 40 am	
Elmira, "	6 35 **	12 80	6 35 "	
Corning, "	7 07 **	120am	617 "	
Pt'd Post, "		1 26 "	1	
Rochest'r, Arr	- 10 87 **		10 82 **	
Horn'vlle, "	830Sup	2 50 "	7 20 Bft	
Buffalo, "	12 05am	810 am	1245pm	
Niag. Falls "	12 55 am	9 50 "	4 35 pm	
Dunkirk, 🗥 🖡	1 50 "	800 "	1 15 "	
Annewox	TAT TOOLS TO			

53. m., except Sundays, from Owego for Hornalls-villeand Way.

5 15 a. m., except Sundays, from Susquehanna for Hornellsville and Way.

5 30 a. m., daily from Susquehanna for Hornellsville 1 10 p. m., except Sundays, from Elmira for Avon, to Buffalo and Way. 2 20 p. m., except Sundays, from Binghamton for Hornellaville and Way.

STATIONS. No. 12.* No. 8.† No. 2 Dunkirk, Lvs 1225 pm			
Buffalo,     2 30     1135     746       Horn lave,     6 05 Sup.     3 16s m     10 50       Hochester,     4 00 p m     8 10s m     10 80       Gorning,     7 25     4 37     1208 p       Elmira,     8 09     6 18     12 85       Bing, min.     10 10     7 18     2 25	bunkirk Lvs (ing. Falls," Sumlo, " forn'lave, " tochester, " forning, " limira, " limg'mtn, "	2 50a 7 10a 7 45 10 50 8 00 12 08 12 48 2 35	m m

ADDITIONAL LOCAL THAINS EASTWARD. 5 05 s. m., except Sundays, from Hornellsville for brego and Way, 27 to the state of the for Susquehanna 6 00 s. m., daily from Hornellsville for Susquehanna and Way.
720 c.m., except Sundays, from Hornellsville for Binghamton and Way.
700 a.m., except Sundays, from Owego for Susqueanna and Way. 200 p. m., except Sundays, from Painted Post for

lmins and Way. 1 50 pr.m., except Sundays, from Hornellaville for \*Daily. †Mondays excepted, between Susquehanna and Port Through Tickets to all points West at the very Low-at Bates, for sale in the Company's office at the Corning Depot.

This is the only authorized Agency of the Eric Railway Company for the asle of Western Tickets in Corn-Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased it the Company's office.

JNÓ N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't. Northern Central Railway.

rains arrive and depart at Troy, since June 8th, 1872, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

NIRGARA EXPRESS, 4 07 p m | Ealto. Express, 9 15 p m | Philada Express, 9 A. R. FISKE, Gen'l Sup't.

Cyrus D. Sill. WHOLERALE DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Liquors

WINES, &c., &s. Agent for Fine Old Whiskies,



NEW SEWING MACHINE

"VIOTOR."

Latest Improved, hence THE BEST. HAS NO SPIRAL SPRINGS.

EVERY MOTION POSITIVE.

HasSelf Setting Needle and Improved SHUTTLE.

THE VICTOR

W ILL be gut out on trial for parties wishing, and sold on easy, monthly payments. Before purchasing, call and examine the VIOTOR, at L. F. Traman's store in Wellsboro, Pa.

E. JENNINGS. Agent. Machine Silk, Twist, Cotton and Needles of all Minds onstantly on hand. N. B.—Machines of all kinds repaired on reasonable

Nov. 9, 1872-8 m. Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that she has now a

FRESH STOOK OF

of every description, for the ladies, consisting of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Nubias, Shawis, Suits, Merino and Muslin Thiderwear, Germantown Wools, Zephyrs and Furs. Thankful for the generous patronage of the past, she hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

COAL,

FLOUR, PLASTER,

COW-FEED.

Buckwheat Bran. CORN MEAL,

Ashton & Onondaga Salt

**WELLSBORO** WAREHOUSE

COAL YARD.

ALSO kept constantly on hand and for sale, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

LATH, SHINGLES, BRICK, Cement, Lime, & Fire Brick.

On and after this date, i shall sell Antrim Coarse Screened Coal at \$3.50 per Ton, at the yard, or \$4.00 per Ton, delivered in the village. Thankful for the very liberal patronage that I have eccived in the past, I beg a continuance of the same, remain a faithful friend of the public.

P. S. Parties intending to use plaster the coming season would do well to purchase now, as the supply is likely to be limited. New Boot, Shoe, Leather

Respectfully, Wellsboro, Jan. 28, 1873.-3m. CHARLES MAGEE.

C. W. Sears IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

AND FINDING STORE.

New Shop, New Stock, and first-

A NYTHING from a Rand Crok to a Kid Gaitar. Best line of Ladies' Kid and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters, Ditto Children's

and Misses. Gents' Cloth, Morocco, and Calf Gaiters. Oxford and Prince Albert Ties.

A good line of OVERSHOES, and a full line of FINE BOOTS. ranging in price from \$4,00 to \$7,00, pagged and sewed

CUSTOM BOOTS from \$5,00 to \$15,00, and worth the money every time Leather and Findings

at the lowest rates, as usual. The undersigned having spent twenty years of his life in Wellsboro—much of the time on the stool of penitence, drawing the cord of affliction for the good of soles, believes rather in hammering then blowing. Wherefore, he will only remark to his old customers and as many new ones as choose to give him a call, that he may be found at his now shop, next door to B. T. Yan Horn's ware rooms, with the best and cheapest atock in Tiors county.

Wellaboro, April 24, 1872. WISHART'S PINE TREE

STAR CORDIAL, 2 NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

for the Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public hat Dr. L. Q. Ö. Wishart's Pine Tree Ter Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and oured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputa-

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and essisting pature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchiel tubes,

bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off Third. It is free from squills, lobelis, ipecso and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are omposed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and erably contented. nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above

Notice.

all others in the market.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial. Great American Dispensia Pills,

WORM SUGAR DROPS.

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of chesp and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR. Free of Charge.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Pariors are open on days, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 8 a.m. to 6 p. m., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magec.-

All letters must be addressed to.

With him are associated two consulting physicians of

acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not of-

fered by any other institution in the city.

Millinery and Fancy Goods! L.Q. C. Wishart, M.D., No. 232 N. Second street.

> PHILADELPHIA. Non 19, 1819-612.

After Defeat.

BY THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, (In 1847, Macaulay was a candidate for re-election to Parliament, from Edinburgh. The opposition was made up of various incongruous elements, which had been excited by his course in the House of Commons, and as a member of Lord Melbourne's administration. The opposition was summed up as consisting of the "no-popery ren, the Godless-education men, the crotchety coteries, and the desiers in spirits." To all these Macauley was blunt and unreconciling, strong in the feeling that he had excited their haired by acts which his conscience prompted and his reason approved. He would not recant a single expression, much less a single opinion. His speeches from the hustings were continually interrupted by a mob which, infuriated by fanaticism or whisky, received his attements with insults, and answered his arguments by jeers; yet he would not condescend to humor at the hustings the prejudices he had offended in Parliament, but readfirmed his opinions in the most pointed and explicit language. He was defeated, and afterwards hissed, a circumstance unprecedented in potitical warfare, and which he told the crowd "was below the ordinary magnanimity of the most factious mob." In his farewell address to the electors he writes: "I shall always be proud to think that I once enjoyed your favor, but permit me to say I shall remember, not less proudly, how I risked and how I lost it." The exalted sentiments in the following poem, written at that time—but not published until after his death—exhibit most strikingly the nobleness of Macaulay's nature:] (In 1947, Macaulay was a candidate for re-election Parliament, from Edinbusch

The day of tumuit, strife, defeat, was o'er;
Worn out with toil and noise and scorn and splea I slumbered, and in slumber saw onco more A room in an old mansion, long unseen. That room, methought, was curtained from the light; Yet through the curtains shone the moon's cold rey Full on a cradle, where, in linen white, Sleeping life's first soit alony, an infant lay.

Pale flickered on the hearth the dying flame, and all was silent in that ancient hall. Save when by fits on the low night-wind came The murmur of the distant waterfall. And lo! the fairy queens who rule our birth Drew nigh to speak the new-born baby's doom: With noiseless step, which left no trace on earth, From gloom they came, and vanished into gloom

Not deigning on the boy a glance to cast, Swept careless by the gorgeous Queen of Gain: More scornful still, the Queen of Fashion passed With mincing gait and sneer of cold disdain. The Queen of Power tossed high her jewelled head, And o'er her shoulder threw a wrathful frown; The Queen of Pleasure on the pillow shed Bosroe one stray rose leaf from her fragrant grown

Still Fay in long procession followed Fay, And still the little couch remained unblest; But, when those wayward sprites had passed away, Came One, the last, the inightiest, and the best. Oh, glorious lady, with the eyes of light,
And laurels clustering round thy lofty brow,
Who by the cradio's side didst watch that night,
Warbling a sweet strange music, who wast thou?

Yes, darling, let them go so ran the strain— Yes, let them go; gain, fashion, pleasurs, power, And all the busy elves to whose domain Belongs the nether sphere, the fleeting hour. Without one envious sigh, one anxious scheme, The nether sphere, the fleeting hour resign; Mine is the world of thought, the world of dream, Mine all the first, and all the future mine.

Fortune, that lays in sport the mighty low, Age, that to penance turns the joys of youth, Shall leave untouched the gifts which I bestow, The sense of beauty and the thirst of truth. Of the fair brotherhood who share my grace, I, from thy natal day, pronounce thee free; And, if for some I keep a nobler place, I keep for none a happier than for thee.

There are who, while to wilgar eyes they seem Of all my bounties largely to partake, Of me as of some rival's handmaid deem, And court me but for gain's, power's, fashion's sak To such, though deep their love, though wide their fame,
Shall my great mysteries be all unknown;
But thou, through good and evil, praise and blame,
Will not thou love me for myself alone?

Yes; thou wilt love me with exceeding !
And I will tenfold all that love repay, still smiling, though the tender may reprove, Still faithful, though the trusted may betray. For aye mine emblem was, and aye shall be, The ever-during plant whose bough I wear, Brightest and greenest then, when every tree That blessoms in the light of Time is bare.

In the dark hour of shame, I deigned to stand Before the frowning peers at Bacon's side: On a far shore I smoothed with tender hand, Through months of pain, the sleepless bed of Hydr I brought the wise and brave of ancient days
To cheer the cell where Raleigh pined alone:
It lighted Milton's darkness with the blaze
Of the bright ranks that guard the eternal three

And even so, my child, it is my pleasure
That thou not then alone shouldst feel me nigh,
When, in domestic bliss and studious leisure,
Thy weeks uncounted come, uncounted fly; Not then alone, when myriads, closely pressed Around thy car, the shout of triumph raise; Nor when, in gilded drawing-rooms, thy breast Swells at the sweeter sound of woman's praise; to: when on restless night dawns cheerless morro

When weary soul and wasting body pine, Thine am I still, in danger, sickness, sorrow, In conflict, obloquy, want, exile,—thine! Thine, where on mountain waves the anow-bird Where more than Thule's winter barbs the breeze Lights the drear May-day of Antarctic seas:

Thine, when around thy litter's track all day White sand-hills shall reflect the blinding glare; Time when, through forests breathing death, thy way All night shall wind by many a tiger's lair; Thine most, when friends turn pale, when traitors fly

When, hard beset, thy spirit, justly proud, For truth, peace, freedom, mercy, dares daiy A sullen priesthood and a raying crowd. Amidst the din of all things fell and vile, Hete's yell and envy's hiss and folly's bray, Remember me; and with an unforced smile See riches, baubles, flatterers, pass away.

Yes: they will page away: nor deem it strange They come and go, as comes and goes the sea: And let them come and go: thou, through all chan Fix thy firm gaze on virtue and on me.

Colman & Co., "Per C." I am Louis Colman, half of the firm long and well known in the country as Colman & Co. I want to tell you how I worked my way to this position. At the age of signed articles which bound me to give to William R. Lee, cabinetmaker, the labor of three years. In lieu of board, clothing, etc., the usual equivalent given, I was to receive one dollar per week, and at the expiration of the three years fifty dollars in money. My home in the mean time was

produces cough) of the mucous membrane and with my father, who boarded and clothed A backward look over those three years seems pleasant to me. I suppose many times during my apprenticeship I longed for more liberty, more leisure, and more money, or something different from what I had. I should hardly have been an average boy if I had not; but in the main I was tol-

So eighteen came. The heir of an English estate, on the happy day when he was haps in better taste than is usual in such eslish estate, on the happy day when he was to take possession, could hardly, I think, have felt happier than I. Upon the mornman, about my own age, came forward.— but let us not exaggerate. It has been, and if of the day when my indentures were to Behold per C!" I said to myself. He point it is, an age of immense mental as well as litely waited till I had made a survey of the abounding in minds of the first order, who here the same of the same of the first order, who here the same of the same ing of the day when my indentures were to cease Mr. Lee came to me and said:

have no further claim upon your time after I felt a certain amount of independence "I know it, sir," and drew a sigh of re-"Come to the office after hours," he said, and turned away.

In the office at night I met my father, not raise her head at my entrance. The who with me saw the writings canceled. I other arose and bowed with an air of a busithen received fifty dollars, shook hands ness woman and the grace of a cultured with Mr. Lee, and turned to leave the office. lady. "One moment," said Mr. Les. "Have you any plans for the future?" you any plans for the future?"

"No, sir," I suid promptly; "to morrow is my eighteenth birthday, and I want to spend it without a thought of anything."

the awkwardness I felt. Who could possibly expect to meet ladies in a lady's parlor in a gentleman's counting room! I managed to bow and say, "Shall I beg pardon? He smiled a little gravely, and then said: Well, take a week to think of nothing,

and then come back to me."

ing to give me a cheer, for it was customary among us on such occasions to have a gen-eral hand-shake. "Come, Colman, can we not have beer?" said several voices.

Outside I found my fellow workmen wait-

"Mears's remark gave me a thought, and I turned quickly and said:

"If the crowd will forego treats, oysters, or what it may be, we'll agree to send the money to Stearns's wife and family."

for dilate.
There I went home and spent the week after in Idleness.—Perhaps I ought to have felt guilty of waste of time. I do not think I thoroughly enjoyed my respite and the liberty to be out at any time of the day.

A written, I suppose, one hundred letters to 'Colman & Co.,' of Abbetown. The first I ever wrote was in reply to an order world, comes to a person who having been for a 'superior casket' sent on the decease

shut up from the sunshine for a considera-

day, a thing unheard of before, and looked in at the differing faiths around; but no comment was made. Until the appointed time, I had actually taken no serious thought

The satisfaction of returning to my every day work came suddenly to me then, and ladded we follow, and have been so far successful. Of course in our town we are "I do, indeed, and am here hoping you have work to offer me." He looked pleased and gratified. So did my father. Mr. Lee said, presently:
"I have to offer you my office work. If
you will engage with me for another three reirs, I will give you \$300 per year, and at he end of that time an additional \$100,

making it \$1,000 for the three years' work. That think you?" My father then spoke: Louis, the declension is your own; but I said: the offer is fair. If you choose to take it, your board at home is just to pay mother for extra care, say \$2 per week; and if you do well, I will cover Mr. Lee's one hundred dollars with another hundred the day you are twenty-one. Can you do better?"

I knew I could not. I said so. So again I was back in the familiar place, with three years before me, but they proved uneventful, save as the first links which connected

me with the firm of Colman & Co. The first duty assigned me in my new po sition was the opening of some letters, and the first letter I opened flaunted the bill obligations to him; and that he wished soon head of "Colman & Co." My own name! to advance Harley, his son, to his interest Just so some day I should send out large in the business, and retire. neets and bills with just such a heading .-So I raised an air castle. But this letter contained besides the order some reference to a "superior casket," and a slip from a paper making public announcement that the decease of Colman, of the firm of Colman & Co . would not alter the business arrangements of the firm. It would still be

name. Signed, Colman & Co., "per C."
I handed the letter to Mr. Lee, who said:
"See to your order immediately, make a note of the reference to casket, and file the letter on hook C." He rose, took down a package of letters.

carried on at the old stand, with the same

"Look at these curious signatures. Colman always signed like that, with a long coil. The son has, I suppose, inherited or I then returned to Maconville for a week. acquired the same curious coil to his signa-I returned answer to the letter, and when he loved the girl as well as I knew I did finished a sudden fancy possessed me to that he would not give her up without an make of my "per C." the same fanciful effort. coil. After a few endeavors I succeeded in

elapsed that we did not receive an order of some kind, large or small, with the same Colman & Co., "per C.," and then the long Colman & Co., "per C.," and then the long that I began to fear I might miss the one coil; which I as invariably answered with thing to which all these were made subser-

around my C.

I found myself at my majority in what I was not remise in this respect, and in one thought then, and think now, an enviable state. I had at twenty-one a fair address, good health, good habits, a good trade, an average education, moderate ambitions, and Mrs. Colman is a dignified, matronly little and the business.—

Mrs. Colman is a dignified, matronly little and the business and Mrs. Colman is a dignified, matronly little and the business. willingness to work, and three hundred lady, but among her family she likes, and I dollars a year in ready money. When my time expired with Mr. Lee he again asked me my plans for the future. Though this time I had many and many a one, they were very indefinite, and none of them practical. Mr. Lee, as before, gave advice and opportunity. He sent me upon business of his own through different parts of the State "Look out for yourself as you go

saying, "Look out for yoursell as you go and if you find the right business point, le I liked this change. I was making a val-uable acquaintance with business men and the country, and for a year longer found nothing which made me desire a change. One night I took a branch road and a new route to reach'a certain point. Starting with (a most unusual thing for me) a racking headache, which the jar and rattle of the cars so increased that by ten o'clock' determined to ask for a lay-over ticket at the next station. I stopped not to ask where, but threw myself into an omnibus, and arnutther myself into an omnious, and ar-riving at the hotel, into a room and bed as quickly as possible. Next morning I awoke quickly as possible. Next morning I awoke

with my head clear, but with a feeling of scribed as Homer describes the slave—he is with my free consent, my father I was that day.

articles which bound me to give to

After breakfast I sauntered out, going slowly up the principal street, gazing idly at the signs, dreamily settling myself with a home, a business, and a name; and my sign would read—I started, there it was—"Colman & Co." Yes, I read it aright, it was Colman & Co. "Is this Abbetown?" I said to a man who

was passing. He looked hard at me, but said civilly enough, "It is, sir." I crossed the road quickly, curious to confront the ona fide personages who had so many times appeared to me under the jagged signature of "Colman & Co." and the singularly-coiled "per C.F' I entered the open door and strolled thro' the rooms. Nothing but a nice lot of cabitablishments. A quiet, light-haired young

service. I said I would like to see Mr. Colman. A slight hesitation, then he said, "Step this way." Beyond the salesroom a green-baize door opened into a room about twelve feet square neatly carpeted, and furnished with desk, chairs, and sofa. Occupying the room were two young women. One, at the desk, did

For myself, I could only strive to conceal I came in expecting to see 'Colman,' of the firm of Colman & Co." "I represent the name," the lady said quietly, then added. "Please be seated."

Now, if Colman had been a man, any Now, if Colman had been a man, any ages. God, who cares for us, cared for them also. In the goods of the world we ping up to him, shaking hands, and introducing myself and firm, and becoming acquaintances in a moment. This, however, This was also customary, and I hesitated was a new programme, and I became still a moment, but something said to me, "begin now as you expect to go on," and I said:

"Three times the sum, boys, in anything
else you like, but let us have no drinks"

"Three times the sum, boys, in anything
else you like, but let us have no drinks"

"Again, my friends, you will hear much
circling motion with my thumb. The girl's else you like, but let us have no drinks."

"That's so," said one of the number; the ledger. The woman sitting opposite me, with a kept-back smile in her eyes and ployed again and again. A week eince he had been turned away because he came to his work intoxicated, and we knew he had been work since.

"That's so," said one of the number; the desk bent low over the leaves of the ledger. The woman sitting opposite me, with a kept-back smile in her eyes and on her lips, indicated with her eyes the direction of the ledger, and said, "That is per C."

Was there ever such a position! I glanced world had ever before seen—have passed

only with words but with deeds, and we deputized "Little Tom," as he was called, to take the money to Stearns's house.
"And mind," said Mears again, "you I was turned away from "per C.," and

give it to Stearns's wife, else it may yet go was looking straight into the face of the of our religion. Surely there is some comolder woman. She bowed, just raised her fort here—some sense of brotherhood—eyes toward the desk, and I knew then that some glory in the past—some hope for the per C." was looking and listening as well. times that are to come."

first I ever wrote was in reply to an order for a 'superior casket' sent on the decease of 'Colman,' of Colman & Co. I signed it 'per C.,' and copied as nearly as I could the shut up from the sunshine for a consideration of 'Colman,' of Colman & Co. I signed it is suddenly given the freedom to 'per C.,' and copied as nearly as I could the partial lounge or loiter, subject to no hours, times, nor bells. My father and mother left nees antirely to myself during that week, any other letter. [I wished then I could the loungh I have since been told that my mother's heart beat anxiously for fear I was beginning a downward path. My judicious father restrained her fears, saying:

"Give him his time, a week, wife; let derstand. Bolieve me, I did not expect to find affairs conducted by a woman." wanted to see per c.

fuller restrained her fears, saying:

Wanted to see per c.

wanted to see per c.

wanted to see per c.

derstand. Bolieve me, I did not expect to derstand. Bolieve me, I did no

nounced my name—"I give entire credence to what you have told me. Hour years ago, when you commenced your business life, time; I had actually taken no serious thought of the future. Punctually, then, but with a sigh, I presented myself to Mr. Lee. My father was also there. Mr. Lee smiled as I came in, and said:

'Well; Louis, what do you call your last week's work?"

"Relaxation," I promptly replied.

"Does it pay?" he asked.

"It has so far." was my response. "Relaxation," I promptly replied.
"Does it pay?" he asked.
"It has so far," was my response.
"But I suppose you expect to go to work sometime?" said he.
"The consent of Mr. Hicksey, we retained. the consent of Mr. Hickney, we retained the name and the business, Mr. Hicksey's

> succeeded the father in business. I am Colman, of Colman & Co., to the outside world; in proper person, I am Miss Eugenie Col-man. As such," said she, with a smile, "as such I introduce myself to you," I arose, bowed, and turned to receive an introduction to the younger sister as Miss Caddie Colman. I felt that this was intend-

> ed as a dismissal. Taking my hat in hand, "May I see you again before I leave?" She bowed acquiescence. After leaving Miss Colman I indulged in a long walk for the purpose of settling a plan which had suddenly presented itself to me, and upon which I resolved to act. In short, I had suddenly determined to cattle in A phetony. suddenly determined to settle in Abbetown. As soon as I had matured a plan I called on Mr. Hicksey. I proposed to buy out his interest in the business. He thought he did not care to sell. I then went to Miss Col-man. She said that Mr. Hicksey had been exceedingly kind to them, and she felt under

> My jealousy took immediate alarm, and I sought Harley, the young man whom I had seen first in the salerooms. I was rather surprised to find that he agreed with me, until he gave me as his reason that another hand would keep Caddie out of the place, and that would suit him. Caddie, indeed! I coolly said: "I shall try to see that Miss Caddie has interest elsewhere, if I take an interest here." He looked at me. I returned it; then we

understood each other.

I stayed in Abbetown three days longer, during which time I cultivated Miss Caddie's acquaintance as much as I dared. I also told Miss Colman that I desired to settle in Abbetown; that I loved her sister. and wanted to try and win her for my wife I was somewhat uneasy at leaving Harley Hicksey alone in the field, for I thought if

In eight days I was again at Abbetown doing this, and signed Wm. R. Lee, "per Harley Hicksey had again offered himself C.," making of my "C." an excellent imit to Miss Caddie Colman, and been refused. C., making of my "C." an excellent imitation of the long-coiled C. sepended to Colman & Co.

For the three succeeding years not a month clapsed that we did not receive an order of some kind, large or small, with the same

All this seemed so entirely to my wishes that I began to fear I might miss the one Lee, "per C.," and a flourish of the same vient-Miss Caddie Colman. But as I had

> think will never lose, the sobriquet of "per C." There is a moral to my story. Every boy worth the name probably sees it. I will

write it nevertheless: When a good opportunity occurs, don't stand idle and wait for On the Tendency of Modern Thought, Mr. Gladstone, in a speech lately delivered at Liverpool College, bearing on the value of old-fashioned education, said in

the course of his remarks: "But in preparing yourselves for the com-bat of life, I beg you to take this also into your account that the spirit of denial is abroad, and has challenged all religion, but especially the religion we profess, to a com-but of life and death. I venture to offer you a few suggestions, in the hope that they freedom of his thoughts deserves to be debut half a man. St. Paul, I suppose, was a teacher of free thought when he bade his converts to prove all things, but it seems he converts to prove all things, put it seems no went terribly astray when he proceeded to bid them "hold fast that which is good," for he evidently assumed that there was for he evidently assumed that there was hence his last end. He was a kind, good-hence his last end. something by which they could hold fast; and so he bade Timothy keep that which was committed to his charge; and another Apostle has instructed us to contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all

"But the free thought of which we now

delivered to the Saints.

hear so much seems too often to mean thought roving and vagrant, more than free, like Delos drifting on the seas of Greece, without a route, a direction, or a home .-Again, you will hear incessantly of the advancement of the present age, and of the backwardness of those who had gone before it. And truly it has been a wonderful age: but let us not exaggerate. It has been, and become great, immortal teachers of man-kind. It has tapped, as it were, and made disposable for man vast natural forces; but the mental power employed is not to be measured by the mere size of the results.-To perfect that marvel of traffic, the loco motive, has perhaps not required the expen diture of more mental strength and appli-cation and devotion than to perfect that marvel of music, the violin. In the material sphere the achievements of the age are plentiful and unmixed. In the social sphere they are great and noble, but seem ever to be confronted by a succession of new problems which almost defy solution. In the sphere of pure intellect I doubt whether

posterity will rate us as highly as we rate "But what I most wish to observe is this. that it is an insufferable arrogance in the men of any age to assume what I may call airs of unmeasured superiority over former may advance by strides; but it is by steps only, and not strides, and by slow, and not always steady steps, that all desirable improvement of man in the higher ranges of

per C."

Was there ever such a position! I glanced toward the desk. The eyes of the girl world had ever before seen—have passed toward the book, and I met my world had ever before seen—have passed a woodchuck which continually world had ever before seen—have passed foiled him by running through a drain.—

When he had played that trick two or three away since the great controversies concern—times the dog gave him a rest in the drain. were raised from the book, and I met my doom! I yielded to fate! Henceforli, whatever befel me, my heart and destiny were at the mercy of "per C!"

were assed from the book, and I met my down! I yielded to fate! Henceforli, ing the Delty and the person of the Redeeming times the dog gave him a rest in the drain, and trotted over to a neighbor's and brought above at the mercy of "per C!"

As before that time, in a manner less demonther dog, a frequent sharer in his youth-"If the crowd will forego treats, oysters, what it may be, we'll agree to send the more of "per C!"

My plan took well, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds, and was seconded not sply with words but with deeds.

The Great Wall in China. Mr. Seward, speaking of the great wall of China, which he examined during his trip to the East, says: "The Chinese have been for at least two or three thousand years a wall-making people. It would bankrupt New York or Paris to build the walls of the city of Pekin. The great wall of China is the wall of the world; it is forty feet high. The lower thirty feet is of hown limestone or granite. Two modern carriages may pass each other on the summit. It has a parapet throughout its whole length, with convenient staircases, buttrusses, and garrison houses at every quarter of a mile; and it runs not by cutting down hills and raising valleys, but over the uneven crests of the mountains and down through their gorges, a distance of a thousand miles. Admiral Rogers and I calculated that it would cost more to build the great wall of China thro' its extent of one thousand miles than it has cost to build the fifty-five thousand miles of railroad in the United States. What a commentary it is upon the ephemeral range of the human intellect to see this utilitarian en-

housand years ago, now not merely useless, but an incumbrance and an obstruction." The First American Newspaper.

terprise, so necessary and effective two

The story of the first American newspaper, brief as was its life, is full of curious interest. Seventy years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and two nundred and fifty years after the invention of printing, a newspaper was issued in Boston. It lived one day, and only one copy is known to have been preserved. That copy was discovered by the historian of Salem, Rev. J. B. Felt, in the Colonial State paper office, in London, while engaged in researches relating to the history of his own city. This pioneer of American journalism was published by Raymonia. Horris at the was published by Benjamin Harris at the London coffee house, Boston, and was printed for him by Richard Pierce, on Thursday, the 25th of September, 1690, nearly two centuries after the discovery of the New World by Columbus. The paper was printed on three pages of a folded sheet, leaving one page blank, with two columns to a page, and each page about eleven inches by seven in size. Harris proposed to issue his paper once a month, or oftener if there should be a "glut of occurrences." His first and, as it turned out, his only number, contained several columns of home and foreign gossip without a word of editorial com Unfortunately for the success of his undertaking, he printed one or two items of local and military news which set the official busy-bodies in a ferment of indignation. The legislative authorities solemnly determined that the paper came out contrary to law, and that it contained "reflec-tions of a very high nature." To prevent Mr. Harris from issuing a second number, the surface is covered eight inches deep they forbade "anything in print without license first obtained from those authorized up the pots may be plunged in this material, by the Government to grant the same." In to grief, and but for the accidental preser-

Harpor's Magazine. Of a Cup of Coffee. It has been truthfully said that even in these enlightened days, and in the lands most blessed by the influence of civilization, there are thousands upon thousands of persons born into the world who live long lives and then go down into their graves without ever having tasted good coliee.—
There are many reasons for this, and the principal one, of course, must be that so few persons know how to make good collee.
And yet there have been thousands of recipes and directions published which teach us how to make good coffee by boiling it; by not boiling it; by confining the essence and aroma; by making it in an open vessel; by steeping it; by not eteeping it; by clearing it; by not clearing it; by grinding it fine; by grinding it coarse, and by many other methods opposed to each other and to all these. Now we do not intend to try to tell anybody how to make good coffee, but we just wish to say a word about the treatment of the coffee after it is made. And on this treatment depends its excellence, brew-it as you may. The rule is simple: never decant Whatever else you do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course, if it is considered more desirable to have the pot look well than to have the coffee taste well, we have nothing more to say,—. But when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives that essence-laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups on the breakfast table. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk or the cream already there. By observing

these rules, ordinary coffee, runde in almost any way, is often very palauable indeed.— Curious Record. In the town of Montour there lived till recently a man named Theodorus Catlin, aged about eighty, who has lived in the State of New York, in the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga, Chemung, and Schuy-ler, and has lived in the towns of Catharine and Montour, and always lived and died in the house in which he was born. During the greater part of his life he was a wealthy

to hunt (in the language of Lee) "bars, deers, painters, catamounts, and other sava-gerous critters.—Horseheads Journal. Ethics of Dress. . Do not bow to the rules of fashion, but remember that what will become one may

home and quiet, and perhaps was never 20

miles away from home in his life, except when in company with J. W. Lee and oth-

look ridiculous on another. Form, complexion, and general style of suitable for covering appore, verandas, latperson should be consulted before selecting tice frame work, &o. | your costume. The golden-leaved honeysuckle, with its your costume.

All who desire to make dress an art must pay some attention to the harmonizing of colors. There are some shades that utterly destroy one's beauty, while another tipt adds to the person's charms. The outlines of dress must never be over-

coilet an artistic taste is quick to observe the slightest defect. Never forget your individuality. Do not permit your dress to make you appear quite lifferent from what you really are. Never allow your toilet expenses to go bevond vour income.

Neatness in dress is far more attractive

than a toilet made of soiled gewgaws profusely displayed.—Com. Adv.

A Woman in Oil. I heard a man complaining because his wife was recently taken with the oil fever. She had a piece of land of her own in Wes Virginia, where oil had been found, and nothing would do but she must organize a company and go to horing. She bored him to go for a long time, but he would not, so she went herself. I told the man he would be justified in

suing for a divorce.
"On what grounds?" said he. "Right there, on her oil grounds." I mean what plea could I offer?" "That she left your bed and bored."-Fu! Contributor.

that dogs have the power of reasoning. A sagacious canine at Runney, N. H., lately more—aye, many more—than ninety-nine and stirred up Mr. Woodchuck, who started in every hundred Christians have with one again for daylight, only to be grabbed by will confessed the Deity and incarnation of the faithful sentinel. If that isn't reason, our Lord as the cardinal and central truths what is it?

A good drain on a farm. Heavy mort gage at ten per cent. will drain it about as rapidly as anything.

CANINE REASON. -Here is another proof

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

On Soiling Stock. At a recent gathering, where nearly all

the speakers were practical farmers, and most of them engaged in making milk, one of them spoke carnestly and decidedly in

favor of soiling the stock. His opinion was formed after grazing his cows for years upon natural pastures, upon pastures formed by ploughing mowing lands and then reseeding, and then by cutting the forage and feeding it out in the barn. He had no doubt but the latter course would be generally but the latter course would be generally cheaper, and in the long run, easier, and that it would produce more milk than either of the two former modes.

By proper care in feeding and giving the stock opportunity for exercis at suitable times, the health of the stock could be preserved just as perfectly as it is when they run in pastures. Fed and tended in the

barn, they will get clean water regularly and abundantly, and their meals at regular intervals. That will be a great gain over many pastures where water is taken from stagnant pools—sometimes in an offensive condition—and in other cases, where they can get no water, good or bad. At the gathering of farmers at Lowell, last September, Mr. H. Sedgwick, of Cornwall, Ct., referring to the short feed of the fall of 1971, said:—

"Our farmers all declafe they will not go hear to the old way of feeding stock."

back to the old way of feeding stock. We cut up our straw and everything available. Many of us have adopted the plan of steaming the food for our cattle, and we are satisfied from the experiments we have made that we save a third of our provender by steaming it. As a sample of what this manner of feeding stock will do, I will relate an instance of a young man, who, a year ago this last spring bought a farm of eighty acres of land for \$11,000. The farm then kept eleven cows, four or five yearlings, and a horse or two. The young man took hold of that farm and immediately put in fourteen acres of sowed corn. He increased the stock to twenty-five cows, and kept them on twelve acres, feeding them the sowed corn, and also cutting his oats green for food. His receipts the first year were over \$8,000. This year he has summered on that same farm twenty-seven cows, and he told me the other day that his twenty-

seven cows would average him \$100 each from the profit on milk."—N. E. Farmer.

Starting Early Potatoes. A correspondent of the Cottage Gardener says: "To have a few early potatoes I have found the following system to answer well. "To have a few early potatoes I have plant my potato sets in pots, say about five or six inches in diameter; the soil I use is a pure, turfy, maiden loam and charred earth with a little soot. Being in pots they can be started whenever there is a little heat. While they are coming on in the pots, leaves and a little manure are put up in a round heap to ferment, then put into a pit or frame after the bed is in a fit condition of heat, and the plants kept in the same pots till the this way the first American newspaper came young tubers are the size of large peas or to grief, and but for the accidental presersumall marbles. This can easily be ascetvation of a single copy in London its very tained by turning them out of the pots, name would have passed into oblivion— consider the chief advantage derivable from this system is, that as they are confined in the pots only a limited supply of **n**i riment is afforded, which causes the plants to tuber much sooner than would otherwise be the case. Whenever I find that the young notatoes are as large as I have stated I im mediately take off the top soil the pots were plunged in. If I find the heat is deficient I add a little new warm manufe to the inside of the bed and turn it over. Then having had some good, dry, turfy soil, and chaired or burnt earth, with a mixture of a little soot, the bed is covered over to the depth. of fourteen cr' fifteen inches; the potato plants are next turned carefully out of their pots and planted in a furrow in rows in the new soil, after it has attained the untural

and well sired at every favorable opportun-ity, a good crop of fine, natural flavored potatoes will be obtained.

. I never use any medure, but a little soil is put on the drills after the plants are estab-

lished. By keeping them near the glass

warmth of the bed.

Planting in the Garden. About the end of February or beginning f March, in this latitude, we often get few very warm days, when the citizen fresh to the country feels sure the spring is come, and is very envious for fear the acceptable time should pass away and he not have his trees and plants, flowers and vegetables, put in before it is too late. The old hand, who has become a veteran in garden-work will need no hint from us that this is all wrong; but there are so many new comers

into the field and garden every year that we are sure our words of advice will not be thrown away.

Nothing should on any account be set out in spring until the ground has become so trödden on. Besides this all danger of a

return of frosty weather should certainly be over before much in the way of planting be attempted. Even though the ground be tolerably dry and warm, and in general good condition vhen the seeds or plants are put out, they are not always the first to bear over those often sown later. A chill often stops growth for some time, while one- which from the first has nothing to interfere with it, goes right on to fruition, without interruption.

Here, as well as elsowhere, the last shall be first, and first last .- Germantown Telegraph.

Ornamental Climbers. Spring is the time to set out ornamental climbing plants. They can be procured from any of the nurserymen; and in order that those not familiar with their character may know how to select, a list and brief deers they went to the wilds of Pennsylvania scription of some of the most popular va-

rieties is appended: Wistaria fruitescens can be trained as a dwarf weeping tree, or as a climber, or for the purpose of covering lattice work, &c. Chinese and Japan honeysuckles, present a very beautiful appearance when trained upon short posts. They grow to massy, evergreen, weeping bushes, with blossoma,: and delightful fragrance.

rellow marbled foliage, is a desirable low

climber. The coral, yellow and monthly honey suckles can also be made deciduous shrubs, or, if desired, can be trained as common climbers. They can be kept in flower for ooked; and to this important feature of the several months by removing fading blooms, so as to prevent the maturing of seeds. The sweet-scented hardy jessamine can be made a shrub or trained as a climber. It bleoms for two months. The sweet-scented clematis is of delight ful fragrance, and can be trained to grow as a bush or climber, as desired. It blooms for two months. There are various other kinds of the blooming clematis, with blooms

of several colors, and some of them largely

veriegated. Having slender stems, they can only be grown as climbers.—Rura EHIPPING BUTTER IN SEALED CANS.-For nany years butter has been sent from Copenhagen to all parts of Europe in hermetically sealed tin cans. Although the business was commenced originally as an experiment, it has expanded to such a degreé that, during the last two years, it has occu-pied several of the largest butter dealers of Copeuhagen. The object of packing the butter in this manner is to protect it against the action of sir and heat and thi completely attained that butter has been sent from Copenhagen to China and back again, without the slightest detriment-to its edible qualities. The principal places of demand are China, Brazil, Java, Spain, and other countries, generally through London or Liverpool houses. The packages vary in size up to 28 pounds, although those of 4 pounds are generally preferred. The cans are lined inside with wood, saturated with salt pickle, and, when filled, are soldered This treatment is thought to exert a very important influence in the preservation of the butter.