Now that the weather is too cold for out-door work, I will make a few suggestions about the manufacture of certain articles which can be made indoors and are almost indispensable on

Grain Troughs for Sheep. - There are many ways of making these, but they are best constructed so that they may be revolved. Double boxes may be made by simply nailing three boards together, two of them seven and one four inches wide. Set the narrow board upon one edge, lay the surface of one of the wide ones upon it, and nail it firmly down through the centre of the wide into the edge of the narrow one; then turn the narrow board upside-down and nail on the other wide board in the same way, and you have a good double trough. On the ends of this nail pieces of board fifteen inches long and twelve inches wide, and you have an invertible grain trough. Be careful that the pieces are nailed so that the ends of the trough will be exactly in the centre of the end

A Pig Trough .- Take two loards as long and as wide as desirable, one inch or more thick; let one of the boards be just the thickness of the other, narrower than it; for instance, if inch boards, have one seven and the other eight inches wide. Nail the two boards together in the shape of the letter Vthe side of the wide one on the edge of the narrow. Saw the ends off evenly and to them nail, crosswise, boards of the same width extending down to the ground, so as to prevent the whole from being easily upset.

Whightrees .- Farm whitllet rees should be made about thirty inches long. Hickory is the best timber for the purpose, although good ones may be made of tough oak and ash. If of good timber, 14 inches thick by 21 inches broad in the centre, they will be heavy enough to stand the strain of one horse. Make the ends according to the irons. If small at the ends, their appearance is improved and the strength is not very much lessened.

Doubletrees. - These should be of first-quality oak, 2 inches thick and about 41 inches wide in the centre and 34 at the ends, to be of good proportion. For the clevis pin, a strong, flat staple should be inserted in the centre and on the side next to where the whiffletrees are fastened. This is better than making a hole through the timber, as it is much stronger.

Field Harrows, .- For thirty teeth make the harrow in two sections having three pieces of timber in each, two of them five feet long and one five feet six inches for the centre Bore the holes for the teeth thirteen inches apart, which will bring the outside ones four inches from the ends. The sections should be two feet four inches wide. When a lighter harrow is desired, make the sections two feet wide; cut the timbers four feet eight inches for the outside bars, and five feet two affairs of life is more than any other inches for the centre—teeth twelve quality—the one thing needful. Webinches apart .- Rural New Yorker.

### Large or Small Farms

Among the questions frequently discussed at agricultural meetings and in the papers, is that of the comparative profits of large and small farms. It is barrow, or damming a muddy brook to a discussion equivalent to the canvassing, in a commercial assemblage, of the relative profitableness of a small or ing heavy barrels into a wagon instead large store; or, among manufacturers, of rolling them in, or cleaning his of the comparative advantages of a fac- field of stones by carrying them off in tory on a large or small scale. There his hat, or mowing the thistles in his can be no doubt that men have accu- pasture after they have gone to seed, mulated considerable wealth from a or letting his mowing machine stand manufacturing industry conducted on | made contrivance for marking out even a moderate scale-and also by the til- ground stands under cover, or cutting tage of small areas of land. Industry off a cow's tail to cure her of hollow and economy, conjoined with business cal acity and a good acquaintance with the work in hand, will in time usually he lacks. secure a competency in any avocation. By slowly laying dollar to dollar, with a shrewd investment of profits, a man can make himself independent, and even rich, doing but a very moderate business all the time.

For the majority of mankind this is the safest, and indeed the only practicable method. Out of a thousand men but very few have the natural capacity or the acquired ability to conduct any business successfully on a large scale. Napoleon declared that there were only two men in Europe who could handle an army of 100,000 men. A similar rule applies to every branch of human endeavor. And one of the chief elements of success is to know one's self sufficiently well not to undertake more than can be successfully carried out. This applies as well to farming as to every other business.

But farming has never yet been a legitimate business in America. Land has been too abundant for that, as well as too rich with the accumulated fertility of ages. So far, we may say that there has been but little real farming done on this whole continent. When it comes to true farming-and it is now beginning to come to that in the older States-it will be necessary that man calling himself a farmer should know something about his business, and be, to that extent, a business

As a business man his capacity for business will regulate the amount of business he will be competent to do. That, and the amount of capital he can control, will settle his status, whether as a large or small farmer. And as farming is more and more conducted on business principles, the business of farming will divide itself into different classes. It will then become like other businesses, and as in trade there is a place for the large merchant and the small tradesman, so in farming there will be large and small farms, and all profitable in proportion to the capital and labor intelligently expended upon them for the production of saleable crops.

When agricultural business is thus organized, it will be found, in many cases, that the area of land under tillage will not so much determine the profits as the amount of labor, capital and skill laid out in order to force the soil to its highest productive capacity. This, united with knowledge of the kinds of crops that are most suited to the market, an ability to forecast probable demands and prices, and a shrewdness in taking advantage of sudden turns of the market, will be the prime factors of success or of fail- again."

fitably be employed on a few acres, the | world-and often they are ambitious

sales of products running up to tens of thousands of dollars annually. In this instances, and fortunes are acquired by skillful men from the tillage of five and ten-acre farms. As competition becomes closer and closer, only very skillful men, with large cash capital, can run even such "little" farms successfully. But as yet there are many opportunities for intelligent young men of small means to "grow up" into such a business-more opportunities, we should say, than there are men able and willing to take advantage of

But besides there "small farms" run at a high pressure for the production of fine perishable fruits and choice vegetables, flowers, trees, plants, etc., etc., there must also be farms of greater area for the production of breadstuffs, meat, milk and milk-products, wool, cotton, etc. Here also, as the pressure of competition increases and the money capital of the nation tends more to flow out into the country seeking investment there and satisfied with safe and moderate returns, the kind of earth robbery known as "scrub farming" will cease by suffocation and starvation. It will not take a trained business man long to find out what it seems impossible to teach the "scrub farmer" that there is no "business" and no profit in average crops of ten and twelve bushels of wheat, thirty bushels of corn, eighty bushels of potatoes and other like returns per acre.

Similarly, the business farmer is not going to see any profit in cows so badly bred or so poorly fed, housed and managed, as to yield but 125 pounds of butter or 250 pounds of cheese in a season. Such a man is not going to rest a minute while ten or fifteen dollars per head on his neat stock and horses are wasted every year by the bad management of the manure. He is not going to lose the legitimate earnings of industry for want of proper implements, or the proper care of them, or by unskillful work in preparing land for a crop, or by poor seed, or by want of proper knowledge in the choice and application of manures. When farming becomes a business, with business men engaged in it, and a money capital proportionate to its requirements, we are going to see good farming become general. Then the ablest man, both in brains and money, will do the largest business in farming, as he now does in trade and manufactures.-Rural New Yorker.

#### Domestic.

GUMPTION .- Not a high-sounding word, perhaps, but a very expressive one, is Gumption. A man had better be born with a good stock of gumption in his cranium, than with any amount of money in his (prospective) trousers' pocket. Many a man has let a fortune slip through his fingers for the want of it, and many a woman who might have clothed herself in purple and fine linen has been content to wear sixpenny calico for the same lack.

Gumption in the small, every-day er makes this word to mean city, shrewdness, address. It is all this and more. What word have we that can quite express its full mean-

if we see a man drawing out manure small commercial business, or by a out in the weather, while his homehorn, we are apt to say he is lacking in common sense, but it is only gumption

> A woman lacks it when she plants small flower seeds in the same way as her husband does melons and corn; when she tears her dresses into rags for her new carpet, because they are 'just the color she wants;" when she spends all her spare time piecing bed quilts and lets her children run the streets, dirty and untaught; when she cans fruit in cracked jars and expects it to keep; when she lets her husband go abroad in patched overalls and collarless shirts, and then wonders he don't get into the legislature; when she tricks her daughter up to "catch a beau" before she is fairly in her teens: when she "talks" to her neighbors about her husband, and then can't understand why he is slightingly spoken of, when she allows her sons to call their father the "old man," and then is ready to cry her eyes out be-cause they call her the "old woman;" when she keeps her children's stomachs stuffed with rich cake, pies and pudding, and then sends them to bed at night with their faces done up in lemon juice, to make their complexions clear; when she discards a lover because he has a wart on his nose and marries a landy with a nose the color of a beet. Some people go through life without

> being able to do anything they undertake, except in the clumsiest manner, and yet they have seen the work done as it should be, a hundred times. These have more gumption, however, than another class who never attempt a thing that demands the least taste or skill, because they are sure beforehand that they "never could do it."
> "Dear me!" sighs one lady, "If I didn't have to hire so much sewing done for the men folks, I might afford

something for myself now and then." "What is it now?" "Overalls," "Why not make them yourself. You

have time and a machine." "Oh, I never could. I tried it once, and when John came to put them on he couldn't wear them, because I'd sewed the fronts together for one leg and the backs for the other." Another lady wants to go on an ex-

cursion "dreadfully," but cannot afford it. "Fix the hat you are going to take to the milliner's yourself. It wants

"I wouldn't dare undertake it for the world. I should ruin it." "Then make over your dress and save the dressmaker's bill." "Oh, you could do it, I dare say; but can't. If I ripped it to pieces, I

nothing but what you can do."

should never be able to get it together One of the worst things about wo-Near large cities, or in places where | men of this sort is, that they are forprompt and ready transportation to ever blaming some one else for what large markets is obtainable, it may hap-pen that a large force of men can pro-they want to get along and up in the

in this respect—they are not slow to see that somebody doesn't manage way a large business can be done on a right, but never think of taking the small farm. It is now so done in many | blame to themselves. They haven't gumption enough for even that .-Rural New Yorker.

Useful Hints for the Household.

Pulverized alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoonful stirred into a hogshead of water will so purify it that in a few hours the dirt will all sink to the bottom, and it will be fresh and clear as spring water. Four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful.

Do not let knives be dropped into hot water. It is a good plan to have a large tin pot to wash them in, just high enough to wash the blades without wetting the handles. Keep your castors covered with blotting paper and green flannel. Keep your salt spoons out of the salt, and clean them

Do not let coffee and tea stand in Scald your wooden-ware often, and keep the tinware perfectly dry. Wash dishes in a wooden bowl and there will be less danger from breaking, or scratching of the silverware.

Suet and lard keep better in tin than in earthen. Suet will keep good the year around, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar covered with mo-

SOMETHING TO DO.

[ORIGINAL.] Even here, in my quiet retreat, Shut out from the noise and bustle of life, Even through the thick hedge between me

I am roused by the ear-piercing shrick of the strife That the women are making for

Something to do. Though why should it be, I'm sure I can't see, That now they should make such a row,

and the street.

Do you? As my constant devotion to the fairer sex Is well known to my friends,

I hope you will excuse me If I At this juncture should try To show that such nonsense Is "all in my eve," And Elizabeth Martin For with my art in I'll prove it all, That in real truth Our feminine youth

Want something to do. There is no need to call so loudly for aid, Since each miss and maid Can find it, provided they're not afraid Of a little good exercise their grandmother's

Constantly in their day, without being bid.



For example, commencing with this, which

The Balance A Motion, can be done in a hall, Or wherever there's plenty of room

For swinging with ease a common hous broom ;

In this, and in others, if I not mistake,



Which is a kind of a notion Requiring a tub, some hot water, and soap,

Then some soiled clothes-Or plenty of those Shirts, collars and hose, Which, when through with the trial,



Active and breezy, Moreover 'tis easy,

and all it requires is a simple clothes-line With the clothes we have mentioned, And it forms a fine Change of the motion,

Since it is done out-doors in the air. And it makes the cheeks red and keeps the



This is the Babicular Motion. 'Tis made with a baby, Which you already have-maybe, And is swung in the air in place of

lotion. To strengthen its limbs. If the actor has not one herself, It will pay To use a poor neighbor's in this pleasing way. So these motions you see

Are familiar to me, And suggest themselves no doubt to you As proper employment for ladies a few Who are looking about for

Something to Do.

EARLY DAYS OF GASLIGHT.

The use of gas for the purpose of producing artificial light was first introduced by a Mr. Murdoch, of Redruth, in Cornwall. As early as 1792 this gentleman lighted his house with gas made in an apparatus of his own construction. It is not, however, until 1803 that any attempt was made to introduce it into London, when a Mr. Winsor lectured on the subject and exhibited a specimen of gaslight at the Lyceum. A company called the this is true of course, of the great mathe Lyceum. A company called the National Light and Heat Company was soon after projected by Mr. Winsor and his supporters; and in January, 1809, with the view of convincing Parliament and the public of the practical nature of their scheme, the company lighted Pall Mall, from St. James's street to Cockspur street. According to his (Mr. Winsor's) cal-

culations, "founded on official experi-

ments," the profits were to be so large as to insure to the shareholders an annual interest of £570 (\$2,850) for every £5 (\$25) invested in the undertaking. He estimated that the value of the residuary products would reach nearly two hundred and thirty millions (\$1,150,000,000) per annum. The Government was also promised that the cheme would produce in a short time ten millions (\$50,000,000) in the way of taxes. These extravagant estimates naturally had the effect of exciting ridicule and opposition. In 1809 application was made to Parliament for an act to incorporate a company to be called the London and Westminster Chartered Gaslight Company, but owing to the prejudice that was entertained, chiefly from the idea that gaslighting was attended with danger, the bill was thrown out. Mr. Wilberforce, by whom it was strongly opposed in the House of Commons, said he considered the scheme "one of the greatest bubbles that had ever been imposed on public credulity." The application, however, was re-

newed in the following year, and this time it was successful. But still the lighting of a town with gas was for some time looked upon as a visionary scheme both by the public and men of science. Sir Humphrey Davy is reported to have asked, as a sneer, whether it was intended to use the dome of St. Paul's as a gasometer With a view of inducing persons to adopt their invention, the gas company, in the first instance, supplied shops and houses both with gas and fittings, free of charge. After the year 1814 gas came more generally into use for lighting both streets and houses, but it was terribly dear. In 1815 the price was 15s. (\$3.75) per one thousand cubic feet, and the amount consumed was guessed at, meters being then unknowr. The extravagant promises as to the profits to be derived were not destined to be realized; and, indeed, for several years no dividends whatever were paid. It is a curious fact that it was for some time believed that gas would have the effect of heating the pipes through which it passed; and when the passages in the House of Commons were first lighted with gas the architect caused the pipes to be fixed four or five inches from the walls, for fear of fire. On supply, and musket-barrels screwed

together were used for the purpose. Westminster Bridge was lighted with gas in 1813. In the following year the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, set the example to the other parishes by removing the oil lamps and substituting gas in their p'ace; and by 1820 it was pretty generally used throughout the metropolis. As an illustration of the strong prejudice there was against the new light and of the length

The "dotted lines" show the motion to make of time this feeling existed, it may be mentioned that the Haymarket Theatre was not lighted by gas until April, 1853, the proprietor binding the lessee to adhere to the old-fashioned mode of lighting with oil. -Pall Mall Gazette.

# THE PEDOMOTOR.

Wonders in invention never cease, One of the latest, which some sanguine people claim will revolutionize the walking world, is thus described by the Philadelplia Record:

The newspaper carrier who serves papers to the attendants in the Permanent Exhibition building, goes all his rounds at the rate of twelve miles an hour. He travels on machinery not unlike roller skates, which are called pedomotors. According to the invenfor, Mr. J. H. Hobbs, an architect on Walnut street, above Fifth, the day is not far distant when the whole city will be on wheels, when pedestrians will be skimming through the streets at the rate of ten miles an hour, without any more effort than is now put forth in perambulating half that distance.

The pedomotor consists of four tough, light wooden wheels, supplied with an outer rim of tough India rubber. These wheels are secured to a frame the shape of the foot, which is strapped to the pedal extremities in the usual manner. Unlike roller skates, the wheels of these little vehicles are not under but are placed on each side of the foot, thus giving the wearer a good standing. as well as a solid footing. The rear wheels are three inches in diameter, while those in front are but two and a half inches. This gives the foot a slight inchne, and when in motion has much to do in impelling the pedestrian forward. Extending from the toe, with a slight curl toward the ground, is a piece of casting termed the pusher, which is simply used in mounting an elevation or steep incline. From the center of the heel a small brass whee! extends backward, serving as a guide as well as a brake. The whole scarcely turns the scale at a pound weight. In using them no more effort is required than in ordinary walking. The wearer steps with his regular strides, and is amazed to find himself skimming over the ground so rapidly with so little muscular effort. Mr. Hobbs explains the mystery of the rapid movement in this manner: A man whose stride is thirty-two inches will traverse fortyeight inches, or one-half farther with the pedomotor. This is because the body is in constant motion. For instance, says he, the traveler starts, and, while he raises one foot to step, he continues rapidly onward until that foot is set down and the other raised to make another step. This gives him more momentum, and away he goes over two miles in the same time it would take him to accomplish much less with the feet. No effort of the body is required for their use, as in skates. The traveler simply plants one foot before the other, and finds himself whizzed

l along at a lively rate.

MANHOOD UNMANNED.

It is very common and natural think that civilized men, especially Americans, are of a practical turn, are the makers and providers of money in all matrimouial partnerships where money is needed to carry them on. It is the aght, also, that they must have a sense of manliness and proper responsibility which would prevent them, under any circumstances, from depending on anybody but themselves for the jority, it is surprising how many husbands and fathers there are, even in the republic, who appear to disbelieve that husbandship or fatherhood, or both, involve actual accountability. They may have a notion that they ought to take care of their family, if they can do so without trouble, if the means are readily procured. But if there be difficulties in the way, if sacrifices are to be made, they fold their hands and leave the issue to fortune, imagining that they have done their duty by wish-

ing that things might be otherwise. This is a mild and favorable presentation of the inner life of any number of American families, whose heads are intelligent and rank themselves as respectable. If these were invalids or dipsomaniacs, it would not seem singular; but that able-bodied, fairly-educated men, with ne more vices than are usual with the masculine race, should fail from any cause within their control to support those who in every sense belong to them, and whom they have deliberately chosen to provide for, hardly seems credible. Perhaps we should not credit it, were it not for the strange, unexpected, often painful revelations made here and everywhere through divorce suits tried in the public courts. It is shown almost daily by unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony that husbands and fathers, assuming to be reputable, and frequently held to be so until detected as hase counterfeiters have for years done nothing towards the subsistence of wife and children. In many cases they have not even looked after themselves, but have meanly eaten the bread-and yet it did not choke themearned by the woman they have solemnly promised to love, honor and pro-

The popular opinion that woman is dependent creature; that she cannot make her own way in the world; that she needs to be guarded, hedged around, cared for by noble man, is pitiably controverted on every side in each city, town and village of the country. It would be supremely mortifying to all of us if we should know how large a proportion of women furnish food, shelter, and clothing for their husbands and the offspring these have begotten. The actual figures, could they be gathered, would put all manhood to shame, and expose a widespread error. It has always been the boast of the Anglo-Saxon, particularly of the Anglo-American race, that its men are manly; that they respect and revere their women; that they stand between them and the battle of life; that they will not let their women drudge and toil, as so many foreigners do, when they have the health and strength to save them. And the great mass make good their the other hand, a patent was taken out | boast-it is so much and so uniformly for making gas-pipes of wood and paper. | the Saxon habit that they who shirk On the first introduction of the new the obligation may well be regarded as light the demand for pipes was so great of alien blood, as they unquestionably that some for little time there was consid- are of alien spirit. Still, it must be erable difficulty in obtaining a sufficient | conceded that the exceptions are humiliating by many; that there are men and Americans really, and men and Americans nominally, and that the two are irreconcilably different.

The first duty of every and any man,

whatever his breed or creed, whether

civilizedor uncivilized, to provide for her

he pretends to love, and for those who are or should be the product of his love, is ignominiously neglected, though seldom openly disregarded, over all the land. Divorce suits unveil but a portion of them. There are fathers innumerable who support their married daughters and their daughters' children because their husbands make no effort to do so; are absolutely lost to shame; have fallen in this respect below the lowest brutes. There are brothers without end that feel called upon to maintain their sisters' or brothers' families because unnatural husbands and unnatural fathers are too lazy, too unprincipled, too contemptible, to take care of their own. There are honorable, conscientious men who have refrained from marriage and from having children, because they have never seen their way clear to their proper rearing, and yet are expected to and do give of their hard-earned substance to sisters and brothers, and the progeny of these that have elected to marry and reproduce their kind in the face of prudence, justice and the common good. The sacrifices which many make that in no sense appertain to them for unwisely wedded kindred, unworthy from recklessness and indispoof the generous devotion shown, are most of us could be led to believe withcountless homes.

What meanness, what injustice, is perpetually practiced in the name of wife and children! Men fawn and beg and lie and swindle and seek to excuse deceit and dishonor for their assumed behoof, while they are really degrading themselves for purely selfish ends. Hundreds of undeserving husbands and fathers say that they cannot do what they would for their own. "Cannot" is an unmanly phrase, and therefore befitting them. Few of them fairly try. They dawdle and whine, and appeal to kind hearts, and get what they should be ashamed to mention. would not do it but for my wife and say so is a mendicant in spirit, a cur in conduct. Wife and children should be noble stimulants to exertion and enterprise, not acquittals for abjectness and self-abasement. Marriage and paternity are within one's option. They are not necessities, nor are they always desirable. When not respected and vindicated, they are discreditable, dishonorable and dishonoring. A man who cannot or will not provide for his wife and children has no right to have them. Before he takes or begets them he should understand his powers. Even wife and children may exhaust his claim to indulgence. New York Times

"Is this a fair?" said a stranger, stopping in front of a place where a festival was in progress, and addressing a citizen. "Well," replied the citizen, "they call it fair, but they take every-body in." He probably had invested in a ticket in an oyster soup lottery, and had drawn a blank .-- Toledo Com mercial.

-One style of hats for ladies is called the "Huzza," That is because it is so cheerful for the husband who

POPULAR ERRORS. A common error, one often injurious to health, and not infrequently fatal to human life, and one greatly unprofit-able in the care of stock, is illustrated by the practice of some farmers we remember in our boyhood days on a western farm. The error is quite prevalent still. These farmers kept their sheep especially, and sometimes other stock, in open fields, or at best, in exposed yards and sheds, allowing them to feed from the sides of open hav stacks. Hay was cheap and the sheep ate it voraciously. This large consumption of food was considered a mark of vigor and of health, even. (We do not forget that these farmers were accustomed to apply pine-tar freely to the does you good to laugh over it yet, noses of their sheep in spring, to cure a sort of catarrhal discharge always is a valuable recipe you had almost forprevalent, but attributed to something gotten, and which you found just in outside of the real cause). - Many parents, alas! believe, and practice upon the belief, that thin clothing, sleeping cold, and bare legs and arms, harden children and make them vigorous. What are the facts? Our bodies are warmed precisely the

same as our rooms are warmed. In burning wood, coal, corn, wheat, oil, many valuable items it contains that etc., the oxygen of the air unites with the carbon (coal) of these substances, producing carbonic acid which escapes | more precious than a bit of glittering unseen. In thus combining, heat, before insensible, is given out in a sensible condition. (Scientists will excuse this form of illustration). When we eat the corn, wheat, flour, meat or other food, it is worked up or digested in the stomach, goes into the blood and there meets with oxygen from the air absorbed in the blood through the delicate a remedy that will check a rust that is membranes of the lungs. Each atom of food that unites with an atom of this oxygen in the blood, produces carbonic acid, and gives out heat which warms the blood, and through it the body. (The carbonic acid is breathed out through the lungs, and escapes invisible, just as it does from the fire.) When no food is taken for some time, the reserved supply of fat and flesh stored in the body is consumed to supply the heat needed to keep the body alive. Let it be fixed in the mind that all the heat of the body must come from food actually burned in the blood, or, in the absence of food, from burning some of the substance of the body itself. We do not see the burning, simply because only very small atoms are burned at any one point; but the facts

are just as stated. But heat is always escaping from the surface of the body, and the more there is escaping, the more fuel (food) must there be supplied, or more of the fat and flesh of the body will be consumed and wasted, and the body decreases in weight and substance. If just enough food is supplied, there will be no change. If there is supplied and digested more than enough food to meet this heating requirement and the other wastes, flesh and fat will accumulate in the body. Is it not clear that if, by warm clothes, by warm rooms, and warm barns, we stop some of the heat from escaping from the surface of our bodies and those of our animals, less fuel (less food) will be needed for producing heat in the blood? Those sheep referred to above were obliged to eat much hay to keep from freezing to A good sl driving winds and showers that so rapidly carried away their heat, would have saved a good deal of food. A warm barn or enclosure would have saved more. They crowded close together to catch from each other the escaping heat, which helped some. Bees, by clustering closely in winter, save a good deal of heat. This explains why animals take on flesh faster from the same food in warmer than in colder weather. They use up less in supplying heat. Cows, a warm quarters, and in warm weather, secrete and furnish us with carbonaceous batter, which they must burn to supply loss of heat in cold weather, when not warmly sheltered.

# THE SACRED CITY.

What a singular spot is Benares, the sacred city of the Hindoos! From all parts of India pious Hindoos come to spend their last days and die, sure of thus obtaining their peculiar form of alvation. All day long, from the earliest dawn till sunset, thousands of people bathe on the steps of the ghats, which run along the river's bank for nearly two miles, in the sure and certain hope that by such ablution their sins are washed clean away.

It is an extraordinary sight to sit in a boat and quietly drift with the stream alongside the whole length of this great city, and watch the bathers, who fill up the entire line. Men and women are thus piously engaged; and the usual plan is to bring down a plain robe, which they deposit on the stone steps while they descend into the water in their other robe, and there persition to be advised of such sacrifice or form the necessary amount of ablutions. While the bathers stand up to more pathetic and magnanimous than | their waists in water, devoutly folding their hands in prayer, or shedding ofout detailing facts and the unroofing of ferings of leaves into the running stream from large baskets, the priests are squatting on the shores by scores. each under an enormous umbrella of planted bamboo some ten or twelve feet in diameter, and each with a continually-increasing heap of small coin, presented by the bathers-for what purpose we do not know,

One of the ghats is called "the burning ghat," where are stacked great piles of wood, and where the boats that you see coming down the river with enormous stacks of wood upon them unload their burdens. Here, in the midst of the bathers, the dead are burned by their sorrowing friends. The body is brought down children." He who is ever ready to lashed upon a small hand-bier. If a 18. The Bubble Reputation. By Katherine King 15 man, it is wound tightly in white 19. Among Allens. By Mrs. F. E. Trollope. 111'd 15 robes, so that every part is covered; if | 20. Gay Livingstone. By George A. Lawrence | a woman the robes are red. The body 21. Time Shall Try. By Mrs. F. E. M Notley. is then plunged over head in the 22 Evelina. By F. Burney (Madame D'Arbiay). stream, and is then left lying in the water half-submerged, while the friends | 24. Auld Lang Syne. By W. Clark Russell .... build the funeral pyre. When the pyre is half-built the body is laid on it, 26. The Mistletoe Bough..... and then more wood, and then the torch is applied, and the smoke of the burning pile soon pours forth in thick, murky columns. When the wood is burned, all the parts of the body that are left unconsumed are thrown into the Ganges, down which they float till the birds and fishes finish what the fire leaves undone. This cremation goes on daily; and during one short visit before breakfast we saw six funeral fires lighted, but did not feel called 39. A Trae Marriage. By Emily Speader...... 15 upon to watch the entire destruction of the several pyres,

> FAMILIAR RELATIONS. A little father o'er the stile As James would fain a gigler— As eke some mother lask would do— Ite bent him down and kiss'd her. The maiden cried, "Aunt you a wretch To treat a girl so badly? You'd daughter be ashamed, I say, To cousts me so sadly!"

PRESERVING NEWSPAPERS.

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-It is stated that the cultivators of lettuce and celery in France have uniproving injurious to the growth of these vegetables. The rust appears in spots, spreads rapidly, and is most destructive with plants that are nearly ready for the warket.

The school is still; a hand is raised-"May I go out, please, sir?" And 'tween his handkerchief and nose Do ruddy stains appear.

"Why, certainly," the master says The urchin straightway goes: He takes his cap from off its peg. The cranberry from his nose.

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