Agriculture.

Care of Domestic Animals.

The present cold weather calls upon them extra attention. To begin with, there should be no "cracks in the barn." A man of order and ingenuity will find a remedy for such defects. In extremely cold weather the animals should be cared for earlier in the morning than usual. Curry and brush the horses a little longer and don't faul to card the cows. Cattle ought to have access to the sunshine, which they naturally seek if they have the chance. Horses do they need good care after it. It is common to see a man tie his horse to a post, toss an old robe over his back, and then leave him for an hour or longer. In a few minutes the animal becomes restless, and in moving about the robe is thrown under foot. Every owner of a horse ought to own a good blanket that can be fastened around the breast of the animal, where protection is needed most. Act upon this precaution, and tie the horse so that he will not face the wind, and he will be aved much discomfort and perhaps much more serious

Pigs are often allowed to suffer in winter, as well as in summer. I do not know why, unless it is because they are pigs. Give them a comfortable pen with plenty of bedding and a yard to run in, and see how clean a pig can keep itself. Prejudice ought not to make this somewhat repulsive animal an object of neglect. Chickens need especial care in very cold weather. Give them food and water early in the morning. As soon as the water in the drinking vessels is frozen over, empty and fill again. Feed grain-a variety of it-and raw meat. A large bone with the meat left on it will answer. Put an ear or two of corn with the shelled, to afford exercise for the chickens. Chickens like to pick for themselves, but in winter must be furnished with the material for doing

All who own animals should pay them a visit just before retiring at night, to see that they are comfort-Do not enter a barn while smoking a pipe or cigar. If necessary to carry a lantern, hang it in a sate place while re-arranging bedding, etc. Every member of a family-ladies as well as gentlemen-ought to know how to feed and care for the animals kept. They often suffer through inattention on the part of persons hired to take charge of them. Look well to the live stock; it will pay in dollars and cents, besides cultivating feelings of kindness and humanity.

Treatment of a Tender-Footed Horse.

J. E. R., Lamartine, Pa., asks what ails his mare and a remedy for the ailment. She is lame in the fore feet, and sets them out in front with the toe down and the heel up. If she cannot be cured, he inquires whether her condition would injuriously affect her offcolts and will be eight years old in the

Ans .- The peculiar way of holding the foot here mentioned, which is known as pointing, does not indicate, as is generally believed, any single disease. It simply shows that there is pain in the back part of the foot. The most common causes of this are corns and navicular diseases. A careful examination of the foot, by slightly paring out the angle between the bars and hoof wall and producing a certain amount of pressure on this part with pincers, should decide if corns are the cause of the trouble. If both feet are affected, as we understand from the above, and corns are found, it is probable that sidebones also exist. Disease of the navicular bone is more likely to cause the lameness; but it is often a difficult matter for a person without experience to decide whether this is the case. In bad cases there is tenderness in the deep part of the hollow above the heels; tenderness is also shown on striking the middle of the sole with a small hammer, and there is usually considerable contraction of the back part of the hoof. This is a very unsatisfactory disease to treat, and without seeing the animal we could not advise a treatment. In case of corns and sidebones, have the animal shod so that the shee will not bear on the affected hes; do not allow much paring of the sole, bars or frog in shoeing; have the shoes changed often enough to prevent the horn of the sensitive heels from growing in contact with them. If there is much tenderness, poultice and use hoof oin ments and afterward apply a blister above the hoof but not in the hollow behind the pastern. It is best not to breed from lame ani-

transmitted; this depends greatly on the conformation of the anim it and the use to which it is put .- Rural New

It Does Not Pay to Cut Com Fodder

Every hour saved, even in winter, is an hour gained, the product of which may be added to the profit side of the balance sheet. When corn-fodder is running it through the hay-cutter, than for rowen hay to be so treated, as is shown by the experience of many practical farmers. One experimenter found that his cows ate all but ten per cent. of the whole stalks, while they ate no more when the stalks were cut fine. These stalks were from the regular cornfield, but had been harvested and cured in such excellent condition that the cows were fed on them and corn meal and bran, receiving no hay, without reducing the milk yield. The corn-stalk orts were run through the hay-cutter, and then spread behind the cows for bedding, so that thus no long stalks got into the manure, while nine-tenths of the labor of cutting the stalkswas saved. Other farmers report like results from corn stalks have been carelessly allowed to become dry and hard in the field, it pays to cut and steam them, but the cutting alone cannot make them any more digestible or nutritious.

This matter of cutting the coarse material which goes into the manure is important. Mr. Mechi, the great English farmer, who is very successful pecuniarily, and wrote that instructive book, "How to Farm Profitably," cuts all the straw and coarse litter used for bedding in his stables, and finds it a profitable practice, as do many others who have followed his example. The resulting manure is easy to handle, being fine and friable, and mixes well in compost, thus decomposing more readily.

How to Utilize Old Fruit Cans.

Perhaps one of the most appropriate uses of an old fruit can that can be devised is to make it contribute to the growth of new fruit to fill new cans. This is done in the following manner: the owners of domestic animals to give | The can is pierced with one or more pin holes, and then sunk in the earth near the roots of the strawberry or tomato, or other plants. The pin holes are to be of such size that when the can is filled with water the fluid can only escape into the ground very slowly. Thus a quart can, properly arranged will extend its irrigation to the plant through a period of several days; the can is then refilled. Practical trials of this method of irrigation leave no doubt better if they are exercised daily, but of its success. Plants thus watered flourish and yield the most bounteous returns throughout the longest droughts. In all warm localities, where water is scarce, the planting of old fruit cans, as here indicated, will be found profitable as a regular operation. - Scientific American.

> Strange Effects of Girdling Grapevines.

Among the experiments with the grapevine at Amherst Agricultural College, girding has produced some remarkable results, both in the quality of fruit and the period of development, The vines were girdled about the first week in August, when the free acid of the Concord grape had reached its highest state, and the grape sugar had begun to increase. Experiments were made with whole vines and with branches. Two incisions were made through the bark and cambium layers. from one-eighth to one quarter of an inch in width, and the substance between removed. The fruit on the girdled vines matured fully two weeks in advance of the ungirdled vines. Professor Groessman picked fully matured fruit from a girdled vine at his residence fully three weeks in advance of the fruit on the ungirdled branches of the same vine. The vines that were girdled a year ago were in tine condition this season, and although in most instances fully healed over, the girdlings seemed to produce the same effect on the fruit as the first year. - Amherst Mass.) Transcript.

Domestic.

Household Receipts.

CREAM PANCAKES .- Mix the volks of two eggs, well beaten, with a pint of cream, two ounces of sifted sugar, a little nutmeg, cinnamon and mace. Rub the pan with a bit of butter and try the pancakes thin.

ARTIFICIAL HONEY .- Common sugar, four pounds; water, one pint; mix and boil. While boiling, skim carefully; then, before taking from the fire, add one quarter of an ounce of pulverized alum. Remove from the fire, and while cooling stir in half au ounce of cream of tartar, and a tablespoonful of rose water.

COLD PREVENTIVE. - The best preventive of colus is to wash your children thorouguly in cold water, if they spring. She has had three very fine are strong enough to bear it; if not, add a little warm water, and rub the kin dry. Tois keeps the pores oper If they do take cold give them a warm bath as soon as possible; if that is not convenient, bathe the feet and hands and wash the body all over in warm water, then give a cup of warm tea and cover the patient in bed.

PORK CHOPS .- Take care that they are trimmed very neatly; they should be about half an inch thick; put a 1rying pan on the fire with a bit of butter; as soon as it is hot put in your chops, turning them often till brown all over and done; take one upon a plate and try it; it done season it with a little flaely minced onion, powdered sage and pepper and sait.

SODA BISCUIT .- One quart flour. two heaping tablespoonfuls of lard, two cups sweet milk, one teaspoontui soda, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar. one saltspoonful of salt. Rub the cream of tartar into the flour, sift all together; next the salt, then the lard, well rubbed into the flour (quickly and lightly); lastly, pour in the milk; work out the dough rapidly, kneading with as few strokes as possible; the dough should be soft; if the flour stiffens it too much add more milk; roll lightly half an inch thick; bake quickly.

FRENCH ROLLS .- In kneading dough for the day's baking, after adding and working in the sponge, set aside enough for a loaf of tea-rolls, work into this a heaping tablespoonful of lard or butter, and let it stand in a tolerably cool place, out of all draught, for four hours; knead again and let it stand three hours more; make into rolls; roll out very lightly pieces of the dough into round cakes and fold these not quite in the center, like turnovers; let it raise for an hour, bake steadily mals, but lamenesses are not always half an hour, or less if the oven is

quick. CHICKEN PIE.—Cut up your chicken; parboil it; season it in the pot; take up the meat, put in a flour thickening, and scald the gravy; make the crust of sour milk made sweet with soda; put in a piece of butter or lard the size of an egg; cream is preferable to the sour milk, if you have it. Take a large tin pan, line it with the crust, properly cured, there is no more need of put in your meat, and pour in your gravy from the pot; make it nearly full, cover it over the crust, and leave the vent; bake it in a moderate oven two hours, or two and a half.

INHERITANCE OF DISEASE.

The predisposition to certain diseases, like gout or insanity, often developed after maturity, is transmissible; and also the liability to die about a certain age. The famous Turgots for more than a century rarely exceeded fifty years of age; and insanity often appears after the meridian of life in several successive generations of a family. The remarkable faithfulness of reproduction in the majority of cases is a fact somewhat parallel to the growth similar experiments. Of course if the and maintenance of an organism, wherein, with the constant succession of cells. each of brief existence, substantial identity is kept up. There do not seem to be very marked differences in babes yet from the same food one will become a man of muscle and energy, another of nerve and brain, and a third a portly man of ease-loving habits. All the original peculiarities of each tiny human nucleus pick out from a common nourishment elements like themselves, rejecting the rest.

> - "Your ate husband, madame," began her lawyer-"Yes, I know he was always late out o'nights, but now that he's dead don't let us upbraid him," said his charitable widow.

Dumorous.

-When does rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to patter

on her back. -We care nothing for "Thomas Concerts." We can hear one on the back woodshed any night without paying a cent .- Washington Post.

-A Boston man who bought one thousand Havana cigars, upon being asked what they were for, replied that they were tickets to a course of lectures to be given by his wife.

-"What makes dogs mad?" asks an exchange. Boys. It makes a dog mad as a wet hen the minute he sees a boy with a tin can in one hand and a string in the other, looking for something to tie them to .- Huckeye.

-Curate (visiting a poor cabman down with bronchitis)-"Have you been in the habit of going to church?" Poor Cabby (faintly)-"Can't say hev, sir; but" (eagerly) "I've druv a good many parties there, sir!"-Punch.

THE PIES ALL RIGHT. - The Saturday Evening Gazette says "pumpkin pies are healthy and good." We are glad there is no serious illness prevailing among them, and if they are good they will be happy.—Boston Commercial Bulletin. -Grace Greenwood relates, as an in-

stance of the extravagance of New England humor, that when a young farmer's wife made her first boy's pants precisely as simple before as behind, the farmer exclaimed : "Goodness! he won't know whether he's going to school or coming home."

-Two friends were talking over their troubles one day. Said one, wh was sued on all sides, "I'm just smothered in law, and it's killing me." "Ah unfortunate fellow-sufferer," replied the other, "it's mother-in-law that's killing me, too," And as they shook sympathetic hands they went behind a green screen for meditation-with a piece of lemon in it.

-Young man, devoted to and expressly manufactured for, society, clasping his head in agony, "Ah, by Jove, how my head aches! Awfully, by Jove," Sympathizing friend, student in Wilson's dental room: "Oh, you'd better have it pulled;" then, after a thought-ful pause—"or filled." Patient moves away with an injured air, and the young dentist smiles after him more thoughtfully than ever .- Hawkeye.

-He was a quaint old fisherman. One day along toward dusk he was fishing in a trout stream, and as he swung his fly over the water, it was suddenly snapped by a large bat. The strange looking thing dangled and flapped its wings at the end of the line. The fisherman's companion called out: "Say, Sam, got anything?" "Ye-as," looking at the bat on the book. "What "I dunno, unless it is a cheru-

-A good-natured looking young man of 23, accompanied by a modest-appearing young woman of about the same age, evidently his wife and just made -o, yesterday called upon a Griswold street insurance agent to see about insuring her life. After some preliminary conversation the agent inquired what sum they had in mind.

"I want her insured for at least a million dollars!" promptly replied the husband, as he reached over and patted her on the head.

The agent figured up the premium and stated the amount. The wife turned pale as death, and the husband lost a pound of flesh a minute.

"But take a smaller sum, say five or ten thousand dollars," suggested the agent. "Not a cent less'n a million!" ex-

claimed the husband. "If she ain't worth that she ain't worth nothing, and as I can't chalk up for a million we'll go,"

And go they did, stopping neither for argument or good wishes .- Free Press.

"SEVENTEEN IN ALL."

FOUR COMPANIES HELD IN CHECK. A correspondent of the New York Herald, who was a witness of the recent battle with the Cheyennes, at Bluff Station, near Fort Robinson, Nebraska, thus telegraphs: The following is correct and impartial as to the main facts as witnessed, and will be corroborated by the rank and file participants:

After the trail had been repeatedly lost and the Indians allowed to escape, it was taken up again by the Sioux Indian scout, Woman's Dress, and his half-breed associate, John Changrot, yesterday morning, and steadily followed. Six soldiers accompanied Woman's Dress, and they were sent back to the command along the trail, as it indicated that the position of the Indians was being approached. Two messengers were sent back, stating hat the fugitives were near at hand. Suddenly, as Woman's Dress was riding along with Changrot and watching the trail closer than before, he was tired on by a keen marksman, who had him as well as the remainder of the escort under range, and wounded in the arm. At the same time a private, H. A. Debloise, Company II, Third Cavalry, was tumbled from his saddle, and the mule ridden by Changrot was shot through the neck and fell as if paralyzed. Changrot attempted to pull his pistol as soon as he could disentangle his feet from the stirrups to tire on the hitherto concealed Indians, who charged to capture the arms of the dismounted soldier and his horse, which stood grazing a few paces distant. Another close bullet carried away the stock of Changrot's pistol and rendered it useless. He laid down and crawled toward the disabled soldier, Debloise, to get his rifle, but lound the fire too severe.

Captain II. W. Wessels was just beyoud the rising ground to the rear. with companies A, E, F and H, and hearing the firing, as well as meeting Woman's Dress retiring, he galloped over the crest and to a point commanding where the wounded soldier lay and within range of a sweeping fire carefully delivered by the Caeyennes. Captain Wessels immediately gave the command to Sergeant James l'aggert l'arrier, Company A, Third Cavalry, to dismount, and directed him to open fire at once on the Indians. saying, "Try to save that man," meaning Debloise. Company H moved to the right and Company E to the left, a detail into the deathly chasm to pass while A company was moved to the out the bodies. Among them were front to command the position of the Indians. This was about ten o'clock. females and one buck wounded. The day was clear and pleasant. It

ten miles with the wagons, could be brought up as a reinforcement, which was effected about half-past 2 P.M. It was then decided between Captain Wessels, commanding Company H,

and Lieutenant Chase, Company A, to charge the Indians, who still answered the desultory fire kept up on them at 200 yards range. The position of the Indians was in an oblong hole about thirty feet long, ten or twelve feet wide and five feet deep, with ridges in it here and there, where the invested Indians had dug out some holes, so as to get down low from the range of our fire, and to alternately step up on the ridges to deliver theirs n return. This was within a few feet of the edge of a high bank which broke off abruptly from the dry bed of a branch of Indian creek, thirty feet below, and about forty miles from Fort Robinson and three miles from Bluff Station on the Hat Creek road.

As soon as the charge was provided for the companies on the ground were deployed in skirmish line, at three and four paces distance, making a semicircle so as to bring the right and left of the line respectively toward the edge of the steep creek bank. Part of Company F was sent to strengthen Company H, and part of it put where another company had been. Parts of companies H and F were sent up the bed of the creek from the east, and Company E from the west side of the Indians' position. When Company A closed in the front, from the northerly side, they got up nearer than the rest of the troops and immediately lost two men, Sergeant Taggart Farrier, and Private Nelson. This was within fifty yards of the pit. A steady advance

Capt. Wessels said to the troops before the movement commenced: "We have lost enough men now waiting for these Indians, and we must charge them." He looked toward Lieut. Chase, who promptly

and fire was kept up until within ten

"Captain, I should like to have Company A to charge with you. We must get Company F where you are to cover

Immediately Company A fell back under orders and threw off their coats and gum shoes, going round by Company E, which was distributed along the ravine on the turn of the creek. Company A went up on the north bank of the creek, under the position of the Indians, and Company II, with a part of Company F, were sent below. During this time the pickets were posted so as to keep the Indians down. Company A gave way on the left so as to join Company H. which made the detour around the left of the pit in a westerly direction. Company F, under Lieutenants Hardee and Baxter, took up the position vacated by Company A, while H and F detachments moved up to the east and rear of the besieged. Captain Lawson struck down from the west and rear, swinging out so as to join them in the ell from Lieutenant Chase. Company A moved up too near, and, as above stated, lost in a short time three killed. These were somewhat rashly

sacrificed through impatience. The movement was merely a steady advance, and closing in on the enemy as it began. The men rapidly pressing together grew thick about the pit; and it is a wonder more soldiers were not killed by the Indians. It was certainly providential that the ammunition of the reds gave out. The men would go up to the edge of the hole and fire down at an angle and then fall back to reload. The smoke of the firing actually grew so great that the soldiers had to pause until it cleared away to see where the pit was. At one time the Indians ceased firing and commenced singing. It was thought that they were either all wounded or wanted to surrender. An order was given to cease the firing, which had grown so oppressive from an apparent want of opposition and the conviction that it was superfluous, like beating a dead

During the lull Captain Wessels called on the Cheyennes still remaining to surrender, and said some words in Sioux, such as "Washte," but immediately the unsubdued Cheyennes opened fire. Captain Wessels and Sergeant Reed, of Company H, Third Cavalry, were wounded by the volley. In the case of Captain Wessels the ball penetrated the forehead at the left side, passing under the scalp and making a painful but not serious wound; his hat and garments were also pierced in many places. The firing again commenced, and in half an hour all was over. The edge of the pit was literally riddled from the shower of bullets rained upon it. Captain Wessels participated in the firing with the troops.

Just before the final resistance of the Chevennes three of them, the last alive, jumped out of the pit and faced the troops undaunted. One had a pistol and two had knives, which they brandished like warriors while rushing at the troops. One sprang to jump down the embankment, but was speedily riddled with balls, as were the other two. Lieutenant Chase led the charge of his company, in the centre of his men, gave a cheer and inspired them. When Captain Wessels was wounded and fell back fainting Captain Lawson kept saying: "Give it to them, boys; don't leave one of them." Private Margetave, Company E, a Russian, was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery. He kept up a steady advance, firing right at the Indians. Corporal Crouse, Company A, was also effective in his execution, Sergeant Ambrose, Company E, deserves mention. Universal testimony is borne to the gallant conduct of Captain Wessels and Lieutenants Chase and Hardee. All the privates behaved bravely.

When the smoke cleared away the pit presented a singular and horrible appearance. Huddled together in piles were the twenty-three bodies of the slain. Among the nine still surviving were two young Indian girls, aged fourteen and fifteen, covered with dust and under the bodies of young bucks who had failen lifeless upon them and at first concealed them. They were saved by digging in under the side of the hole. One is named Blanche, and used to write her name while imprisoned here with her people. The appearance of the pit was as though it had been filled with sand bags. Licutepant Chase immediately ordered a company to fall in, and sent found three unburt and five wounded

down side by side, and looked like horrid phantoms or defaced mummies. A few were stripped, but most of them had on clothing—in the language of one of the soldiers handling them, "regular store clothes." A number of blankets and a soldier's overcoat and pantaloons, with some bed covers, Were among the rubbish, while in the centre was a good stock of half-dried beef, three feet high and two wide. Some cattle had been killed by them near by, belonging to the Whitcomb branch. Carpenters were detailed to make a traverse to carry the wounded to the wagons. The dead bodies of the three soldiers were packed on their horses, and Corporal Houk and Private John Donovan, of Company A, were sent into Fort Robinson for ambulances and to bear the news of to-days

operations. The fighting had lasted about half an hour. A few half-starved bucks, seventeen in all, had held four companies in check and killed three of their number, which added to the seven before mortally wounded by them, would make more than half the force of the enemy. The unfortunate blunder in not placing bars on their prison windows, in placing an insufficient guard over them in Fort Robinson and the absence of trained artillery upon their line of escape has been sadly paid for in the loss of good men.

REAL CARE AND SHAM.

That sturdy son of the English church, the Bishop of Manchester, recently, in the course of a public speech, made some sharp remarks on the frivolity of social life, and read the following letter from a young woman to illustrate:-

We breakfast about 10. Breakfast occupies the best part of an hour, during which we read our letters, and my mother expects me to write her notes of invitation, or to reply to such. Then I have to go into the conservatory and feed the canaries and parrots, and cut off the dead leaves and faded flowers from the plants. Then it is time to dress for lunch, and at 2 likes me to go with her when she makes her calls, and we then come home to a 5 o'clock tea, when some friends drop in. After that we get ready to take our drive in the park, and then we go home to dinner, and after dinner we go to the theatre or so dreadfully tired that I don't know what to do.

This is an exaggerated picture, of course, or at least, however true of English society girls, could hardly be asserted of any considerable portion of this community. Yet the cares, or what are magnified into cares, of some people can hardly be of greater importance than feeding the canaries and parrots and cutting off dead leaves and faded flowers. There is a fatal facility in multiplying cares about nothing, until we seem to be charge, which was to be signalled by a | absorbed and completely taken up with | vanities and nothings. The more complex civilization gets, the more burdensome it becomes, until we are our human necessities. Plenty is the utterly dissevered. first essential; then we must have variety and delicacy, then fine ware from which to eat and an experienced servant to care for it as well as to prepare the meals; other retinements are gradually added, until the performance of satisfying hunger amid plenty, becomes a feat of organization, co-operation, and execution, not at all inferior in difficulty to the original problem of procuring the raw material of food itself. It finally comes to this, that there is more distress over the failure of the domestic to scrub the silver or brush up the crumbs, than there would once have been over the absence of the dinner entirely. Perhaps it is still truer of apparel that the demands of fashion impose on this generation more labor and vexation than the weaving and home manufacture of garments did upon the celebrated

grandmothers This tendency of civilization to complicate rather than simplify our lives should be resisted at every turn. Let us be sure that these modern "conveniences" are not traps to impose some new and embarrassing fetters quite different from the opportunity for enlarging life which is anticipated from them. Keep the necessities of lite well within bounds and find something outside of them, of a more ennobling character, for all the leisure which can be made. It is very easy to till up leisure with "fancy work" and "loafing" and imagine oneself tired from mere absence of exhibarating mental effort or personal experience outside of the most ordinary seltish ways of life.

It is sometimes a good moral discipline to think over one's burdens. separate the real and the necessary from the fictitious and the needlessly assumed. The value of the practice goes beyond personal life into public affirs. The difficulties of public problems arise more from manufactured obstacles to improvement and reform than from real ones, however real the former may sometimes be made to appear .- Springfield Republican.

THE MISTLETOE.

In this country the growth of mistle-

toe is limited mostly to Virginia and further South. In England that plant flourishes chiefly in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire and D vonshire, where it grows on the apple trees, and is seldom found on the oak. When growing on the latter, it was regarded as sacred by the Druids. The traditional practice of kissing under it caused its exclusion from Courch decorations: while its use in private houses is common. The practice was of Scandina-vian origin. Balder, the Apollo of the North, was hated by Loki, and, as everything that sprang from fice, air, earth and water had been sworn not to hurt the Celestial favorite, the wicked spirit made an arrow of mistletoe, which sprang, not from earth, but from a tree, which he gave to the bind Hoder to test. The arrow, sped from the bow of the "god of darkness," killed Balder. But on being restored to life, at the urgent solicitations of the other divinities, the mistletoe was given to the goddeas of love to keep; and every one who passed beneath it was kissed, to show that henceforth the bough was the emblem, not of death, but of love. The plant was called by the Druids pren carye, or "heavenly plant," betreving that it descended from above, and The carcasses were taken out ra- would not grow out of the earth. It was decided to hold this ground until pidly, and found to be completely rid- has been called the "Specire's Wand," the plains of Colorado. Moutana grazes Company F, which was back some died with builets. They were laid in consequence of a belief that a branch 300,000 head.

held in the hand, together with certain incantations, would compel the appearance and the answer of a spirit. The mistletoe used to be cut by the chief priest with a golden hook, and received on a spotless cloth, at the time of the Druidical sacrifices; and the branches, being dipped in water, were distributed as charms against witchcraft among the people. The appearance of the pretty white wax-like berries, and the olive green leaves growing from the stem in pairs, needs no description.

TESTS OF CHARACTER.

Everybody who is fond of investiga-

ting character seeks for tests. Now,

there are tests which at first sight seem

to be good, but are really worth nothing. You may search forever, and be forever wrong, to find the crucial test of a man's character in his choice of a wife, of a house, of furniture-even of his friends, or any of his many surroundings; for that which surrounds a man is not neccessarily sympathetic with him. Tests of this kind fail, because of the influence of circumstances, which influence you can seldom eliminate. Take, for instance, his friends. Friendship is often the result of the merest accident. One cannot but have some liking for one's schoolfellows and college companious, whether they are especialy suitable to one or not; and indeed throughout life, friendship depends in a great degree upon vicinity. To find a certain test, you must have something that he says, or does, when freed from the influence of others, and when uncontrolled by circumstances. Authors are far better understood than other men, because they cannot help betraying their real thoughts and opinions, as, when they write, they often forget who they are, with whom they live, and even what is expected of them. In minor matters, it is often easy to find a good test. For example, it you want o ascertain what is to be ascertained of the character of a man from his style open his book anywhere, and you are nearly sure to discern at once the pecuhiarities of his style. He never can conceal them. If a man means to do o'clock we lunch. At 3 my mother a thing, and does not do it, you have a sure test. To take writing, again, as an instance; you can see that in such a sentence a man meant to do something forcible and telling, was to produce a great effect; but, perhaps, it is merely fine writing or bombast. You have at once a measure of the man's powers in the opera, and when we get home I am | that direction. What he blames, what he praises, are good tests of his character. What he plays at, what he laughs at, are still better tests. All serious work is, to a certain extent, compulsory; but gamesomeness and laughter are, for the most part, voluntary. The serious beaver is always building his house, but, in that constant work of his, shows no peculiarity of beaver character. It is better, in some respects, to be admired by those with whom you ive than to be loved by them. And this, not on account of any gratification of vanity, but because admiration is so much more tolerant than love. If you are admired by those who surround you, you have little to explain or justily. They believe in you; and this fain to run away in any direction makes the wheels of life go smoothly from the tread-mill which we have with you. Of course, love often in ers built for ourselves. Take for instance | admiration; but there are many inthe single item of the supply of food to stances in which the two things are THE PRIME OF LIFE.

Beween the ages of fort-five and sixy, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to an attack of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes mastery over his business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has laid in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two over sixty he arrives at a stand still. But athwart this is the viaduct called the "turn of life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "old age," round which the river winds, and then beyond without boat or causeway, to effect his passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile material, and it depends how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout and apoplexy are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveller, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himseif with a fitter staff, and he may trudge on in safety and with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "the turn of life" is a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and powers, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like a flower at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal exchement, may force it beyond its strength, while a careful supply of props and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.

---INSECTS AND FLOWERS.

It has long been known that flowers are necessary to insects; but it is only within the last few years that it has been discovered that insects are quite as necessary to flowers. There are, however, but two or three tribes of insects whose visits are serviceable to flowers in the way of fertilization. The Lepidoptera, or butterfly tribe, are specially ; and the moths, flying by night and visiting such flowers as are only open at hat time, are famished with a truck or probo-cis, which sucks up honey in its flaid state; and in seeking it the insect becomes covered with pollen, which it transfers from flower to flower. Inthis way a single insect will fertilize S. H. WALES & SON, many flowers. Besides being attracted by the color of the flowers, insects seem capable of appreciating taste and smell, just as the higher animals What flowers are to insects, ruits are to birds and an mais Both are colored, scented, and sweet, but they have acquired their vari / allorements for the attraction of a A.

----A Whitehall justice south of a man who had stall a cent to it is may tentiary. Times. And the justice says if that man don't ream old Nickel get after him. Norrations Hera d.

ly different creatures.

- The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan during the month of January, 1879, amount to \$158,851,150, and the calls during the same period to \$150,000,-000.

-There are 700,000 cattle grazing on

DIMENSIONS OF HEAVEN.

SOME CURIOUS FIGURES ABOUT PARA-

And he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length, and breadth, and the heighth of it are equal.—Rev. xxi. 16. Twelve thousand furlongs, 7,920,000

feet, which being cubed, 59,793,088,-000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Half of this we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven, and half the balance for streets, leaving a remainder of 124,198,272,000,000,000,000 cubic feet Divide this by 4,096, the cubical feet in a room sixteen feet square, and there will be 30,321,843,750,000,000

We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 990,-000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts for 331 years, making in all 2,970,000.000, every century, and that the world will stand 100,000 years. or 1,000 centuries, making in all 2,970. 000,000,000 inhabitants. Then suppose there were one hundred worlds equal to this in number of inhabitants and duration of years, making a total of 297,000,000,000,000 persons, and there would be more than one hundred rooms, sixteen feet square, for each

-"Sing me, my own," he whispered. lovingly, as they both sat down on the one piano stool, "sing me, 'Oh, whisper what thou feelest.'" 'I will, young man, I will," said the tremulous tones of her papa, from the direction of the door. "We will sing it as a duet, you and I; I will feel and you can whisper what it is." And then he felt for the boy with his feet, and went on, with unfeeling indifference, "And you needn't confine yourself to a whisper, necessarily, in telling what you feel and what it feels like. Give it voice, young man, give it voice."-Hawkeye.

A Source of much Bodily Evil.

If the habit of body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The stomach b-comes dyspeptic, bilious symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be thoroughly and speedily regulated when they grow derelict. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, non-griping vegetable laxative, worth all the rasping catharties invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using b ue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such nurtful and useless medicines, and substitute for them this pleasant and gentle aperient, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens while it regulates the bowels, stomach and liver. It moreover cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, debility, and urinary troubles.

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