"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST-OUR WHOLE COUNTRY."

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CAN YOU FORGET ME?

Can you forget me? I, who have so cheris'd The veriest trifle that was memory's link; The roses that you gave me, although perish'd Were precious in my sight: they made me think You took them in their scentless beauty stooping From the warm shelter of the garden wall; Autumn, while into languid winter drooping. Give ats last blossoms, opening but to fall. Can you forget them?

aside your coquetry, and give me an honest 'yes' for my answer. I shall consider that I have received him. no,' and act accordingly," "And how would that be? What would you do?"

asked Miss Susy, curiously, from my heart !" cried Charles, furiously. and you would not succeed either," said Susy. "I should and would succeed," said Charles, "as | unite me to that gentleman ?"

you shall see, if you wish, cruel, heartless girl !" "But I don't wish, Charley dear-I love dearly to Charles was infinitely more so. have you love me." saidSusy.

"Why, then," cried the foolish youth, quite won hear aright ?" over again, "why, then, dearest Susy, will you not consent ?"

"Remember, I said I liked to be loved," replied Susy; "I did not say anything about loving. But, 0 00 pray, how long did you say you had been courting me, in that pretty little speech of yours ?" " Three long years," replied Charles.

"Neatly and accurately quoted, Charley. But less."

"Do not be concerned about that, dear Charley," you know my cousin Rachel was only won after replied Susy, gazing at him very tenderly through five years' courtship. You don't suppose I am going to rate myself any cheaper than she did, do you? her tears; "be assured you have them both, and Suppose we drop this tiresome subject for two had the first long, long before you had the last." "But, Susy, you said only yesterday-" years; perhaps by that time I may be able to work myself up to the falling-in-love point-there is no Susy, with some of her old spirit breaking out

knowing what wonders time may effect." "If you are not in love now, you will never be." "Just mind what I say to-day. If I was a fool

replied Charles, sturdily; "and I will have my an- once, is that any reason I must be one always? But, indeed, Charles," she added, more softly. "I swer now or never."

"Never, then," laughed Susy. But she had gone have always meant to be your wife-the only a step too far. Her often severely tried lover was scruple I have is that I am not half good enough now too much in carnest to bear her trifling any for you."

man."

a minister

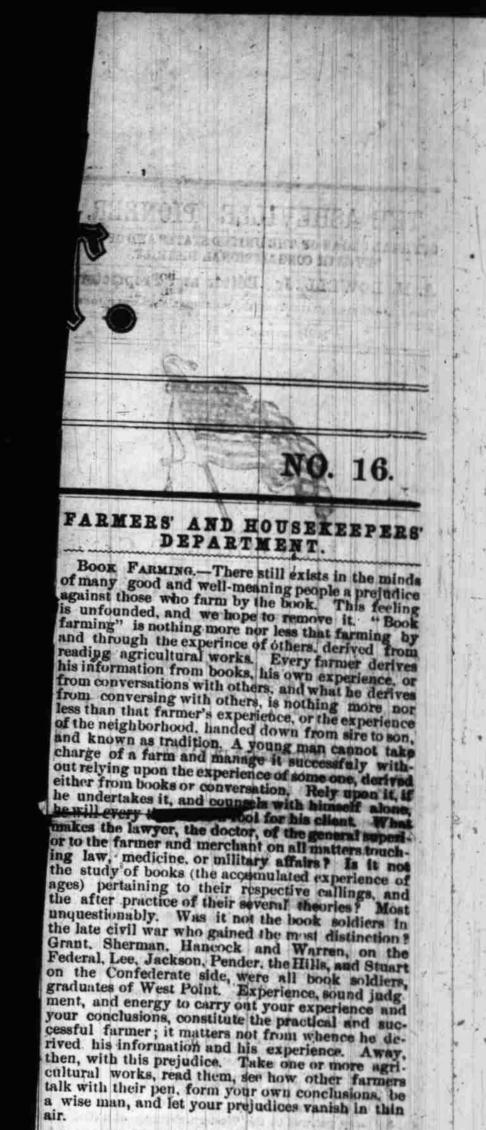
"No, Charles; but I want to see a clergy- and perhaps that form of government is the most dispensable and severe. Imperialism in France connot be Imperialism in America. In a country like ours, where there are no traditions of royalty. Charles went, and soon returned, accompanied by "Begin by tearing your false and worthless image rom my heart!" cried Charles, furiously. "It would be a curious piece of business, Charley, presence, and with the consent of my mother, to alization of Imperialism could scarcely be more than

"That I am going to die ?', said she, anticipating of society, Imperialism is successful and brilliant,

a gross, vulgar thing, a mass of glided corruption-If the minister was astonished at this request, fess and deplore in the sensuality, avarice and ostenharles was infinitely more so. "What did you say, Susy?" said he. "Did I Imperialism in America to mere material grossness the insurmountable argument against such an

experiment in our country. We have not in our sational composition sentimentalism enough for an "I believe so," said Susy, smiling at his eager "It was heaven-inspired," cried the poor fellow, cossible and undesirable. This form of governamazement, "Does the scheme meet your approval?" frantic with joy-but a shade coming over his ment-referring to it as successful, and as some thing quite different from rude and naked Desporadiant face, he added, gravely, "But, Susy, have tism-is of slow growth, and has an intricate "sup-you considered? Remember, I want your love, port; and an Empire without traditions, without not your gratitude. I will be satisfied with nothing institutions of Honor, and without even ac knowledged schools of social culture, would be likely to prove a monster more intolerable and corrupt than even the worst of the bastard breeds of

Democracy. Imperialism at Washington, in our generation, would inevitably be Shoddyism-an exaggerated display of the very meanness of our civilization. What have we to spiritualize and adorn such a "Never mind what I said yesterday," interrupted government? Where could we get a court? From what class or bedizened rabble of our aristocracy should we assemble it? Above all, where would we look for that social inspiration which is the lifebreath of such a system-the fine traditional sentiment which it has taken ages and the most elaborate machinery of social institutions to cultivate in Europe, before the Empire has attained its present even tolerable developement, and has progressed through centuries from the vile despotism to the It is needless to say how the discussion ended. refinement of a Napoleon or an Alexander? Of our political structures the most odious the Strong Government, without its refinements. Macaulay, in one of his frequent and suggestive terms of expression, speaks of it as "the most . rightimpromptu marriage, and set out on a most un-expected wedding trip. ful of all spectacles, the strength of civilization without its mercy." We conceive with similar dread and aversion the license in government of : powerful sensual civilization. Our life in America is too unsentimental ever to obtain any higher ideas of government than that of convenience, or to re gard it in any other than the cold and practical calculations of a system of exchanges, to be loved and defended as it serves our interests' and inclina-



THE laborious and expensive manner of keeping up our lands by composting and the numerous fertilizers of commerce leads us to call out suggestions as to a cheaper and quicker way of keeping up and improving our much taxed soil. Have you ever calculated, my energetic cotton planting friend, the expense of a ton of fertilizing material, when you have it ready to act as food for your crop? An ap-plication of 100 lbs, will cost you not less than 46 per acre; 200 lbs, will be double that sum, and so on. Is this not "paying pretty dear for the whistle ?"" Does it in fact pay in the long run? The present price of ootton may justify this expensive manuring : but we cannot expect present prices to last many years, and it becomes every farmer and planter to economical way than has yet been practiced. We look to clover, (when the land is adapted to greatest reapers. The road is plain and simple-the result, in our judgment, does not admit of a doubt.

Can you forget me? I am not relying On plighted, yows-alas! I know their worth, Man's faith to woman is a trifle, dying Upon the very breath that gave it birth. But I remember hours of quiet gladness, When, if the heart had truth, it spoke it then, When thoughts would sometimes take a tone of sad-

And then unconsciously grow glad again Can you forget them ?

Can you forget me? My whole soul was blended At least it sought to blend itself with thine : My life's whole purpose, winning thee, seemed

ended : Thou wert my heart's sweet home, my spirit's shrine

Can you forget me? When the fire-light burning Flung sudden gleams around the quiet room, How would thy words, to long-past moments turn-

Trustine with thoughts soft as the shadowy gloom. Can you forget them?

There is no truth in love, whate'er its seeming, And heaven itself could scarcely seem more true; Sadly have I awaken'd from the dreaming, Whose charmed slumber-false one-was of you. I gave mine jamost being to thy keeping-I had no thought I did not seek to share; Feelings that hush'd within my soul were sleeping fell into the water. Waked into voice to trust them to thy dare. Can you forget them?

Can you forget me? This is vainly tasking The faithless heart where I, alas! am not. Too well I know the idleness of asking ---The misery-of why am I forgot ? The happy hours that I have passed while kneeling Half slave, half child, to gaze upon thy face. But what to thee this passionate appealing-Let my heart break-it is a common case. You have forgotten me:

THE IMPROMPTU MARRIAGE.

"For heaven's sake, Susy, do be serious, if you can for five minutes. Pray, pray, cease this trifling, us treat this subject as it deserves, soberly and seriously."

80 ?"

pretty face puckered up in its affectation of de- the wheel.

longer. "Never be it then !" he cried: and seizing his hat

he strode from the room. Susy listened to his receding footsteps with dismay. Had she, indeed, by her incorrigible love of

coquetry, lost him? It smote her to the soul to think so. And she heard him open the front door, impelled by a feeling of despair, she raised the window sash, and leaning forward, whispered :

"Charley, Charley ! you will be at the boat tomorrow to bid me good-bye, won't you? Surely we are still friends ?"

As she spoke she tore a rose from her bosom and threw it to him. It lodged on his arm, but he brushed it away as though it had been poison, and passed on without looking up.

Susy spent the remainder of the day in tears. Early the next day the bustle of departure began, Susy was going to accompany her widowed and invalid mother on a trip for her health. As they reached the wharf and descended from the carriage, Susy's eyes made themselves busy searching for a wished-for face; but it was nowhere to be seen. The steamboat lay panting and puffing, seemingly impatient to be let loose. Susy's mother, aided by the servant man who accompanied them, had already crossed the gangway which lay between the wharf and the boat, and Susy was reluctantly following, when the sound of a voice behind herthe very voice she had longed to hear-startled her. She turned to look round, and missing her footing,

Another instant and Charles had thrown off his coat, and calling out loudly, "Tell the Captain not to allow the wheel to stir, and to lower me a rope !" he sprang into the water. But of her whom he was risking his life to save, he was unable to perceive any trace.

Judging that the current of the river might have carried her a little forward, he swam around the wheel, but still he saw her not, and despair seized his heart as he conjectured that she might be under the boat. He strained his eyes to see through the water, and at length discerned, Tar below the surface, what seemed the end of a floating garment lodged between the wheel and the rounded bottom of the boat,

If this were indeed the unfortunate girl, the least which is but cruel playing with my feelings, and let movement of the wheel must inevitably crush her. and Charles, in his terror, fancied it was already beginning to turn. He dived and clutched at the "Well, there, then !" cried the laughing, black- garment, but missed it. He rose panting and al- form of government. It is a civilization largely Monthly, for September. eyed girl to whom Charles Westerly spoke. "There, most exhausted ; but scarcely waiting to get breath, then, is that grave enough ? See, the corne s of my he again plunged below. This time his efforts were mouth are duly turned down, and my eyes rolled rewarded with success, at least so far that he was up, and I am as sober as a patient who has caught able to bring Susy's form to the surface of the wasight of the dentist's instruments. Do I suit you ter; but she seemed totally lifeless. Charles was now so nearly exhausted that he had only sufficient "You suit me anyhow, and you know it well, you presence of mind left to clasp Susy convulsively to

witch !" cried Charles, gazing with a smile at the him while he kept himself affoat by holding on to

mureness. But he was not to be driven from his But this, his last hope of support, seemed also to murchess. But he was not to be driven from his point, as he resumed gravely, after a pause: "The fail him soon, as he perceived that it was now real-of republican institutions, of which "progress," inherit this sum. It does not come to him by a time has come, Susy, when I feel I have a right to ly beginning to turn slowly round. By a desperate material progress, is the watchword, and in which streak of good luck, as the result of a fortune ven- the sick, or even in teaching a class of children, demand an explicit answer to my suit. You have effort, he struck his foot against one of the paddles I so as to push himself as far from the danger as possible. As he did so, something touched his head mosphere of trade. "Shake them off, then, Charley !" interrupted the and his hand grasped a rope. New life seemed insaucy girl, with a defiant toss of her head, which fused now into him. He gathered all his energies, and fastened the rope round Susy's waist-consci-"I cannot, Susy, and you know it," replied the ousness then entirely forsook him. In the meantime, the witnesses of the scene, after giving Charles' "That being the case," said Susy, "take my ad- instructions to the Captain, had watched his strug-

The reader has already divined that Charles continued his journey; and thus in the course of one eventful day he risked a life, saved a life, made an

expected wedding trip.

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Republic.] WHY FEAR TO DIE? BY JUL'AN EDWARD NEEL.

"Why fear to die ?"-and leave this earth For brighter realms above, To enter in the pearly gates,

Where all is peace and love! To gain the palm prepared on high The bright and shining robe-And on our brow by angels placed A crown of glittering gold!

"Why fear to die?"-'twas in the tomb Our precious Saviour lay,

'Twas He who entered through its gloom, To light it's darksome way; To guide our trembling spirits on O'er the misty, unknown sea-'Till at last we'r : safely anchored home, For a rest through eternity !

"Why fear to die ? "-for a home beyond (From this dim cheerless vale) Where flowers bright immortal bloom. And never droop or pale.

Tis there the heavy laden find A balm for every blight, There ne'er the rains of sorrow fall Nor never cometh night,

'Why fear to die ?"-death sets the free The precious promise given O'er the golden paye our feet shall tread In the bright Eden of Heaven. We shall never know there of sorrow or sin ; In the mansion of the sky, We shall gain the rest for us prepared ; Then wherefore fear to die ?

IMPERIALISM vs. REPUBLICANISM.

For three generations Republicanism in America one that has its mixture of virtues and vices, but which is characteristic in this: that it can never adprosperous in a material sense : one in which the nercial element has been singularly developed, in which wealth has been accumulated, in which there have been great triumphs of organization and of the management of industries, in which a great financial system has been erected and the Pacific Railroad built, and in which, instead of indenting going into the world to act for himself, earns and a continent as other countries, or reclaiming the saves, will generally settle the question of business margin of a wilderness, America has bound to its life with him. There may be exceptions to this car the breadth of a hemisphere! It is a civilization statement, yet, for a rule we think that it will hold rich and powerful, but coarse, rapid and relentless; yet.

a civilization that has but little in common with the The first condition, that the young man actually

tion: and to attempt to transport into such a life nave almost no energy worker and the trained husband the resources of his soil, and to get his land the institutions of Europe, the only merit of which adversity. The trained worker and the trained ready for the change that will surely come. To is that a social education of many centuries has sonomist belongs to no one of these classes. His remedy our exhausting system of cropping we must made them what they are, and improved them to personal qualities make him a man-a sensible, invent, by experimenting and a free interchange of their present standard, would be of the very mad- prudent, forcible, practical man in any relation and views, some plan of building up our lands in a more ness and fatality of reform. at all times.

We already deplore the present tendency of dur | We select a thousand dollars as the trial sum, besociety to sensual indulgence and display. And cause it is not too large to be attainable in most its growth) to oats, rye, and the field pea, as the here, at first view, the general idea intrudes that cases, or so small as to be of easy attainment. It is chief renovating agents for this region of country. Imperialism may be a cure, as it is that form of about sufficient to put a young man to the test, and Go to work, farmers, and begin the good work. government in which the correction of manners is bring out what there is in him, and in this way The first in this new field of enterprise will be the most readily and easily effected. It has been well give him a practical education for the business said, by the wise authority of Bishop Berkeley: work of life.

"Simplicity of manners may be more easily pre- It is quite true that this article refers mainly to a served in a republic than a monarchy; but if once point in material civilization, development and prolost, may be soon recovered in a monarchy; the ex. gress; and it is just as true that humanity was ample of a court being of great efficacy either to designed, while moving through this sphere, wisely reform or corrupt a people." This thought, to be and well to do the things that belong to this sphere. sure, admits a new light into the possible virtues of The present life has its laws and its necessities; Imperialism-showing the great social power bound and to obey the former and meet the latter is as up with its political authority. But to look for a really a duty as it is to pray and sing psalms. There cure of our social evils in such a form of govern- are six days in every week for business as well as ment, is to adopt that fatal fallacy of omitting the a seventh for religious worship. Society rests on peculiar condition of America, and to leave out of business. Productive industry is the life-blood of account the inevitable tendencies which Imperial- the world. It feeds and clothes the race. The ism would have here to run into excess and carica- surplus earnings of humanity beyond immediate ture. It is to neglect the very point of the argu- consumption constitute the accumulated wealth of ment. We cannot doubt that the example of a mankind. It is first produced by industry, and court at Washington would be to illustrate the then saved by economy, and but for it the race learned Bishop's alternative of "corrupting" rather would be a herd of paupers and savages. The man than "reforming" the nation, when we consider who fools away this life in indolence or prodigality the materials we have at hand to compose such a is a fool, if there be no other life; and he certainly court, and the utter absence of any traditional in- is a fool, if there be another. The young man spiration with which to commence the experiment, whom it is a matter of no consequence, whether he We perhaps have not the very best forms of gov. works or plays, whether he saves or spends, deserves ernment that the wit of man can devise-dema- a work-house to task him. The father who, having gogues and Fourth of July orators to the contrary an ample fortune, brings up his sons upon this notwithstanding; yet it is a government which has shiftless theory is practically their enemy, and is as been tried for three generations without material inexcusable as he would poison them with rum. failure; and it would be strange and untimely that To all such fathers and all such sons, we commend we should be willing to part from it just after it the practical profit of earning and saving the first has proved its stability through a long war, and thousand dollars. given the most perfect testimony of its elasticity and

The evils of the times are deplorable enough; DEVOUTNESS .- One condition of devoutness is achas been a satisfying, if not a uniform and brilliant but, instead of attempting the violent remedy of tive and continual occupation in the Lord's service. success. It has produced a peculiar civilization, Imperialism, we must be content to work out our What exercise does for the body, usefulness does problems of reform patiently, through the slow but for the soul, in quickening the circulation through

steady exercise of the forms of our republican gov the entire system, and in giving a healthy play to mit what is best or salutary in imperialism or ernment, descended from the days of Washington the organs and faculties of our being. Such occumonarchy, and that it is bound up in our present and Jefferson .--- E. A. POLLARD, in Packard's pation may be confined to the four walls of a house. It is not essential to it that it should be prominent or varied, or arduous, or indeed of any special sort or kind whatever. All that is necessary is, that each Christian person should feel himself a laborer

in the Lord's vineyard, and should be doing with humility and cheerfulness what the Lord gives him to do, whatever and wherever this may be. This alone (unless sickness or other cause of inability

prevent it) can keep the heart awake, the will obedient, the mind ready, the conscience pure. If it involve self-denial, so much the better. Nay, the chances are that if there is no self-denial about it.

we are pleasing ourselves, instead of pleasing Christ. chivalry is a caricature, and the inspirations that ture in the purchase and sale of a hundred shares than to eat dry bread for a year. But to master ter and cheese. 'We know of a lady who in one

ONIONS .- We know not whence is the source of his excellent selection, yet we know it contains information no less true and practical than interest-

I place onions at the very top of the list of large family cdibles. These builds are not only beauby, and nutritive, but absolutely medicinal. I have known inveterate dyspepsia cured by the use of raw onions as a daily tonic, and on philosophical principles. They have the same exciting influence on the coats of the stomach that they have on the eyes, calling out gastric juice as freely as they do tears from the visual organs. For poultices they are invaluable.

Onions are multiplied, as all know, by various methods. In this climate, by sowing little black seed very early, they can be raised large enough the first year for table use; these are called rareripe. But it is usual to pull the product of these ittle seed, dry them for sets, and plant them in the fall or the ensuing spring. The top onion is a sure dependance for a general crop. In this climate any onions will grow, but the red and silver-skinned are better keepers, and the last generally attains the finest size. Strong ground, shallow planting, and clean culture insure success. But the most valuable fact I have learned concerning onions is that, like potatoes, you may eat and then plant

I had a hardy variety called Welsh onions. The tops and bottoms being trimmed off in preparing for use, were thrown on a compost beap. One day a child brought me some of these bottoms to show me that the onions I had thrown away, were growing again. I took several bunches of these bottoms o the garden, set them out, and they grew as thriftily as if they had been perfect offsets from the old row. Taking the hint, I cut off the bottoms of other varieties, pieces as large as a silver twentyfive cent piece, with the fibrous roots attached, and set them out. They also sprouted, and being satisfied they would grow, I allowed the thorns of other cares to choke them out of my memory, and so I cannot say what sized bulb they would have pro-duced, but record this for the benefit of persons with small gardens, who will be at pains to plant the bottoms of theironions as fast as they use them; thus enjoying two crops from the same piece of ground and same seed in one year.

How TO RAISE TURKEYS .- At present prices agreeable and less laborious than the making of but-

THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D.

power.

The first thousand dollars that a young man, after

trifled with my earnest feelings long have grown restless under my fetters."

plainly read, "I defy you to do it." hapless lover, impatiently,

vice-wear them gracefully, and don't pull and jerk gles and exertions with breathless interest. The so; it oilly makes them hurt you."

fuming internally. Susy, meantime, looked ut of the proffered aid. the window and vawned.

Charles continued his moody walk.

looked out.

face; "don't you think you could manage to ----" awakened by her manner. "What ?"

"for then, you know, you could easily catch it !" His answer was to turn angrily away.

and said

"Susy, for three long years I have been your suitor, without either confession of love or promise but she held out her hand to him very gratefully,

suitor, without either confession of love or promise of marriage on your part. Often as I have demand-ed to know your sentiments toward me, you have always coquettishly refused me an answer. This state of takings must cease. I love you better than my life; but I will no longer be your plaything. To-morrow you are going away, to be absent for months, and if you cannot, this very day, throw

friendly rope had been flung to him again and again, the scarecrow. We doubt its reality at the present how to work, but he also acquires a love of work; The young man turned away, and walked silent- but in the excite of his feelings, and his simi sensi- moment. The assertion that the idea of such a and, moreover, he learns the value of the sum which ly up and down the room, evidently fretting and bility, he had been incapable of availing himself of change in our government has taken hold of the he has thus saved out of his earnings. He has

and must inevitably soon let go his hold on the

"Oh ! what a beautiful bird is on the like tree !" wheel, and then probably sink to rise no more, the cried Susy, suddenly. "Do you come and see it." eaptain judged it best to run the risk of moving off, Charles mechanically approached the window and so that a small boat could be sent to the rescue. The result of this hazardous experiment was suc-

"Don't you think, Charley," said Susy, laying cessful. Susy was raised by the means of the rope, her hand on his arm, and looking up eagerly in his and a boat reached Charles in time to save him also, Both sufferers were taken on board the steam-"What, Susy ?" asked Charles, all his tenderness boat which now moved off to make up for lost time:

And thus, when our hero regained his conscious-"Drop a pinch of salt on his back ?" returned the ness, he found himself many miles from home. Of the present condition of our public, affairs towards hence they start from opening manhood but once. provoking girl, with an effectation of simplicity; course his first anxious inquiry was for Susy, and a monarchy or an empire; but if such was more at And the manner in which they start, the principles

His walk this time was longer than before, and tentment by falling into a deep, quiet sleep. his notice. At last he stopped abruptly before her, sofa in the captain's state-room, which had been

slightness of its constitution, betray the phantom or and watchful economist of time. He not only learns public mind, may be nothing more than one of toiled for it; he has observed its slow increase from the proffered aid. At last, perceiving that he was quite exhausted, accustomed in our usual political controversies. time to time; and in his estimate it represents so many months or years of practical labor. His ideas

we have no belief of any serious movement in in latter years. Men have but one life to live, and an empire. B— desired to see him. He found her lying on a sofa in the captain's state-room, which had been given up to her. Her mother was sitting beside

create aristocracies and empires are but dead and of stock. It is the fruit of personal industry. He self is the meaning of sanctification; and the sure year, made over \$100 with her poultry and dried stagnant breaths, insupportable in the busy at- gives his time and labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn two or three, or ever he leads us is that we are hereby strengthened

On the whole, the American people are satisfied perhaps four times as much to pay his current ex. for the daily conflict with sloth and selfishness in with their form of government, whatever may be their differences and contentions as to particular ad-ministrations of it. Of the present opposition of a monarchical party in our country—or, as it is fash-ionable and sonorous to style them, Imperialists (and we shall use the terms indifferently)—we have no serious fours. The violence of its entry we have no serious fears. The violence of its entry, and the dolence and frivolity, and making him an earnest

The open publication of a journal in the interest of Imperialism may, after all, be an advertising dodge, a scheme of notoriety and peace. And it would seem to be decisive of the sincerity of the present self-asserted party of Imperialists, that it is ob- likely to secure business success in after years. viously and utterly illogical. It has raised a de- They constitute the best practical education which formed head. It has come before the public with- a man can have as a worker in this working world. out occasion and on a false pretence; for if there They are gained in season for life's purposes; at is any aberation of our government at present, it is the opening period, just when they are wanted, clearly to the accumulation of power in Congress when foolish notions are most likely to mislead an rather than in the Executive-to an oligarchy, not inexperienced brain, and when, too, there is a full

when informed that she was rapidly recovering, his present than a political affectation or a mercenary with which they start, the purposes they have in sensation. we should feel no alarm. We should view, and the habits they form, will ordinarily dehappiness seemed complete. He showed his con-tentment by falling into a deep, quiet sleep. Sensation. we should feel no alarm. We should view, and the habits they form, will ordinarily de-termine the entire sequel of their career on earth. About support a mere sequel of their career on earth. To succeed men must have the elements of success in be, and who have a constant quarrel with their deshis cogitations were more earnest; for he did not heed any of Susy's artfully artless devices to allure B— desired to see him. He found her lying on a

with her ordinary housework. The first thing necessary to insure success in

raising turkeys, is to select a good kind. Keep them well—make pets of them if you like. Mine eat from my hand and answer to my call. A few

days before they begin to lay, place them in a tem-porary enclosure till they have made their nests, hen there is little or no danger of their straying. humanity; and wise mothers assert that the crook-Next, take good care of the eggs. One year I set edness in either case arises from the afflicted one thirty eggs and raised but one turkey. The next year I took care of the eggs, and out of forty, thirhaving been put upon his or her feet too early in babyhood. But a Manchester physician, Dr. Crompty-nine hatched, and all lived but one. The eggs should be handled very carefully, placed between layers of cotton or flannel, in a cool place of uniton, who has watched for the true cause, thinks differntly. He attributes the first mentioned distortion to the habit some youngsters delight in of form temperature, and turned over at least every other day. If hens are required to hatch them, place a few hens' eggs under the hen after she has rubbing the sole of one foot against that of the other; some will go to sleep with the sole pressed together. They appear to enjoy the contact only when the feet are naked; they don't attempt to make it when they are socked or slippered. To the remedy is obvious—keep the baby's soles covered. Knocking knees the doctor ascribes to a different childish habit, that of sleeping on the side with one leg tucked into a hollow behind the other. He has set a week; then they will not disown the young turkeys as they sometimes will when they are about as large as quails. Feed the young turkeys with bread and milk a few days, then with curd made from loppered milk or butter milk-into which stir a little canaille, or corn meal while it is hot .-. A Farmer's Wife, in The found that where one leg has been bowed inward Household more than the other, the patient has always slept on one side, and the uppermost member has been the most deformed. Here the preventive is to pad the THOROUGH-BRED AND FULL BRED.-Coleman's Rural World, in discussing thorough-bred and full insides of the knees so as to keep them apart and bred, says :

let the limbs grow freely their own way,

scent—pure—both on the side of sire and dam, trac-ing their origin back to Godolphin Arabian, or the Darley Arabian, or English racer. Full blood is a GROWLERS.-There is a class of men in every term frequently used to express the same idea, even by such writers on horse-ology as Dr. Jennings. In horses there are other breeds, or full bloods of other breeds, if you please, viz: a certain type that has been adhered to and bred in-and-in so as to fix a preed-for instance, the Morgan, the Blackhawk (himself a Morgan.) the Percheron, the Conestoga-consequently there are full blood Morgans, &c.; but no one at all acquainted with the term will denom; inate such as thorough-bred. In horses, none are considered thorough-bred except the racer of Ara-bian descent, as stated above.

Thorough-bred horses are those of Arabian de-