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A SONG FOR WOMEN.

Within a dreary, narrow room, That looks upon a noisome street, Half-fainting with the stifling heat, A starving girl works out her doom. Yet not the less in God's sweet air The little birds sing free of care,

Swift; ceaseless toil scarce winneth bread; From early dawn till twilight falls, Shut in by four dull, ugly walls. The hours crawl round with murderous tread And all the while, in some still place, Where intertwining boughs embrace, The blackbirds build; time flies apace.

And hawthorns blossom everywhere

With envy of the folk who die, Who may at last their leisure take,
Whose longed-for sleep none roughly wake,
Tired hands the restless needle ply.
But far and wide in meadows green And reddening sorrel nods between.

Too pure and i roud to soil her soul, Or stoop to basely gotten gain, By days of changeless want and pain The seamstress earns a prisoner's dole.

While in the peaceful fields the sheep
Feed, quiet; and through heaven's blue deep The silent cloud-wings stainless sweep.

And if she be alive or dead That weary woman scarcely knows, But back and forth her needle goes, In tune with thre being heart and head. Lo! where the leaning alders part White-bosomed swallows, blithe of heart, Above still waters skim and dart.

O God in Heaven! shall I, who share That dying woman's womanhood, Taste all the summer's bounteous good, Unburdened by her weight of care?

The white moon-desires star the grass,
The lengthening shadows o'er them pass, The meadow pool is smooth as glass.

-A. Matheson, in Macmidan's Magazine.

#### ORIGIN OF POPULAR PHRASES.

Bosh.-The derivation of this word, which is applied to anything nonsensical or trashy, is variously accounted for. Mayor of Galway, hanged his son, out It is traced by some to the Dutch bosch, of the window, for defrauding and killcorrupted from Bois-le-Duc, the name ing strangers, without martial or comof a town in Holland. It is probably a mon law, to show a good example to Turkish work, however, meaning empty, vain, worthless, bodus, in short, and picked it up from the Turkish soldiery

Trodden the Wine-Press.—This very beautiful and commonly used quotation is from Isaiah, ixiii, 3: "I have trodden the wine-press alone." An interesting fact in connection with the line is, that in Italy the same primitive process of treading the wine-press that prevailed in Egypt in patriarchal days is in operation at the present day. The grapes bare feet of the peasants.

Hanker. - Probably a corruption of "hunger." It is always used in conhanker after something." The text in falls. Matthew v., 6: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness," shows the affinity, even if it does words, "hunger" and "hanker."

Run a Muck. -- This is an old phrase for attacking madly and indiscriminately. "Muck" is a Malay word. In the island of Ceylon, cock-fighting is carried on to a great extent. The Sumatrans are addieted to the use of dice, and gaming is strongly characteristic of the Chinese and Siamese. This is notably true also of the Malayan. After having resigned everything to the good fortune of the winner, the Malay gamester is reduced to a horrid state of desperation. He then loosens a certain lock of hair, which indicates war and destruction to | all with whom he meets. He intoxicates himself with opium, and working himself up into a fit of frenzy, he bites and kills every one who comes in his way. But as soon as this lock is seen flowing, it is lawful to fire at the person, and to destroy him as soon as possible. This is called "to run a muck," the phrase being first introduced in England by sailors. Dryden writes:

"Frontless, and satire-proof, he scours the And runs an Indian muck at all he meets." And, too, Pope says:

"Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet, To run a muck and tilt at all I meet." The Half is Better than the Whole .-The author of this proverb was Hesiod. an ancient poet whose learning was not drawn from books. It was given in the nature of an admonition to his brother, to prefer a friendly accommodation to a litigous law-suit, and has fixed a paradoxical saying often applied.

Evil Communications Corrupt Good Manners.—This line forms part of the 33d verse of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians. It was borrowed by St. Paul, from Menander, the Grecian poet, and is found in a fragment of one of his comic productions for which he was

Nemesis.—"Grecian mythology" tells us that Nemesis was "a female divinity who was regarded as the personification of the righteous anger of the gods." She is represented as inflexibly severe to the proud and insolent. According to Hes od, she was the daughter of Night, though she is sometimes called a daughter of Erebus or of Oceanus. The Greeks believed that the gods were enemies of excessive human happiness, and that there was a power that preserved a proper compensation in human affairs from which it was impossible for the sinner to escape. This power was embodied in manner the avenger of family crimes and the humbler of the overbearing. There was a celebrated temple sacred to her at Rhamnus, one of the boroughs of Attiea, about sixty stadia from Marathon, The inhabitants of that place considered her the daughter of Oceanus. According to a myth preserved by Pau-anias, Nemesis was the mother of Helen by Jupiter, and Le la. the reputed mother of Helen, was only in fact, her nurse. But this myth seems to have been invented in later time to represent the divine vengeance which was indicted on the Greeks and Trojans through the instrumentality of

Dark as Egypt's Night.—The origin of this phrase is found in the 10th chapter of Exodus, the 21st, 22d and 23d verses: "And the Lord said unto Moses: Stretch out thine hand toward heaven, that there may be darkness over the land of Egypt, even darkness that may be felt. And Moses stretched forth his hand toward heaven; and there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt

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for three days; they saw not one another, neither rose any one from his place for three days; but all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings."

Lynch Law .- This term, as commonly in use in the United States, is a personification of violent and illegal justice. According to some authorities, the term was derived from a Virginia farmer named Lynch. But it can be traced to a much earlier date in Ireland. When, in 1493, James Fitzstephens Lynch was Mayor and Warden of Galway, he traded largely with Spain, and sent his son thither to purchase a cargo of wine. The young man squandered the money intrusted to him, but succeeded in running in debt for a cargo to a Spaniard, by whose nephew he was accompanied in the return voyage to Ireland, where the money was to be paid. Young Lynch, to conceal his defalcation, caused the Spaniard to be thrown overboard, and was received at home with great honor. But a sailor revealed to the Mayor of Galway the crime which his son had committed. The young man was tried before his own father, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His family and others determined to prevent the execution. The father, finding that the sentence could not be carried into effect the usual way, conducted his son to a window overlooking the public street. with his own hands fastened the halter attached to his neck to a staple in the wall and acted as his executioner. In the council books of Galway there is said to be a minute that James Lynch,

Archimedes' Lever .- The famous was imported into England some twen- Greek philosopher Archimedes was the ty-five years ago by British soldiers who author of the apothegm: "Give me a of sea-sickness. had served in the Russian war, and had lever long enough and a prop strong enough and I will move the world. with whom they had been thrown in The saying arose from his knowledge of the possible effects of machinery; and however much it might astonish a Greek of his day, would now be readily admitted to be as theoretically possible as it is practically impossible; for, in the words of Dr. Arnott: "Archimedes would have required to move with the velocity of a cannon ball for millions of years to alter the position of the earth are thrown into an enormous vat, where by a small part of an inch. This feat the juice is tramped out of them by the of Archimedes is, in mathematical truth, performed by every man who leaps from the ground, for he kicks the world away from him whenever he nection with the word after, as "we rises; and attracts it again when he

Steal My Thunder .- This saying originated with John Dennis, an English dramatist born in 1657, and who died not establish the identity of the two in 1734. The incident connected with its origin is found in Biographicæ Britannicæ, vol. v., p. 103: "Our author, for the advantage of this play (Appius and Virginia), had invented a new species of thunder, which was approved of by the actors, and is the very sort that at present is used in the heater. The tragedy, however, was coldly received notwithstanding such assistance, and was acted but a short time. Some nights after, Mr. Dennis

being in the pit, at the representatian of Macbeth, heard his own thunder made use of, upon which he rose in a violent passion, and exclaimed, with an oath, that it was his thunder. "See." said he, "how the rascals use me! They will not let my play run, and yet they steal my thunder.

The Die is Cast .- When Cæsar, after anxious deliberation, decided on the passage of the Rubicon, rousing himself with a start of courage, he committed simself to fortune, with the above proverbial expression on his lips, used by gamesters in desperate play. Having passed the Rubicon, he exclaimed;

A Bird in the Hand Is Worth Two in the Bush.—This saying originated from the following circumstance: Will Somers, the celebrated jester to Henry VIII., happened to call at Lord Surrey's, whom he had often, by a well-timed. jest, saved from the displeasure of his royal master, and who consequently was always glad to see him, was on this occasion ushered into the aviary, where he found his lord amusing himself with his birds. Somers happened to admire the plumage of a kingfisher. "By my lady," said Surrey, "my prince of wits, I will give it you.'

Will skipped about with delight, and swore by the great Harry he was a most noble gentleman. Away went Will with his kingfisher, telling all his acquaintances whom he met that his friend Surrey had just presented him

Now, it so happened that Lord Northampton, who had seen this bird the day previous, arrived at Lord Surrev's just as Will Somers had left, with the intention of asking it of Surrey for a present to a lady friend. Great was his chagrin on finding the bird gone. Surrey, however, consoled him with saying that he knew Somers would restore another day.

by even the Monarch himself.

that I am obliged for his liberal offer of two for one, but that I prefer one bird in the hand to two in the bush.' Hence originated this oft-repeated saying. - St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-The disappearance of \$1,000 from a bank at Parsons, Kansas, three years ago could not be accounted for by the tion until lately, when a porter imparted to a companion in a moment of drunken confidence the secret that he since made a full confession.

#### A Flying Ship.

Almost every one has read of Ezekiel Green and his flying machine, and a great many boys and men have been quite sure that they could manufacture wings that would enable them to fly.

As long ago as the reign of James IV. of Scotland an Italian who pretended to be able to change common metals into gold, and who wasted a great deal of the King's money in this way, but all to no purpose, "took in hand to fly with wings" as far as France, and to be there before the King's ambassadors, who traveled in the ordinary way. He had a pair of wings made of feathers, and when these had been fastened upon him he flew off the wall of Stirling Castle, but only to fall heavily to the ground and break his thigh-bone.

The Abbot of Tarryland (for so he had been created by the credulous King) declared that the blame of this failure should be laid upon the fact that there were hen feathers in the wings, and that hens are more inclined to the barn-yard than to the skies-a very ingenious way of defending himself; but it could not quiet the twinges in his broken limb.

Another experiment, which was made three hundred years later, was more successful. It was tried on a convict from the galleys, whose life was not thought too valuable to risk, and when ready for flight he must have been an object capable of frightening all the birds of the air. "He was surrounded with whirls of feathers, curiously interlaced, and extending gradually at suitable distances in a horizontal direction from his feet to his neck." . When first launched from a height of seventy feet, his feelings could not have been enviable, and the great mass of spectators watched him in almost breathless silence. But instead of falling, he went down slowly, and landed on his feet, with no inconvenience except a feeling

Nothing seems to have come of it, as men are not flying through the air yet; but the Flying Ship may possibly have led to the balloon. This strange scheme made quite a sensation in the year 1709, and the first account of it was written in Portugese. At was invented by a Brazilian priest, who wanted the King of Portugal to adopt it.

In an ancient document purporting to be an address made to this monarch we read: "Father Bartholomew Laurent says that he has found out an Invention, by the Help of which one may more speedily travel through the Air than any other Way either by Sea or Land, so that one may go 200 Miles in twentyfour Hours; send Orders and Conclusions of Councils to Generals, in a manner, as soon as they are determined in private Cabinets; which will be so much the more Advantageous to your Majesty, as your Dominions lie far remote from one another, and which for want of Councils can not be maintained nor

augmented in Revenues and Extent. "Merchants may have their Merchandize, and send Letters and Packets more conveniently. Places besieged may be Supply'd with Necesasries and Succours. Moreover, we may transport out of such Places what we please, and

the Enemy can not hinder it." This remarkable ship was made as nearly in th eform of a bird as possible; the tail (not quite true to nature) being the stern, and the head the figure-head of the vessel. At the bottom were two queerly shaped wings "to keep the ship upright;" at the top, the sails, which rounded over like the body of the bird; the light body of the ship was scalloped at both ends, and in the cavity of each was a pair of bellows, to be blown when there was no wind; and there were globes of heaven and earth, two loadstones, and "a good number of large amber beads fastened in an iron wire net, which, by a secret operation, would help to keep the ship aloft."

The strange vehicle was supposed to accommodate ten or eleven men "beside the artist, and this last personage, "by the help of the celestial globe, a sea map and compass, takes the height of the sun, thereby to find out the spot of land over which they are on the globe of the earth." It was a very funny affair, but quite ingenious, considering how little the laws of gravitation, and many other things connected with the art of flying, were then understood; yet no such object has been seen making its way through the air, and a flying ship would be very apt to find itself on the ground or in the water .- Harper's Young People.

We are now within a single year of the centenary of the first balloon, which was sent up on the 5th of June, 1783, by the brothers Montgolfier. Their balloon was inflated with heated air, but in ployed hydrogen gas for the same purpose. In September the Montgolfiers attached a card to a fire-balloon, and placed in it the first aerial travelers-a sheep, a cock and duck. The cock's leg was broken by a kick from the sheep, but otherwise the strangely-assorted trio sustained no injury. In Ocit him if he (Surrey) promised him two tober the first human aeronaut, M. Francois Pilatre de Rozier, who was Away went a messenger to the prince | afterward killed in an attempt to cross | of wits, whom he found in raptures with | from France to England, made his first his bird, and to whom he delivered his ascent in a "captive" fire balloon teth-Lord's message. Great was Will's sur- ered to the ground by ropes. In the prise, but he was not to be bamboozled | following months, accompanied by the Marquis d'Arlandes, De Rozier ascended in a free fire balloon; and ten days later "Sirrah," said he, "tell your master MM. Charles and Robert ascended in a free balloon inflated with hydrogen gas. The first balloon was sent up from England about the same time, and in February, 1784, the first which crossed the channel, while in August of the same year the first human ascent from British ground was made by Mr. Tytler. Thirty-seven years elapsed before there was any definite advance on the achievements of the first two years of aeronautics; but in 1821 Mr. Green showed cashier, and, as he had been living that hydrogen might be replaced by rather recklessly, it was believed that he was a thief. He lost his place, escaped arrest by paying \$1,000 to the bank, and remained ruined in reputable of supplying the necessary quantity.

-The New York Star feels sorry for had stolen the money. The porter has Iowa "because it is such a spiritless ter of the United States. - London Tele-

## A Mugharibee Bedaween at Devotion.

The Arab race is commonly divided into two sections. The "Ahl Hadr," or "dwellers in towns," and the "Ahl Bedoo," or "dwellers in the open." From the latter words is derived the well-known name Bedouis or Bedaween. The latter are the best known to European travelers, and have usually been described with great exaggeration. Among them all, widely dispersed as they are, community of origin and of modes of life results in producing a certain similarity. In person the Beda-ween are rather undersized, active, and enduring, with well-formed features. Like all pastoral tribes which lead a roving life, frequent quarrels arise among them. The londiness of the descrt, and the absence of fixed lavy or civil order, render it necessary that, every man be always ready to assert his rights and defend his person. Yet the raids on travelers which have made the name of Bedaween almost synonymous with brigand are comparatively rare, and are regarded by them as a kind of customs dues levied on those who will not pay for protection. In Asia most of the Bedaween pay little attention to the precepts of the Koran, and their religious belief is confined merely to a profession of faith in the unity of God. In Africa the tribes which wander along the northern border of the Soudan and the Algerian Sahara are mixed with othtongue and call themselves Arabs. Like the genuine Arabs, they dearly love their horses, and on horseback they are indefatigable. Barelegged and barefooted, with their white burnous wrapped round them, its hood over their head, the Bedaween as he walks in, unconscious dignity is a striking object. In Africa they are more religious than in their native land, and countless sects, under the protection of countless saints, extend their branches through the coun-Some of these fraternities, like those of the Aissawi, practice still barbaric rites; others adopt or retain the ordinary forms of Mohammedan worship. The postures of the Mohammedan at prayer are striking and reverent. His face to the east, he stands or kneels on the ground, with his hands held up as though the palms were a book from

again for several days. which he is reading. At the name of God he prostrates himself in such a manner that seven parts of his bodyhead, hands, feet and knees-touch the earth together. These genuflections form a part of every act of prayer, which always begins with the first words of the Koran: "Praise be to God, the Lord of all creatures, the most merci-

ful, the Lord of the day of judgment! Thee do we worship; Thy aid we implore. Guide us into the right way, the way of those to whom Thea showest mercy, not of those with whom Thou art angry, and who go astray."-Har-

## Broken Down Young Women

It will be universally conceded that too many of our women are not by any means robust. They marry, and in a few years they break down physically under the cares of motherhood and housekeeping. Young men are not slow to observe this, and their knowledge of the fact may be one of the predisposing causes of that reluctance to marry which is said to be a growing characteristic of numbers of our women tail in health so early, and become, not fancied invalids like the fine ladies of a generation gone by, but really incapacitated for the perfect performance of those duties which are distinctively and properly their faulty system of education that in remany of the ills from which they suffer. Leaving aside altogether as not pertinent to the subject under consideration the much vexed question of the relative capacity of the sexes, there remains the fact that our girls are expected to acquire the same information at school they are heavily handicapped. They are "finished," and enter society at an age when their brothers are just sbout fewer years for study, and necessarily ment at a critical period of their existence, and an almost total neglect of calisthenics. The growing girl, just budding into perfect womanhood, needs light, air and exercise. What wonder, if she does not get them, that she emerges from her college or her convent school a weak, muscleless creature, with a mind stored at the expense of her body, and a painful consciousness that if she has learned much, one thing at least has been more indelibly impressed upon her than any other, and that thing the fact that her back is too weak to hold her body erect without the aid of corsets. Boys are more fortunate. They are not expected to acquire so much in so short a time, and they have far more leisure

If it is necessary that women should which to do so. If, however, they are to leave school at seventeen or eighteen. a proper consideration for their future and for the welfare of the generation of which they will be the mothers should prompt such a curtailment of their studies as will leave them ample time for indulgence in healthgiving exercise. -Chicago Herald.

the telephone business of the country shall not be exclusively managed by the Post-office Department which now controls all the telegraph lines, and it will be allowed to remain in the hands of metaphysical, as well as material, inprivate individuals and corporations.— N. Y. Herald.

-Hugh McCann, a laboring man of

Albany, N. Y., had been in the habit of sleeping with his right arm under him. Tuesday morning he awoke and discovered that that arm was paralyzed, and the surgeon tells him that it is doubtful if he ever regains the use of it.

-Agriculture is the financial barome-

#### Success With Turnips.

Turnips or ruta bagas need a rich, well-drained, mellow soil. It can hard- a great variety of tools; indeed the ly be too rich with well-rotted barn-yard greatest difference between the farming manure, and if then some phosphate or of to-day and of twenty years ago is to bone dust is added it will like be found in the great improvement in ly increase the crop. The condition all kinds of tools, and the great saving of the soil, as regards moisture at the of labor that their use accomplishes. time of sowing has much to do with success. A large yield will depend very require considerable skill in their use much on having an even stand all over | and care to keep them in good repair. the field. The soil must not be too wet so that the small farmer who has only nor dry. In either case there will be occasional use for them, and can ill many vacant places. If rather dry, afford to own them, is placed in the di-work the land with the cultivator, roll lemma of not being able to do without and sow immediately-all in the same them nor to buy them either; in his strait day—giving no opportunity for drying he is fain to borrow. before the seed is in the ground. If Now, if he will bu quite dry plow again and roll just be- serve two or three rules in borrowing, fore sowing. If sown on level ground he will have little trouble in any good always roll before sowing: One to two | Christian neighborhood, in getting any pounds of seed for an acre. Some prefer to ridge the land. This is done with are not using them; but by neglect of a shovel or common plow, then put on them he will become an annovance to a roller and the ridges will be flattened the neighborhood, and unable to supply so as to allow the drill to be used. It his needs without buying. is easier hoeing tho first time when ridges are made, and when thus flattened they will not dry out more than

A rich soil and moist seed bed is the best protection against the fly, as a quick growth will soon get the plants beyond damage from its attack. The first hoeing should be attended to with promptness. In this case "a stitch in time ers which are not of genuine arab saves nine." There are few cultivated blood, though they speak the arab fields in this State so free from weeds as to afford the turnip-grower any respite from Adam's curse. As soon as the turnips are well up, the weeds are well up, too, and working can commence. A sharp, thin hoe drawn along just beneath the surface on each side of the row will do good work. Some of the new hand cultivators are fitted with teeth or small shovels so as to work close to the row. When the plants are two inches high, with a common hoe cut out its full width across the row, leaving two or three plants in a They seem to grow better when there are a few together than when singly, while they are small; but it will not do to let them stand in this way too long. or they will grow spindling and when they are thinned to one plant it is weak and tender, and will not get to growing

The after cultivation should be frequent and thorough, especially if the weather is dry. They will not bottom much till cool weather, but if well worked will by that time be ready for growth. A hand cultivator on a small plat, or in a larger field with the rows thirty mehes apart, a nice light horse hoe with sharp steel teeth will do the work with a horse attached, a great saving in hand labor. - Michigan Farmer.

#### Soft Soap. According to Census Bulletin No. 286.

summarizing the amount and value of

chemicals manufactured in the United

States, we learn that this country produces annually 34,494,100 pounds of soft soap of the value of \$358,280, or a trifle over a cent a pound. Of course we do not expect the census to be more than approximately accurate, but when it undertakes to reduce the amount and value of soft soap to such insignificant figures as are here furnished, its conclusions must be antagonized by the experience of the most ordinary ob-American men. But why is it that server. The consumption of soft soap is as universal as the consumption of water, though not always for the same purpose. In our intercourse with the world around us we come in contact with many a rusty hinge of human action that can be a fected by this lubriown? The answer lies at hand. Is is a cator more readily than by anything else. If this will not move it, we may sponsible, if not for all, at least for very | conclude that it is immovable. Soft soap is not alone an article of commerce; it is an article that gives to the wheels of commerce freedom of movement and overcomes friction. It is a part of the equipment of the man whose capital is largely in his powers of persuasion. The book agent carries it with that is imparted to young men. But him into the farmer's family, and it frequently enables him to loosen the rustiest clasp or the tightest purse strings. In seasons of speculation it is invaluentering on a college course. In other able to the manipulators of stocks words they have from three to four and bonds and miscellaneous investments. The boa constrictor covers his are compelled to study much harder. Victim with saliva before swallowing it, This involves prolonged indoor confine. and the suave and considerate dispenser victim with saliva before swallowing it, of bonanza goods anoints the lambs with soft soap before he shears them, and frequently gives them a fresh application thereafter to prevent taking cold. The lobbyist carries it about him in large quantities, and we should say a cent a pound would be dear for it at such a lavish rate as he bestows it upon the representatives of the people, though he not unfrequently mixes it with "soap" of a more substantial character. and when he makes advances with such double action he is an almost invincibly 50,000,000, and from the tramp upon the street-who used all his soft soap upon others-to the President in his uneasy chair, there is a daily expenditure of soft soap by almost every individual, and no census official need tell us that any thirty odd million pounds a year will answer the purpose. We may find some of this evident deficiency accounted for under the head of "Taffy," but that will argue a defective system of classification. Taffy is milder in its effects, and is, or should be, used in less urgent situations. That it is indispensable we will allow, but it cannot be depended upon for extraordinary service, where a quick and powerful agent is required, as certainly as the stimulus -It has been decided in England that | we have been discussing. We are sorry the census cannot give us any more trustworthy figures on this point, for an accurate gauge of the consumption of all kinds of soft soap would be of great

> -There are but few places in the United States where water is more valuable than petroleum. Garfield, the new Pennsylvania oil town, is perhaps the only such locality. There is no water, and the supply for human existence has to be brought from a spring some distance from town. It costs sixty cents a barrel, while oil is only worth fifty-six, and the water venders will not give & barrel of water for a barrel of oil.

terest. - Boston Post

## Borrowing Tools.

The needs of modern farming demand

Now, if he will but be careful to obtools he needs at any time the owners

First of all no tool should ever be borrowed without the knowledge and consent of the owner, nor without an understanding as to when it is to be returned. Second, any borrowed tool should be returned immediately when it is no longer wanted, or when the owner requests, and in case of any damage the owner should be informed and satisfaction given. Simple as these rules are, and strange as it may seem that any one should neglect them, there is probably no one source of trouble between neighbors so fruitful as carelessness or wilful neglect of duty and common decency in these matters. It is extremely anroying, when in need of a tool to be unable to find it, and especially so when one does not know which of two or three careless neighbors to blame for the annovance.

I know a man who makes great professions of religious faith, and whose sincerity I do not pretend to judge, who has had in constant use, for a year at a time, tools which belonged to a neighbor, and which said neighbor had to replace, not knowing where they were lost; but when he found out at last who was at fault, it made a great deal of hard feeling, which was a good deal worse than the loss of the tools. It is a good plan to brand all tools

with the owner's name, which will serve to remind honest persons where they belong and will often prevent their being neglected. It is also a good plan to keep a slate and pencil in the tool house on which a memorandum should be made when a tool is borrowed, and erased when it is returned-this will serve to remind the owner where to look for missing tools. With such precautions, and among decent neighbors, the farmer who owns good tools need not fear to follow the teaching "from him that would borrow of thee, turn thou not away." There are, however. neighbors and neighbors, and any one who wishes to keep his tools, where he can find them when needed, will have to discriminate between the careless, unprincipled borrower, who never returns a borrowed tool till it is sent for, and the careful, conscientious man who always returns whatever he borrows. promptly and in good order.

It is often difficult, where several men are employed on the farm, to prevent their borrowing and lending tools without the knowledge of their employers; this is one of the most fruitful sources of trouble, and needs careful attention. No hired man should borrow or lend any tool without knowledge of his employer-and of the owner brick, in New-England Farmer.

The Office of Resinous Matters in Plants. It has been difficult to make even a plausible conjecture of the uses of the proper juices" or plants. In their production a large amount of nutritive material is consumed; and for the most part they are stored up irretrievably in the plant, not being reconverted into nutritive material. This gave some color to the old idea that they are excrementitious. But besides that under normal conditions they are not excreted, why should a pine tree convert such an amount of its assimilated ternary matters intoturpentine, which is merely to be excreted? Or, if it be a by-product, what useful production or beneficial end attends the production? If excrementitious, the tree should be benefited by drawing it off. But, as De Vries remarks, and as the owners of the trees very well know, the process is injurious, and if followed up is destructive. I goes almost without saying nowadays that the turpentine is of real good to the tree, else turpentine bearing trees would not exist. De Vries has made out a real use, which he thinks is the true function of the resiniferous matters in Coniferæ and in other resin-producing plants. Resinous juice is stored in the tree as a balm for wounds. It is stored up under tension, so that it is immediately poured out over an abraded or wounded surface; for these wounds it makes the best of dressing, promptly oxidating as it cludes the air and wet and other injurihealing or reparation, or of healthy separation of the dead from the living tissues, is favored in the highest degree. The saturation of the woody lavers with resin, in the vicinity of wounds and fractures (as is seen in the light wood of our hard pines) is referred to as effectively arresting the decay which parasitic fungi set up, this "fat" wood being impervious to mycelium.

Latex or milky juice is a more complex product, of which certain portions have been shown to be nutritive; but as they contain, De Vries insists that they in one of the very dresses she wore last to the caoutchouc and the waxy matters subserve a similar office, are, in fact, a vear, and worse than all, the dress had remedy--a protection against decay, a natural provision for the dressing of: wounds, under which healing may most favorably proceed .- American Journal of Science. .

-It was the custom among the American Indians to burn up the wigwam of twenty-five years of age for a wife, and a deceased brave to prevent his relatives forward her to him. He stated that quarreling over his property. In civil. among her requirements she "must hat ized nations the property of the dead is a litel monney, and also dress and boots handed over to the lawyers for similar and mantel, because clothing are very reasons .- New Haven Register.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....

1. In writing on business be sure to give the Postoffice at which you get your mail

Special Bequests.

- 2. In remitting money, always give both ame and Postoffice.
- 3. Send matter for the mail department on a separate piece of paper from any thing for publication.
- 4 Write communications only on one wide of the sheet.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

-Every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually.

-Fond wife: "How strange! Every time Peter comes home from his lodge he comes to bed with his hat on. But I suppose it is some more of those Mason-

-An exchange says that our navy is still in its infancy, which would justify the assertion that the vessels are seldom seen out of their slips .- Yonkers States-

-When the man averred that he had seen a trotting match they didn't mind t much, but when he said "A lemon neighed" they threw him under a grip-

car. - Chicago Times. -When a doctor who claims to cure by laying on of hands reaches Missouri, he either quits business or starts for the woods with a crowd after him. There are some swindles Missouri can't abide.

-Detroit Free Press. -Cause and Effect: Eminent Provincial Tragedian-Come hithorr, sweet one! Your mothorr tells me that you shed teorrs during my soliloquy in exile last night. Sweet One: Yes, sir. Mother kept on pinching me, 'cause I was so

sleepy!-Punch. -When he was eating fast and furiously, piling in the food as farmers do hay into the barn on the eve of a thunder shower in June, the head waiter stepped up and said: "Beg pardon, sir, but there's no train out to-night." "I know it," said the man with his mouthful, "and that's why I'm hurrying to catch a good night's sleep!"—Hotel

-An old story in a new form is going the grand rounds. and tells about a young man at table d'hote at one of the rural hotels, where "lady waiters" are employed. He wanted a beverage with his roast, and summoned the maiden, to whom he said: "Have you any porter?" "Yes," she said, "we have three or four, but they are all colored." Where ignorance is bliss it is the height of absurdity to be intelligent.

-A county rector called rather early in the morning on one of his parishioners. One of the children saw him coming, and ran into the house to tell his mother. The little fellow soon returned to the front and resumed his play. The clergyman inquired: "Is your mother at home?" "No. sir." replied the child; "she is out at present." "Tell her when she returns that I called," said the clergymen. "I did tell her," replied the little boy .- Chicago Tribune.

-The little fellow had just had the dust and grime of the day's play washed off him, and dropped on his knees at the bedside. "Oh, God, make me a good boy to-night, amen." "Is that all?" asked his mother. "Don't you want to be a good boy to morrow, too? You can't help being good when you're asleep, you know." "I wish I could," was the response, with the twinklingist twinkle in his eyes. Wasn't that a "clear boy?" -- New Haven Register.

# A. T. Stewart's Charity Failure.

Mr. Stewart was a very gifted shop-

keeper, whose rare talent in a single line gave him both fame and wealth? But he knew as little of charity as he cared for it; and when he came, at the close of his life, to attempt something in that direction, he blundered with a faof the tool in question .- W. D. Phil- | cility and self-confidence which ought to be enduringly instructive. It had been urged upon him that he owed something to the working girls who had done so much to build up his fortune; and so, tardily and ignorantly, he set about a scheme in their behalf. He built a huge structure, capable of housing a thousand people. Every feature of this structure, in view of the purpose for which it was designed, was a glaring incongruity-and then, when he had completed it, he condescended to ask the counsel of experts as to carrying his scheme into execution. He was informed by those whose counsel he ought long before to have sought that the very character of his building prohibited it from being useful. He was shown that to assemble one thousand young women under one roof in a working-woman's house, was to necessitate one of two things: either a police so vigilant and so intrusive as to be to any decent girl intolerable; or else, a laxity so provocative of evil as almost to guarantee it. He was shown that he ought to have built a series of small houses, each with a matron or housekeeper of its own, and each to contain a dozen girls, at most, where the surveillance could have been constant without being obtrusive, and where something like domesticity would have made a home in name a home in fact. But Mr. Stewart believed supremely in Mr. Stewart. Successful men generally believe in themselves. He showed this in his architecture, which was hideous, where it might as easily have been graceful and pleasing. He does into a resinous coating, which ex- | showed it in his charitable plans, to which he gave but little thought, and in ous influences, especially the germs or | which he chose to be sufficient to himspores which instigate decay; and so the self. And so his great wealth has reprocess of healing, where there is true | sulted in no service to his fellow-townspeople and in scanty honor to his memory. It is a story which may profitably be read by other rich men.-Century Magazine.

> -A scandal so horrible that it is almost impossible to believe it comes from Cape May. The report is that a Philadelphia lady, who had every appearance of being cultured and refined, has outraged every sensibility and cruelly mortified those who had the misfortune to be considered her friends by appearing been turned. -N. Y. Graphic.

> -A German at St. Paul, Minn., sent a letter to the Emigration Commissioners at Castle Garden, directing them to select a Scandinavian girl not more than dear in Minnesota,"-Chicago Tribune,