

ELOQUENCE OF LABOR.

Eloquence to be effectual must be impressive. It must, to awaken sympathy, possess magnetic influence combined with essential verities. It must, while appealing to thought, be able to arouse impulse. It must be based upon facts and be instigated by the necessity of the occasion. These are the leading qualifications to make eloquence productive of the desired results. Its minor features are but subdivisions of its above enumerated concomitants. All these requisites, and even more, are possessed and continually practiced by labor.

It is impressive because it shows the results of its efforts. It speaks in a language that cannot be misunderstood, of the benefits which it is ever and always competent to obtain. It shows that its acts are causes which conduce to the accomplishments of its desires and its designs.

In appealing to sympathy with its unmistakable truths, it points to its utile creations and to its additions to the wealth and the welfare of nations, and awakens the desire to emulate its examples in so meritorious a cause. It shows how the world is made productive and its barren places caused to become fruitful. It tells of the banishment of sterility from the soil and the installation of a prolific epoch in its stead. It arouses the energy of the agriculturist and nerves him to more strenuous exertions to derive increased yields from the land. It incites the artisan to the creation of new mechanical devices through whose assistance widely extended manufactures are disseminated.

It engenders impulse by its bold and vigorous instances of successful manipulations, and appeals to the investigating and thoughtful mind by its array of incontrovertible facts regarding the benefits it is able to confer upon mankind.

Its eloquence never ceases; from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, its utterances are continued with all their convincing arguments. Its language never descends from sublimity of conception, or falls to the vain, frivolous or futile. It adapts itself to the comprehension of the unlettered, and fascinates the scholastic with the purity of its diction. It holds out no wild inducements, it utters no falsehoods, it speaks only of well-proven truths. It asserts no false dogmas, it deals not in sophistry and it abhors prevarication. It breathes no insinuations, but it ever gives voice to decided and plain assertions.

Its most potent arguments are uttered in its moments of most earnest toil. While striving to its utmost tension it is most convincing. Its proofs are omnipresent, self-evident and irrefutable. It recognizes facts and ignores postulation. Its voice rises whenever the sound of labor breaks upon the stillness of the air, and while toil continues it never relapses into silence. Each deep-drawn breath of the worker is its intonation of argument, while the result of his exertion is its correlative proof. Its eloquence is generated in the narrow apartment of the half-famished seamstress by the faint tone of the cloth-piercing needle, as well as in the rushing sound of the most remote and extensive sun in the stellar universe. It finds its audibility in the silent brain thought of the inventor, through whose telephonic power it causes itself to be heard by the people of nations.

It is god-like in its power, for it is omnipotent in its persuasiveness; equally so in its verity, for truth is its solid basis. Since the incipency of creation it has never been silent. Its tones pervaded space with their harmony ere man came into existence, for it gave voice to the stars when they sang together their rhythmic hymn of joy and adulation. And now that man does exist, it exerts itself for the promotion of his welfare, and all its utterings

are for the advancement of his prosperity and to his benefit if he will but heed purport of them.

WOMEN OF ANTIQUITY.

Through the misty dawn of the early ages, woman, the flower of the human race, has taken the earliest steps, and the most direct in agriculture. Lifting the veil of fiction, Isis, Queen of Egypt, gave precious lessons on agriculture to her people, while her husband, Osiris, gave them law. Isis assumed the ox as the grand symbol of the farm; thus Apis becomes an Egyptian god. Then comes the fertile, lovely island of Sicily, where Ceres was Queen, and was deemed to be the mother of Plutus, the god of gold, because agricultural crops were worth all. Ceres dwelt in Enna, one of the then finest cities of Sicily. Cicero describes it in glowing terms. Strabo, who wrote 1800 years ago, speaks of its delightful fields, meadows etc. Diodorus Siculus, before that, praises it. Homer, long before, says: "This beautiful country was the first to produce wheat."

The Minerva of Athens, the Parthenon virgin Queen, raised olives. Flora took care of the flowers; Pomona of the fruit. Semiramis gained renown by her lovely gardens. Woman has taken care of the garden and farm, while man was hunting or fighting or lazing. Early Rome did all that. An Empress of China introduced the mulberry and silk. Isabella, sister of the European Charles V, married Christian, King of Denmark, and first taught him how to raise good vegetables. The ladies of the court of the Emperor Rudolph, in the sixteenth century, studied botany and imported foreign plants. Mademoiselle Linneus, the daughter of the great botanist, aided him, and so did Mademoiselle Pommereuil, for which Linneus gave her name to a fine plant, the Pomeruella. Madame de Genlis wrote strongly in favor of the science.

HOW WHISKY PAYS.—Some years ago we had in our employ a man who several times a day ran out of the office to buy a drink of whisky.

Every time he went out the cashier was instructed to drop ten cents into the drawer to our credit. At the end of seventeen months, the man who had gone out so often had drunk himself out of a good situation, and the drawer, when opened, was found to contain four hundred and nine dollars, which we loaned to a young mechanic at seven per cent interest. He used it to purchase a set of tinner's tools. On the 15th of November, 1876, he returned it to us with interest, saying in his letter that he has now a wife, two children, and property worth five thousand dollars. The other fellow is a bumner, hunting for food.—*Ec.*

MORE ABOUT COLOR BLINDNESS.—Dr. Keyser, who has spent eight months in examining train employees of railroads that center in Philadelphia, finds color blindness in 34% of the whole number so marked that they were unable to distinguish one color from another, while 83% although able to tell colors, were unable to distinguish shades, and were thus rendered incapable of performing duties required of railroad men. Two of the color-blind men had educated themselves to know that red is a bright, intense color as distinguished from green, which they described as dull. But when light green was put before them, they called it red. They explained that the green light had at times shown red to them, and they had stopped the trains. But suppose the red had shown green!

"How nicely this corn pops," said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire on Christmas eve. "Yes," she responded demurely, "It's got over being green."

CAUSE AND CURE OF SEA-SICKNESS.

Much has been said and written in regard to the cause and cure of sea-sickness; but as yet no very acceptable theory has been given for the one, nor any specific for the other. Dr. Henry Naylor, of Edinburg, Scotland, holds that it is caused by a cerebral anemia, which means a deficiency of blood circulation in the brain. He says:

"The rapid swinging of the vessel, and the body with it, irritates the eyes and vision, and this, by reflex action, produces a spasm of the cerebral capillaries; this explains the feeling of faintness and giddiness that comes on suddenly just as the vessel gives a big swing. The sudden emptying of the cerebral vessels causes the stomach to sympathize, resulting in efforts of vomiting, whether the stomach be full or empty. These symptoms are most distressing when the subject is in a standing or sitting position, with the eyes open. If he lies down, the change of position relieves the anemia, the faintness and giddiness pass off, and the sickness ceases. But occasionally even a recumbent position does not give relief, if the eyes are kept open. When they are shut, the symptoms are not felt in the least. I have known this to be the case with several ladies, who were never comfortable while at sea unless they were lying down with their eyes closed. They were able to eat meals and retain them, if they laid down and closed their eyes immediately afterwards. In fact, I have been obliged to keep some constantly in bed to prevent their dying of starvation."

"A fact that helps to show the feasibility of the anemic theory, is that brandy and other stimulants give considerable relief for a time, which would not be the case if cerebral congestion had to do with sea-sickness. The explanation of how sea-sickness continues so persistently in some, is that the sickness weakens the heart's action, and this keeps up the cerebral anemia, and that in turn again produces the sickness; so that prolonged sea-sickness is due to a circuit of causes, the one producing the other—the visual irritation, cerebral anemia, sickness, weak heart's action."

Amyl nitrate usually does good in sea-sickness, used at once, because, being an anti-spasmodic, it relieves the spasm of the cerebral vessels, and thus the brain is refilled with blood, but if it fails, then the persistent sickness, by its effect on the contractions of the heart, prevents the brain from getting a sufficient supply of blood, and thus the brain becomes anemic, not from a spasm of the capillaries, but from an insufficient power of the heart. In this case alcoholic stimulants in small doses, frequently repeated, are better.

LEAP-YEAR PREROGATIVES.—If any of our young women desire precedents for exercising leap-year prerogatives, they may be interested to know that the leap-year privilege of ladies choosing their husbands is explained in a work entitled "Love, Courtship and Matrimony," London, as long ago as 1606: "Albeit it has now become a part of the common law in regard to social relations of life, that, as often as every bisextile year doth return, the ladies have the same privilege during the time it continueth of making love unto the men, which they do, either by words or looks, as to them it seemeth proper; and, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doeth in any way treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

A RED-DY ANSWER.—Very red-haired passenger: "I say guard, why on earth don't the train go on?" Guard: "Good gracious, sir! put your head in; how can you expect it to go while that danger signal is out?"

An exchange says: "Our consuls in China grow rich and return as China Astors." This is natural, on account of their stay in the Flowery Kingdom.