

## WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG.

There is no time like the old time  
When you and I were young;  
When the early flowers blossomed  
And birds of spring time sang.

When we roamed the fields together,  
Or lilted by the stream,  
I crowned you with forget-me-nots  
And called you little queen.

There is no home like the old home,  
To us the dearest spot,  
Where we spent the days of childhood—  
They shall never be forgot.

We may now look back with sorrow,  
As through the world we roam,  
And wish we could return again  
To see the dear old home.

Oh, could we but recall the hours  
We spent at thoughtless play,  
And be for once a child again,  
Our years one happy day.

Could we but kneel in prayer once more  
Down by our mother's side,  
Again receive that good-night's kiss  
From her at eventide.

The dear old home, the dear old time,  
Shall never be forgot;  
We'll keep for them in memory  
A cherished, sacred spot.

## A MOTHER'S BOY.

"Is there a vacant place in this bank which I could fill?" was the inquiry of a boy, as with a glowing check, he stood before the president.

"There is none," was the reply. "Were you told that you might obtain a situation here: Who recommended you?"

"No one recommended me," was the answer. "I only thought I would see."

There was a straightforwardness in the manner, and honest determination in the countenance of the lad which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation. He said: "You must have friends who could aid you in a situation; have you advised with them?"

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the underlying wave of sadness as he said, though half musingly, "My mother said it was useless to try without friends," then, recollecting himself, he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him by asking him why he did not stay at school another year or two, and then enter into business life.

"I have no time," was the instant reply, "but I study at home and keep up with the other boys."

"Then you have a place already?" said the interrogator. "Why did you leave it?"

"I have not left it," answered the boy quietly. "Yes, but you wish to leave it. What is the matter?"

For an instant the child hesitated; then he replied, with a half-reluctant frankness, "I must do more for my mother."

Brave words! talisman of success anywhere, everywhere. They sank into the heart of the listener and recalled the forgotten past. Grasping the hand of the astonished boy, he said, with a quivering voice:

"My good boy, what is your name? You shall fill the first vacancy that occurs in the bank. If, in the meantime, you need a friend, come to me. But give me your confidence. Why do you wish to do more for your mother?"

Tears filled the boy's eyes as he replied: "My father is dead, and my sisters and brothers are dead, and mother and I are left to help each other; but she is not strong, and I want to take care of her. It will please her that you have been so kind, and I am much obliged to you."

So saying the boy left, little dreaming that his own nobleness of character had been as a bright glance of sunshine to the busy world he had so tremblingly entered.

SOME 330 tons of silver lead ore arrived in Liverpool in February.

## LUNAR VOLCANOES.

M. Faye, according to the *Chronique Industrielle*, recently delivered a lecture at the Sorbonne, in which he criticised the prevalent belief that volcanoes exist on the moon, and offered a theory of his own to account for the objects that have been taken as craters due to volcanic action. Water, he said, is the sole cause of volcanic eruptions. Now, on the moon there is no atmosphere; this is a fact recognized by every one, and it is absolutely confirmed by observation of occultations. Since there is no atmosphere there, of course there can be no water, for the latter would instantly evaporate under such conditions, even did it exist. So, since there is no water in the moon, it follows that there can be no volcanic action and consequently no volcanoes. But there are circular cavities on the moon, nevertheless. What are they then, and how have they been formed? To account for these, M. Faye asked his auditors to imagine a river frozen over from shore to shore. Such being the case, the tides will exert a pressure on the under surface of the ice, and if a hole exist in the latter the water will quickly issue up through it and congeal around its edges. And so each successive outflow will freeze over its predecessors until the successive layers form a marginal ring of some height around the aperture. From this we may get an idea of the alleged lunar volcanoes, which are diametrically opposite to those that exist on earth. The craters of our terrestrial volcanoes, that of Vesuvius particularly, are at the top of high mountains; the craters of the so-called lunar volcanoes are, on the contrary, in the center of low hills. The bottom of terrestrial volcanoes is greatly elevated above the mean level of the surrounding land; that of the alleged lunar ones is deep down beneath the surrounding ground. Terrestrial volcanoes are conical mountains thousands of feet in height, having at their summit a crater some hundreds of feet in depth, while the circular cavities on the moon are wells several thousands of feet deep and surrounded by a sort of curb some hundreds of feet in height. The circular hollow called *Copernicus*, for instance, is 11,000 ft. deep, while its marginal hill is only about 2,600 ft. in height. These circular cavities, then, are veritable wells, and they were formed, according to M. Faye, as follows:

At the epoch in which the moon, covered with a thin solid layer, took less than a month to accomplish its revolution around the earth, tides were created on its surface by the latter. The incandescent and liquid mass, covered by a thin coating that might be well compared to an egg shell, was attracted by our planet, and thereby caused to dash up against this solid layer. Now, if we suppose that small orifices were accidentally created in various parts of the still thin crust, the waves formed by the tide would cause some of the molten mass to issue through these apertures, while the surrounding crust would everywhere else resist it. This liquid would flow over the edges of these well holes, and being unprotected against the cold of space would at once solidify. And, as we have just seen in the case of the frozen-over river, at every tide the margin would increase in height by the superposition of new outflows. Finally a moment would come in which the bottom itself would solidify. But this being situated at a great depth, and being protected against external influences, would remain for a short time in a pasty condition. If at such a moment a new flux should take place, the middle of the pasty bottom would be thrust up, and in solidifying would remain considerably elevated in comparison with the surrounding portions of the bottom. Thus may be explained the existence of the peaks which are observed in a large number of these lunar cavities.

Such is an outline of M. Faye's new theory. "I," says the author, "I am asked by what considerations I am led to make known the results of my observations and researches, I an-

swer that I am seeking, first, to banish from science a gross error by proving that these lunar cavities are not volcanoes, for no explosion can take place where there is no explosive material. Then, again, from a geological point of view, I have wished to study in the formation of the moon those phases of the past which may give us an idea of the phases to come. Although the geology of the moon differs completely from that of the earth, this very opposite nature is a valuable element of discussion. It will serve to banish vain theories, and to put in a clearer light the phenomena of which the earth has been the theater."

## THE PRESIDENT'S DOG.

Our young friends will be pleased to hear about the dog who has adopted the President of the United States as a master. The Eastern newspapers say that a little yellow dog, which followed Garfield's carriage in the inaugural procession, has a history which may as well be told, as the dog bids fair to become a historical character. About a year ago the same dog followed General Garfield from where he got off a street car to his house, corner of Thirteenth and I streets. The General noticing the dog, threw him a piece of meat and forgot the occurrence until he met the same dog on the same corner the next day. Following him home again he was rewarded by another piece of meat. Finally the dog made General Garfield's house a kind of a temporary headquarters.

When General Garfield went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention that nominated him, the dog followed him to the depot. Before the news reached here of the nomination of General Garfield, the dog set up a joyful barking that was almost unbearable. "Something has happened," said one of the ladies in the house, "and here is a telegraph messenger." The message contained the information of the nomination. When Gen. Garfield returned to Washington, some weeks after his nomination, the story was told him, and he said he would take the dog to Ohio with him; but when the time for starting arrived, the dog could not be found, the animal being of a roving nature. Gen. Garfield never saw the dog since until Thursday, when, riding out with a friend, there he was. Calling him by his name, "Bob," the dog recognized the voice and appeared to be happy. As the general arrived at the Riggs house, the dog again disappeared. He saw nothing of him until Friday, as the procession was moving from the White House. The dog followed the carriage all the way to the capitol.

## STYLES IN ARCHITECTURE.

We submit the following as being worthy of the consideration of American architectural students:

First. "Style implies some dominating influence reflecting the mind of the age in all its works, and therefore presumes a certain unity of character throughout."

Second. "The primary elements of style are constructive, and the design of work should have regard to construction, and consequently to the proper use of materials, prior to the consideration of its ornamental decoration."

Third. "As construction necessarily implies a purpose, utility must have the precedence of decoration."

Fourth. "As construction necessitates a proper consideration of materials, and as each material has its own mode of manipulation, and is wrought by separate and varied processes, design must be bad which implies indiscriminately the same constructive forms or ornamental treatments to materials differing in their nature and application."

Fifth. "As the greater regulates the lesser, the building should determine the style, and all of what it contains of furniture or decoration should conform to its characteristics, and thus there should be a proper uniformity of style throughout, and a subordination of all the inferior objects to one another and to the whole."  
—*Builder and Woodworker*.