THE DRUNKARD'S BRIDE. BY ANNA GRAY,

Bager she listened to the pattering sleet Hager she listened to the pattering sleet
Out in the lone deserted street;
Listened to hear the well-known tread
Of one whom others had already said,
Better, far better, she had never wed.
Beside her lay, in all its grace,
Her long white vell of marriage-lace;
But the face it had decked was sad and wan,
As if that day had long since gone,
Days have wrought, with their blighting tears,
Changes not to be erased in years.
Still she listened, as her heart best low:
Why did he linger away from her so!
Only yesterday morn she stood by his side
And breathed the vows of a happy bride;
But to-night she prayed, in that lonely room,
For one ray of sunshme to break the gloom. And breathed the vows of a happy bride;
But to-night she prayed, in that ionely room,
For one ray of sunshine to break the gloom.
Then, still, as she listened to the driving sleet
That seemed on her very heart to beat,
Distinctly she heard the heavy tread
That told her heart bore home the dead!
Wildly she watched them, though without a fear,
Bearing in the heavy, unsightly bier;
And listened on, with cyes unblurred,
To each unfeeling, thoughtless word,
As they whispered round, in a careless way,
"Good for her that he died in this drunken fray!"
Then they bore the form from the lonely room
That seemed too small to bear its deom,
And smoothed her tresses of silken hair,
And told her, "life would yet be fair."
Yes, they bore her away, and she never stirred;
The grief in her heart they never heard;
But she who loved him too well to dread
The frightful looks of the ghastly dead,
Lit her lamp and slipped away to his side,
Where, briefly before, she had stood a bride:
And, kneeling there, gazed long and well,
Asked if those lips would no secret tell.
Mid the horrid scenes of the drunken strife,
Did they breathe no sigh to your lonely wife?
Was there no thought of her whose unfailering
trust
Would have mingled her own with a drunkard's

trust
Would have mingled her own with a drunkard's dust?
Did'st never think, O dearest dead!
Of the plighted vows you had lately said?—
Then, kissing the death-lamp from the key brow Of the plighted vows you had lately said?—
Then, hashing the death-lamp from the icy brow—
Is there no way to answer me now!—
Must I wait and watch, and never know
The secret that wrought this heavy blow!—
Must think that I was forgotten quite,
In the short, short hours of a single night!—
No white-winged vision thrilled her soul,
As a strange, wild tremor o'er her stole;
No broken whisper sounded near,
But the very air breathed in her ear,
"I know and feel thy presence, dear,
Which, though loved of earth, is more so here;
I feel thy breath fan lip and cheek
In the same old way, but they cannot speak;
I feel thy tears fall for my sake,
But the seal of death they may Not break;
But to thee, who wertearth's idol dear,
Fil tell the secret that brought me here;
My pality gold lured the temptor's snare;
I forgot thy loving word, 'Beware;'
And, though I loved thee as I ought,
I drained the cup of its bitter draught,
Madness came; but God knows well
That I loved thee then more than words can tell;
And as heavy grief as may meet me here,
Is to see thy heart bleed at a drunkard's bier;
And to know that thy mind, so like a child,
Must leave Reason's throne in ravings wild;
For God, 'who docth all things well,'
Will consign my bride to a maniac's cell."

PUT YOURSELF IN MY PLACE.

"I cannot wait any longer. I must have my money, and if you cannot pay it I must foreclose the mortgage and sell the place," said Mr. Merton. "In that case," said Mr. Bishop, "it

will of course be sold at a great sacrifice, and after all the struggles I have made, my family will again be homeless. It is very hard. I only wish you had to earn your money as I do mine; you might then know something of the hard life of a poor man. If you could only in imagination put yourself in my place, I think you would have a little mercy on me.

"It is useless talking; I extended this one year, and I can do so no longer," replied Mr. Merton, as he turned to his desk and continued writing.

The poor man rose from his seat and walked sadly out of Mr. Merton's office; his last hope was gone. He had just recovered from a long fit of illness, which had swallowed up the means with which he had intended to make the last payment on his house. True, that genman had waited one year, when he had failed to meet the demand, owing to illness in his family, and he had felt This year he had been laid up for several months, during which he could earn nothing, and all his savings were then needed for the support of himself and family. Again he had failed, and now he would again be nomeless, and have to begin the world anew. Had heaven forsaken him and given him over to the tender mercies of the wicked?

After he had left the office, Mr. Merton could not drive away from his thoughts that remark to which the poor man in his grief had given utterance, "I wish you had to earn your money as I do mine."

In the midst of a row of figures, "Put

yourself in my place "intruded.
Once after it had crossed his mind,
he laid down his pen, saying, "Well, I think I should find it rather hard. I have a mind to drop in there this afternoon, and see how it fares with his family; that man has roused my curi-

About five o'clock he put on a gray wig and some old, cast-off clothes, walked to the residence of Mr. Bishop, and knocked at the door. Mrs. Bishop, a pale, weary looking woman, opened it; the poor old man requested permission to enter and rest awhile, saying he was very tired with his leng journey, for he had walked many miles that day. Mrs. Bishop cordially invited him in, and gave him the best seat the room

afforded. She then began to make preparations for tea. The old gentleman watched her attentively. He saw there was no elasticity in her step, no hope in her movements; and pity for her began into her manner. The traveler noted it all; and he felt himself forced to admire this woman who could assume a cheerfulness she did not feel for her husband's sake. After the table was

"I bought this piece of land," said Mr. Bishop, "at a very low price, and instead of waiting as I ought to have done, until I had saved the money to done, until I had saved the money to of the city were seven youths, descending the city were seven youths, and the city were seven youths, descending the city were seven youths, and the city were seven youths, and the hundred dollars. The interest on the money would not be nearly as much as the rent I was paying, and I would be saving something by doing it. I did not think there would be any difficult in paying back the borrowed money.

But the first year my wife and one of
my children were, ill, and the expenses
left me without the means to pay the debt. Mr. Merton agreed to wait another year, if I would pay the interest. I did that. This year I was for seven months unable to work at my trade and earn anything; and of course when pay day comes around, and this is very soon, I shall again be unable to meet the de-

"But," said the stranger, "will not Mr. Merton wait another year, if you make all circumstances known to him?" "No, sir," replied Mr. Bishop, "I saw him this morning, and he said he must have the money, and should be obliged to foreclose

He must be very hard hearted," replied the traveler.
"Not necessarily so," said Mr. Bishop. "The fact is, these rich men know nothing of the struggles of the

and to use my favorite expression, they can at once put themselves in the unleast idea of what I and my family had food. to pass through, I think he would be

With what emotion the stranger lis-

He thanked them and said, "I will sooner said than done. trespass on your kindness no longer. my journey."

Mr. Merton did not sleep much that night. He lay awake thinking. He had received a new revelation. sympathy and real politeness, of the exquisites and fashionable butterflies of

The next day a boy called at the cottage, and left a package in a large blue envelope, addressed to Mr. Bishop. Mrs. Bishop was very much alarmed when she took it; for large blue en-

work, when she handed it to him. He opened it in silence, read its con-

anxious wife. even dreamed of."

quick-I want to hear if it is anything any time I need any further assist- moldering in his grave. The world is ance, if I will let him know I shall completely changed.

made us."

He found Mr. Merton in, and ex-11ess ?"

"I followed your suggestions," re-

"I was surprised," said Mr. Merton,
"at the broad and liberal views you expressed of men and their actions gener-I tell you, you owe me no thanks.
Somehow, I seem to have lived years since yesterday morning. I have got into a new world. What I learned at Bishop of the city. your house is worth more than you owe

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

For more than a thousand years the to steal into his heart. When her husband entered, her features relaxed into a smile, and she forced a cheerfulness monkish legend, an invention of the monkish legend, and she forced a cheerfulness monkish legend, an invention of the monkish legend, and she forced a cheerfulness monkish legend. or has it at least an historical basis?

It was in the year of our Lord 250 that Decius, the most inhuman of all grace of God. Heathendom has long since fallen. The cross is everywhere that Decius, the most inhuman of all victorious. But tell me, where are your ward learned that his life was insured; the Roman Emperors in his persecution six companions? Show us the cave," prepared, there was nothing upon it but bread, butter and tea. They invited through his provinces, arrived at of the Christians, in making a tour through his provinces, arrived at chus led him to the cave, followed by policy; and that this money had actually the stranger to eat with them saying, "We have not much to offer you, but a cup of tea will refresh you after your long-journey."

He accepted their hospitality, and as they discussed the frugal meal, he led them, without seeming to do so, to talk of their affairs.

They invited through his provinces, arrived at Ephesus, in Asia Minor. Christianity had already obtained a foothold there, although the great majority of the people still adhered to the heathen religion. Upon his arrival, the Emperor control of Jupiter, Apollo and Diana. In this festival, every one was comtourse of Christianis. In the cave, followed by an immense concourse of Christians. In the cave they found the iron casket with the parchment roll, containing a full account of their history. For two control of the parch of their history. For two control of the parch of their history. For two control of their history. In this festival, every one was com-manded to take part under the penalty ents of noble families. Their names were Maximinian, Dionysius, Joannes, Scrapio and Constantine. These determined to die rather than obey the mandate. As soon as Decius heard of their offer to the highest powers." "The Highest Power," they replied, "has his the one in the heavens, and is the living and Almighty God, who hath created heaven and earth. Hin we worship,

that martyrdom would pour oil on the flames he was trying to quench. Failing to obtain his object by threats and by promises, he tells them that he will

have to pass through, their hearts and peror. By the citizens of Ephesus they their purses would open. You know it has passed into a proverb, 'When a poor man needs assistance, he should renounce their faith, they, however, deapply to the poor.' The reason is ob- cided to avoid the monster as much as vious. The poor only know the curse possible. With this object, they beof poverty. They know how heavily it took themselves to a range of mounfalls, crushing the spirit out of a man; tains in the neighborhood of Ephesus. There they discovered a cave, the entrance of which was concealed by thick fortunate one's place and appreciate his foliage. In this cave they hid them-difficulties, and are therefore always selves, and one of their number, Malready to render assistance as far as they chus, the one least known in the city, are able; and if Mr. Merton had the was appointed to supply them with

The day of the Emperor's return arwilling to wait several years for his money, rather than distress us." "They have escaped," was the reply, tened may be imagined. A new world But their concealment had been diswas being opened to him. He was covered. Spies had followed them, and

There was one man, however, who, I think I can reach the next village be-fore dark, and be so much further on gospel and was not far from the kingdom of God. Desiring that future gen-The writing on it the names of the youths, poor had always been associated in his and an account of their courageous mind with stupidity and ignorance, and bearing, inclosed it in an iron casket, the first poor family he had visited he and unobserved by the workmen, slipped had found far in advance, in intelligent | it into the cave and then quietly withdrew.

Many a scoffing "good night" was called after them by the brutal populace that evening in the street of Ephesus. Many a tender "good night" did the Christians send after them in their prayers. And he who preserved David in the cave of Adullam, and resvelopes were associated in her mind with law and lawyers, and thought that it boded no good. She put it away until her husband came home from his remember, "He giveth his beloved sleep." They lay themselves down and sleep. Soft is their slumber and no tents, and said frequently, "Thank danger is nigh. It is as though holy angels had encamped round about "What is it, John?" inquired his them. We will leave them to their or of chloride of mercury and wood-vinsleep, and write over them on the dark "Good news," replied John; "such rock the words of David: "How exnews that I had never hoped for, or cellent is thy loving kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their "What is it-what is it? Tell me trust under the shadow of thy wings."

Time passes on swift wings, Generations come and go like phantom "Mr. Merton has canceled the spirits. About 187 years later we are mortgage, released me from debt, both again in Ephesus. But how changed the interest and principal, and says is the scene! Decius, the tyrant, is

A wealthy land owner desires to "I am so glad, it puts new life make some improvements on his estate. into me," said the now happy wife. In searching for suitable building ma-But what can have come over Mr. terial, he finds an old wall with large square stones. The blocks are easily "I do not know. It seems strange removed and the mouth of a cave is after the way be talked to me yesterday revealed. It is the cave of the Seven morning. I will go right over to his office and tell him how hap y he has passed into oblivion. The rays of light years awakened the youths. They pressed his gratitude in glowing terms. thanked God that deliverance had come 2,244,910 persons, which would be at

poor wayfaring man-ha! ha! ha!" and Apollo. He thinks it is a dream. below London bridge. This stupenbut a few days ago we were proscribed by the imperial edict," was the thought of Malchus. But mindful of his errand he enters a baker's shop and offers in ally. I supposed I had greatly the ad- payment for the bread a silver coin. vantage over you in means, education The baker took the coin and carefully and culture; yet how cramped and nar- examined it. "This is a very ancient row minded have been my views beside coin," said he; "why, it bears the yours! That wife of yours is an estimage of Decius. Where did you obmable woman, and that boy of yours tain it?" "Where is Decius?" was the will be an honor to any man. I tell you, Bishop," said the lawyer, becoming animated, "you are rich—rich between the crowd that had meantime gathered, yond what money can make you. You looked at Malchus and seemed to regard have treasures that gold will not buy. him as one who had lost his reason. looked at Malchus and seemed to regard

me, and I am your debtor yet. Hereafter, I shall take as my motto, 'Put yourself in his place,' and try to regulate my actions by it."

The Bishop was a reverend and dignified man. In a kind manner he asked Malchus who he was and whence he came. Malchus replied that he was one of the seven youths who had re-The Bishop was a reverend and digcently been immured in the grotto at the command of the Emperor Decius, but that the Lord their God had again given them light, and freedom to the satisfactors. egend of the Seven Sleepers has been given them light and freedom. "The and are enabled to make money with Emperor Decius? It is nearly 200 "dark ages?" Or is the story true? then. Theodosius now reigns by the had been widely circulated, a report

Constantinople. The Emperor himself hastened to Ephesus to behold the wonand the Lork took their souls to heaven. -Lutheran Home Monthly.

by promises, he tells them that he will cluding shares, loans, etc., was upward graciously accord them time to consider of £490,000,000; and the total number that is, over seventy—gradually increastheir resolution until he should again return to Ephesus, and informs them of the terrible consequences if they should still continue their stubborn re-

Embalming among the Egyptians.

The Egyptians, however, carried their process to perfection by ing antiseptics into the vacated interiors of their dead, thus embalming in their catacombs, it is estimated, not less than 400,000,000 persons. Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, especially the former, have minutely explained the method of preservation, and from them we learn it was a regular trade, The embalmers removed the brain and intestines, supplying the emptiness with myrrh, cassia and other spices, and then placed the body in natron for seventy days. Subsequently it was carefully laved and wrapped with bandages of fine linen smeared with gum, and put in a wooden case shaped after the human figure. There were other modes of embalming less expensive, the rate varying from passing through an experience that had purchased the Emperor's favor by re- \$1,800 to \$400 in our currency, which never been his before. Shortly after the conclusion of the meal, he rose to take his leave, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Bishop for their kind hospitality. They youths, gave command to close the invited him to stavall night telling him. invited him to stay all night, telling him mouth of the cave by a wall, and thus than they would have done otherwise, he was welcome to what they had. inclose them in a living tomb. No prompted by a prudent economy to avoid the extravagance of burial as long as possible.

The cheapest way of embalming, adopted usually by the poor, was to free the abdomen of the intestines by means erations might know whose bones rested of a clyster-commonly the oil of the there, he took a roll of parchment and cedar-tree—and let the body lie in natron until the flesh was impregnated. Recent investigations indicate that heat must have been applied to the corpses after they had been filled with some bituminous substance, and creosote generated and diffused through all the tissues. The reason that heat was not mentioned by the ancient authorities is supposed to be their desire to keep the process secret, and enhance the dig-

nity and mystery of the art. Embalming is still employed. The means adopted by Chaussier and others have been to eviscerate the body and keep it constantly saturated with protochloride of mercury. The salt, com-bining with the flesh, not only gives it firmness, but renders it incorruptible cither by internal or external agencies. The injection into the veins of concentrated solution of sulphate of alumina, egar, or of sulphate of zinc, has been found very effective not only for anatomical purpose, but also for embalming .- Junius Henri Browne, in Harper's Magazine. .

Bridges of the Thames. The bridges across the Thames are

eleven in number, and over them go more people in a year than across any bridges in the world. They are fine He is somewhere between twenty and specimens of architecture, made either of stone or iron, and some of them cost his face. When seized he was much huge sums of money. The cost of Lon-exhausted, and was going through all don bridge was nearly \$12,000,000. the maneuvers of a tired dog, panting, Over this bridge 20,000 vehicles and shaking his sides, and lolling or dropping out his tongue to its full length, Waterloo bridge, which is the finest of and letting it hang out. At times he them all, is said to have cost \$5,000,-000. It is 1,380 feet long, and consists of nine elliptical arches, 120 feet span. and 35 feet high, suppor ed on piers 20 ting a pair of pantaloons on him. He entering for the first time after so many feet wide at the springing of the arches. talked a little, but in a very uncouth In six months there passed over it "What could have induced you," so soon. For they supposed but a the rate of nearly 5,000,000 per year. he asked, "to show us so much kind-single night had passed since they were The toll each way is a half-penny. Beneath all these bridges is a constant Malchus was again sent to the city stream of boats plying upon the water. of Brunel, the architect, and finished by him in 1843. It consists of two arched passages 1,200 feet long, 14 feet wide and 16 feet high, all below the bed of the river. Whoever walks or rides through the tunnel goes under the by the East London Railway Company, whose locomotives thunder along with ships and fishes swimming over them. Defrauding Life Insurance Companies.

The Cincinnati Commercial has been hunting up frauds in life insurance business, and in the course of its investigation has unearthed a conspiracy for defrauding insurance companies widely extended and carefully organized. It is composed mainly of confi-dential agents of companies and their tools. The method employed is to procure a policy in the name of a third party, who is kept in ignorance of the that his wife had been influenced by holders to know precisely what allowance is made by the companies for loss by fraud in estimating rates of insurance.

The Pulse.

Every intellectual person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse mined to die rather than obey the mandate. As soon as Decius heard of their determination, he commanded them to be brought before him. "Go," said he, "and procure incense that you may offer to the highest powers." "The Highest Power," they replied, "has his two cigarettes. The thing one in the heavens, and is the living that one in the heavens, and is the living that one in the heavens, and is the living that one in the heavens, and is the living that one in the heavens, and is the living that one in the heavens, and is the living that one in the heavens are 5,671,000 smokers in France, and their average consumption is 11 lbs. 2 oz. of tobacco each yearly. Out of 15, 8 smoke pipes, 5 cigares, and two cigarettes. The total number of cigarettes consumed is estimated at 204 milliards a year; may be the manufacture of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it what it was when he is ailing, he may be to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it what it was when he is ailing, he may be to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it what it was when he is ailing, he may be to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it what it was when he is ailing, he may be to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it what it was when he is ailing, he may be to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it what it was when he is ailing, he may be to ascertain the state of the pulse. heaven and earth. Hin we worship, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and we can never again bow down to dumb idols that are nothing."

With terrible glance the Emperor metres, or 1,275,916 miles, which is about 514 times the circumference of the earth.

English Railroads.—At the end of flavors here would pour oil on the flavors here processes and his arguments. For he knew well that martyrdom would pour oil on the flavors here processes and his arguments. For he knew well that martyrdom would pour oil on the flavors here processes and his arguments. For he knew well that martyrdom would pour oil on the flavors here are consumed at 204 milliards a year; for 805,000,000 per day, 33,000,000 per minute, and 9,323 per second; put end to end, they would give a length of 2,057,930 kilometers, or 1,275,916 miles, which is about 514 times the circumference of the earth.

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English Railroads.—At the end of fact pulse, and the very case in hand forty; a child of seven, about eighty; and from twenty to sixty years it is seventy beats a minute, declining to sixty at four-score. healthful, grown person's pulse beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds. poor. They are men just like the rest of mankind, and I am sure if they but had the faintest idea of what the poor departed from the presence of the Em-

All Sorts.

CONNECTICUT can't sell all the clocks she makes at present. In Brooklyn 256 church spires point

solemuly to the place of final judgment. There has recently been an advance of 20 per cent on railway fares in Ger-

many. Some money. The railway system of the United States represents a capital of \$8,800,000,000.

SAVANNAH, in the matter of the cash value of her exports, rates the fourth city in this country.

THE best tailors in Paris are said to be Englishmen, and the best milliners in London are from Paris.

IT takes 373,959 cars and 14,939 locomotive engines to run the railroads in the United States and Canada.

THE furniture in Northumberland

House, London, which is being torn down, was valued at \$1,590,000. BAYARD TAYLOR and other distinguished persons were obliged, by British red-tape, to register as regular sea-men when they went on the Albion to

A Boy in Hudson, N. Y., while digging for fish-worms, a day or two ago, unearthed his grandfather's jack-knife, which had lain in the ground over eighty years.

Japan has many mines now open and being worked, in a primitive way, but much new machinery has been recently following as now being operated: Gold mines. 82; silver, 118; copper, 300; iron, 20; tin 6; lead, 52; plumbago, 3; coal, 412; kerosene oil, 182; sulphur, 12; alum, 5.

RECENTLY published statistics show that 700,000 Germans, for the most part natives of Prussia, have embarked from Hamburg and Bremen during the last five years. The whole country is up in arms to put a stop to this wholesale exodus. Laborers, particularly agricultural laborers are getting to be too few to supply the demand. A disinclination of many of the young men of Germany to serve in the German army has not a little to do with their leaving the country.

A young man, either crazy or wild, was recently captured in Tennessee. thirty years old. He has some hair on would go through the most remarkable grimaces and distortions of face and His captors succeeded in getbody.

Young Men in Cities.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has issued the follow-"I followed your suggestions," replied Mr. Merton, "and put myself in your place. I expect that it would surprise you very much to learn that the strange traveler to whom you showed so much kindness yesterday was myself."

Malchus was again sent to the city for bread. But the way seemed very stream of boats plying upon the water. They go and come, up and down stream, and across in every direction, and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they city itself he can scarcely trust his senses. The images of the gods were myself."

Malchus was again sent to the city stream of boats plying upon the water. They go and come, up and down stream, and across in every direction, and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they city itself he can scarcely trust his senses. The images of the gods were myself."

Malchus was again sent to the city astream of boats plying upon the water. They go and come, up and down stream, and across in every direction, and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they continually draw young men from their and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they continually draw young which across in every direction, and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they continually draw young men from their and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they continually draw young men from their and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they continually draw young men from their and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they continually draw young men from their and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they continually draw young men from their and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they continually draw young men from their and in such numbers and confusion that the cannot have the continually draw young men from their and in such numbers and confusion that the cannot h ing circular :
"City life holds out attractions which the privileges which can be secured to laughed Mr. Merton.

"Well, it is a good joke," said Mr.
Bishop; "good in more senses than one. It has terminated very pleasantly

"Can it be that this is Ephesus, where was begun in 1825 under the directions and mingle in the plants of the city. "The name of the city. "The name of the city is Ephesus," was the reply. "Can it be that this is Ephesus, where was begun in 1825 under the directions ed with proper associates and mingle in good society upon their first arrival in the city, is a matter often of vital importance. We are prepared to introduce all young men into any church of the denomination which they have been accustomed to attend, where they will River Thames, and nowadays it is used be at home at once and under good influences. Our association is as a vestibule to the church, to receive and distribute the strangers that come into our midst, and we shall be pleased to meet every young man that enters our city as a stranger. Our reading rooms are at No. 148 Madison street, near LaSalle, open every day from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., having the principal papers and maga-zines on file, and a well-selected library

of 2,500 volumes.
"Young men wishing to spend their evenings pleasantly as well as profitably, are invited to the Lyceum for debates, music, readings, etc., every alternate Tuesday evening.

"Our Employment Bureau is at No. 145 Fifth avenue. We would, however, suggest to young men not to come to Chicago for work, as there are at the pesent time thousands of persons without employment. But our latch-string is always out to all strangers visiting the city, and we cordially invite them to

The Birthplace of American Manufacturing. A correspondent of the Louisville

Courier-Journal, writing from Milton, leaves of which were open. A fly was Mass., says: "It was at this locality, captured and put upon a leaf, which inthe banks of Neponset, that American stantly closed, and on reopening it was manufactures had their birth. Here in 1673 was erected the first powder mill solved. A bit of beef was afterward by a stock company, two of the incor- consumed in the same way. The leaf by a stock company, two of the incorporators being clergymen. Here the first slitting mill, i. e., for slitting iron and making nails, in 1710, and here also, I believe, sprang into existence the first cotton mill erected in America, and here also the first paper mill was erected in 1728. The locality in latter days was peculiarly celebrated, however, for the monopoly of four branches of manufactures. In 1768 James Bojes commanded the manufacture of choose. commenced the manufacture of chocolate, which some years laterfell into the hand of Edmund Baker. This was the only place in America that could boast of a chocolate factory, and I believe, is York since the beginning of the year : the only one on this continent. Thomas Crehoe made all the playing cards used in America at his little factory on the Neponset river, and to this day the Bent water-crackers are made here precisely as they were made 75

Women Doctors.-The Saturday Rewould give a length of 2,057,930 kilometres, or 1,275,916 miles, which is about 514 times the circumference of the earth.

ute, declining to sixty at four-score. A healthful, grown person's pulse beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy, there geon," seems to make it quite clear that the pulse always exceeds seventy to the pulse always exceeds seventy. ENGLISH RAILROADS.—At the end of last year there were in England and Wales 11.369 miles of railway lives Wales 11,369 miles of railway lines fever or inflammation somewhere, and can be attended by female physicians, open. The total capital paid up, inthe indux of patients is so great that to prevent the work from becoming al-together too overwhelming to the staff and the resources of the hospital," it has become necessary both to increase the money payment and to enlarge the buildings.

Whire hands are nice, but willing ones are nicer.

How Timber May Be Multiplied. One of our exchanges has the following to say in reference to this important

Much has been written about raising timber, but all the light that can be shed upon the subject by all the arboriculturists in the land will not be amiss. There is no want in the not distant future which has so forbidding a look as the increasing scarcity of timber. Our forests are not producing onetwentieth of the supply we are annually consuming or are destroying. More attention should be given at once to its propagation and preservation. It was said by some philosopher that he who makes two blades of grass grow where be increased on those tracts of This, not to put too fine a point upon it, land upon which it is being cut away. is what the Western farmers, who are It is as follows: Plant the ground in holding back their grain to-day for preserve the young trees-they will silurian age. In the same way cuttings surprise you with their rapid th. We would discourage no one growth. who can do so from planting out groves on the prairies, which is one of the best works a farmer can do; but these hints carried out will enable many to utilize places now going to waste, and get a good return for their efforts, REMARKS.-Care must be taken that will never vegetate. They stick out a pointy root into the ground in the fall,

Who Not to Marry.

The same with chestnuts and the like.

Don't marry a man who wears an eyeglass, or tight boots with high heels, who curls his hair or his mustache, who puts scent in his whiskers, or bleaches his eyelids, who lisps, who has his finger-nails long and pointed, carefally cut in an almond shape, who wears four button gloves, takes six and threequarters and tells you so, who, if he be pork, farmers being unable to afford dark, wears a red cravat, if he be fair, a sky blue one—there is no surer indica-tion of a man's character than his necktie: I always look at that first-who has enameled visiting cards and a brilliant monogram, and who always wears a rosebud in his buttonhole.

Don't marry a man who keeps bulldogs. He is sure to be like them. Don't marry a man who gets up early. Nothing makes a person so insufferably

Don't marry a man whom nobody ever says any evil of. Be sure that he is a

poor creature. Don't marry a good-natured man, ood nature is to a man what the guit leaf naughty boys sometimes adorn a sparrow with is to that unhappy bird. All the other sparrows get around him and peck at him.

Birds Scarce in Switzerland. A traveler writing from this beautiful land, says of the birds : "Sparrows other small birds are caught for food hereabout, and they are served at our table in what they call polenta, a pudding of Indian meal. The pudding s very good and has a pleasant flavor Yankee cookery, but the poor little pirds are a wanton sacrifice of life, for the flesh of a dozen would hardly suffice for a moderate mouthful. A gentleman told me that while walking over a country estate he observed many small traps, and on inquiring of the head-keeper, learned that they were for catching little birds, and that there were 27,000 of them on the estate, all of which were eaxmined twice a day, and the catch sent to market. In some places large nets are used to capture these imnocents and the dead birds find a ready sale. After learning these things, one does not wonder that birds, are so seldom seen on the wing, and is also convinced that the birds that remain alive and come into such a country are creatures pos-sessing a very blind instinct, and no vestige or reasoning power."

A Carnivorous Plant.

A remarkable plant was exhibited to the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Hooker, who gave the inaugural address as President biology section. The address was upon the subject of carnivorous plants, and Dr. Hooker explained and demonstrated by experiment some extraordinary dis-coveries of Mr. Darwin's. Among other things, says a Liverpool paper, he showed a plant called "Dionial," the

Emigration Statistics. The following table gives the statistics of the arrivals of emigrants at New

| Number of arrivals from | Jan. 1 to | Sept. 1, 74. | From | Sept. 1, 74. | From | Sept. 1, 74. | Idaxumburg | 14 | Laxumburg | 16 | Malts | 17 | New Brunswick | 237 | New Brunswick | 129 | Portugal | 16 | Roumania | 17 | Roumania | 18 | . 4,328 Total.....

FRED MATHER, who sailed from this country a short time ago, having in charge some 100,000 young shad, intended for the streams of Germany, writes from on board the steamer that the fish all died of starvation. Another attempt will be made to transplant shad from American to German waters.

Crop Movements and Hard Times. Out of the gloom and shadow which settled upon the business of the country

like a great pall a year ago, we are surely, if slowly, emerging into a brighter light and more cheerful prospects. It is to be regretted, however, that the lessons so harshly learned during the past twelve months should in so many important respects be either forgotton or misapplied. And in noinstance is this to be more earnestly depreciated than in the present attitude of the farmers West toward the mar-kets. Whether the result of granger advice or influence or simply the consequence of individual lack of fore-It is asserted that if the comet had hit Chicago 1,106 divorces would have been nipped in the bud.

makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to his race. If this be true, and none will dispute it, how much more credit is a violation of all the laws of trade as is due him who makes a landmark by well as of natural instinct. Providence the cultivation of trees? Reference to in its beneficence having seen fit to this subject brings back to our recol- compensate us for our losses of last lection a suggestion we saw some time ago in regard to a simple mode by which timber may be increased on those tracts of the suggestion we saw some time ago in regard to a simple in His face by refusing to market it.

This, not to put too fine a point upon it. the fall with acorns, black and white walnuts, butternuts, the seeds of the ash, etc. The nuts should be covered lightly with the soil and decaying leaves, so that boys and squirrels cannot find them. They come up in the spring, and if cattle are kept out of the woods—as they should be by all who would preserve the young trees they will.

holding back their grain to-day for higher prices, are doing. And stupidly, too. As stupidly as the cheap economic philosophers who at one time were so urgent with their advice to the South to plant cotton short, so as to advance the price. We know what happened when the crop was necessarily short. Our farmers now invite make a rapid growth, under the immediate superintendence of Dame Nature herself, who has been pretty successfully engaged in this business of tree culture, more or less, ever since the silurian age. In the same way active. sarily short. Our farmers now invite districts of Europe, where the harvest has been as abundant as our own, and with the provincial purpose, narrow alike in conception as in the means of carrying it out, of endeavoring to regulate the price in Chiergo abandon to rival traders the higher market, which rules Chicago as readily as it rules London or Manchester. It is, of course, annoying to the toiling farmer that he should be cheated of a full price for his wheat by the idle speenlator, but he cannot remedy that state of things by holding back his produce; he simply loses his market altogether.

Grain should be going forward freely the acorns do not become dry or they will never vegetate. They stick out a ally low. Even if the farmer does not at the present time, while the canals get the price he expected, the cheap-transportation tells in his favor; but, to sacrifice the opportunity thus af-forded to occupy the Liverpool market, while it is still open, for the trivial satisfaction of cornering the Chicago-specuator, is suicidal. It is to beborne in mind, however, that it is only in respect to wheat that we have this great abundance. Corn, oate and barley are deficient-the former, in fabeing so much so as to serious | affect feeding it to their hogs. - New York Herald, Sept. 14.

Long Battle Between Ozen.

The Augusta (Me.) Journal has the following account of a protracted battle between two oxen in that State: "Mr. Corydon Chadwick and Mr. Sullivan Erskine have a pasture in com-

mon at South China, which they use for the pasturage of cattle. They have the ent season had several yokes of cattle in the pasture. Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Erskine have each an ox with a lopped or crooked horn, the right horn of one and the left of the other having that peculiar formation. These oxen were turned loose into the common pasture. and it was between them on that spot that the pitched tattle of which we are to speak took place. For several days these cattle had been missing; when the other cattle came up these were not among the number. How many days they had been missing before search was instituted is not definitely known, but becoming alarmed the owners went in quest of them. Coming to an opening in the woods, covering an area of about half an acre. Mr. Chadwick, who went in search came upon a sickening spectacle. The lopped horns of the oxen were clasped, and the exhausted animals, united compactly, stood face to face, waiting for death, having apparently given up the struggle. It is supposed that while they were engaged in play their horns became entangied; failing to disconnect themselves, a terrible struggle of several days took place. The open space was literally torn up as though it had been plowed with a subsoil plow. When they were turned into the pasture they were large, fat, 7-feet oxen, but now they had become so ema-ciated and famished that a person could almost clasp them round with his arms. They were perfectly docile when found, but Mr. Chadwick could not untie the knot. The horn of each was sunk into the other's head, and it was only by calling help, and sawing the horns off, that a separation could be effected. There were festering sores where the horns went in. Thus a mortal conflict, lasting eight days, had been going on between these oxen, who in that time had not partaken of any substance, and perhaps had not been able to lie down. Their jaws had to be pried open, and gruel administered to them. Their heads had been united so closely that their faces were bare to the bone. It is possible the animals may live."

OPPRESSIVE BRILLIANOY .- " Madame Podsnap," says the Saratoga correspondent of the Washington Capital, descends to breakfast with the diamonds good society countenances in those who owned gems before the days of shoddy, sparkling as solitaires in her ears, and representing \$5,000 on her fingers, and beneath her heavy silk, of a shade dark enough for winter wear, is concealed a small fortune, say \$50, 000 worth of diamonds in a muslin bag. She dare not leave them in her room, of course, and cannot put them in the hotel safe without giving up the pleas-ure of wearing them each evening, so she conceals them until evening, when she conceans them that very one; and she sleeps with them beneath the mattress. So she is doomed to diamonds for constant companions. It is well. It is the only brilliancy she understands."

How THEY GET A HORSE UP .- When horse falls down, fourteen men put their hands in their pockets and ask each other why they don't do something. Fifteen other men advise the driver un-til he is half mad, and two small boys stand by with their hands clasped and an expression of determination written on every lineament. Then several men ask why somebody don't hold his head, until one old gentleman volunteers to hold it. He steps forward calmly, bends over the prostrate animal, and puts one hand gently on his ear. The horse, getting tired, raises his head suddenly, the crowd laugh, and the old gentleman seems to take no further interest in the proceedings. Then the horse, having had all the fun he can hase, rises like a tidal wave, and the crowd disperses.—
Forest and Stream.

A BAD habit to get into-A coat that