WHO IS THY FRIEND.

Who is thy friend? The man that shares thy pleasures In banquet hall or beauty's witching bow-He that will dance with thee to folly's meas-And make no reckoning of the squandered

To whom the revel and the game is all?
These are the friends that help men to their

Who is thy friend? The man that shares thy pride,
Thine hour of glory, or thy day of gain;
Who stands in every triumph by thy side,
And never finds that triumph false or vain,
But shapes his doctine as thy humor goes?
These are the friends misfortune turns to foes. Who is thy friend? The man that for his win

ning
To power or place bath need of thine or thee;
Who will not fear thy risk, or blame thy sixning, So it but speed his fortune's growing tree; Whose praise is large, whose promise large yet? These are the friends that fail us and forget. Who is thy friend? The man of truth and

trust,
In gladness near, in sorrow nearer still;
To thy faults generous, to thy merits just,
Thy help to every good from every ill,
Whose love for the world's hate might make amends?
Alas for it! this life hath such few friends. Who is thy friend? The best, the least regarded, In faith unfailing, and in love unchanged Through all the changeful years, though ill

Give Him thy heart, so long and far es stranged;
And from the broken reeds of earth ascend,
To seek in heaven thy everlasting Friend.
—Frances Browne.

AUNT MAGGIE'S STORY.

Yes; what your grandfather came to tell me, lassie, was, that Paul Cardell was dead. He was just eighty-five. He'd lost sight and hearing both, they say, and was glad to go. It's not so bad with me; but I wouldn't mind going too. It's stirred my memory to hear of Paul's death. I've loved a many in my life, but never any one as I did him. Ah! I'm not ashamed of it, lassie, if I am an old

maid. He was just lovely. We met often and for a while I thought he liked me pretty well. But soon I began to think I was mistaken. It makes girl tremble to think that she may show a man who does not love her that she likes him over well. All that she can do is to wait. Ah! lassie, many a time the waiting is a weary thing, and the right one doesn't come, and the wrong one does, and even the wrong one seems better than none at all. I don't blame women for things that seem wrong often: they haven't much chance to do right. It seemed to me that Paul was my right one; but he didn't court me, and I could not court him. And James Reeder, being a man, could do as he chose, and did. He loved me, and I loved Paul Cardell. God help us all. I think if we women had no hearts, the world would be a mer-

rier place, lassie. I put James Reeder off a while, and just kept my eye on Paul. I did not love him, and I did love Paul. Why couldn't I love the man that loved

Then said I to myself, "Be a sensible woman. It's better to marry a man who is fond of you, if he doesn't seem perfection, than to waste your youth and your strength and your hope pining for one It's prettier in a you are nothing to." poem to do the last, but I wasn't so very young or so very beautiful that the whole world wanted me. I guessed what life would be when I was a lonely old maid, handed about like a bad penny from Cousin Jack's to Uncle Ben's, and from Sister Hannah's to Sister Jane's. Not much wanted anywhere. Better try to make the man who loved me happy, and so learn to love him. They say "love so learn to love him. They say comes with the children"-some who have tried it.

I thought it all over before I went to bed one night, and I made up my mind that James Reeder should have a "yes" when he asked for it. Then I cried—oh, how I cried, lassie. "Oh, must I give you up, Paul?" said I; "and oh, must I give you up?" and I knew I'd never had him to give up or to keep.

The girls envied me my handsome dashing beau. But often, walking with him, or riding with him, I'd pass Paul Cardell in his shabby coat, and say to myself, "Oh, to be a man-just to be a man, and go a courting whom I choose, instead of taking what comes, as though matrimony were like the 'grab bag' at a church fair." I didn't want money, nor such beauty as James Reeder had so much of. I wanted—well lassie, I wanted Paul, and no one else; though why he was perfection to me, heaven knows. I do not, and never will.

What seemed a great deal to me isn't much to tell. There were picnic parties where I met Paul, but where he let James carry me off when he pleased, and never tried to step between us.

At last Kitty Walsingham married, and

they gave her a great wedding party. They were rich, and did it in fine style. They had a fine house and fine furni-ture, and silver and china, such as no one else had thereabout. And it was an all-day party. The wedding first, then breakfast and dinner, and a dance and supper, of course. I was a bridesmaid, and Paul stood up with me. After that, you know, it was his place to be my beau all day. I thought of that and nothing else, lassie. It gave him one chance more. A word from him and I'd give James Reeder the mitten. A word-s

When I walked into church on his arm I kept thinking how it would seem to be the bride. I looked prettier than she—I know I did. I was dark, and white became me. I had roses in my hair and pearls in my ears. I did look pretty, lassie. You're not so pretty, vain as you are. It's all gone at eighty all gone—all gone! What do we live to be eighty for? Lord forgive me—and

Do you love any man, lassie? Just think, then, how that man looks to you. You can't see his faults, or they grow to be beauties. Don't they say Love is blind? I think he has sharper eyes than any one else, and finds out charms no other can. Oh, my beautiful Paul. And brother Dick told me last night how very plain he was; and there I sat with my blood boiling—yes, boiling, lassie. My beautiful Paul plain! my exquisite, graceful, sweet-faced Paul plain! And I rocked and fidgeted. And says Dick, "You are nervous to-night, Maggie. I hope you ain't a getting the rheuma-tism?" And I was not old enough to

After we came home from church there was the breakfast-and he beside me all the while-and then we all went into the garden. We sat under a great tree apart from the rest, and all of a sudden he looked me straight in the eyes. ie," he said, "do you But before I knew what "Miss Maggie," he said, think -- ? he wanted to know if I thought, some one came all in a hurry up the path and stopped beside me. It was James

"Here you are," said he. "Paul Cardell. Mrs. Walsingham wants you to drive Grandma Thompson over home. She isn't over well, and wants to go. I'll take care of Miss Maggie meanwhile.

Paul got up. He gave me a look I couldn't understand, and after he had gone a dozen steps he came back and of-fered me his hand. "Good-bye, Miss Maggie," he said, and I heard his breath come short and fast; "Good-bye," and away he went. And I and James Reeder

It happened exactly as I knew it would. He asked me to be his wife before we had been together half an hour, and I said "Yes.

Oh, now don't, lassie. It's all against the women in this word. It always will te. Let the strong-minded bodies do what they may. You can't alter the hearts we are born with. We are bought and sold a good deal as Turkish girls are, after all. There is a kind of cold, pretty doll that is happy enough, but vomen who have hearts suffer—suffer at eighteen and eighty. Don't I know? I've

peen both. And now I said to myself: "I will be content. I've made my own choice." I knew I hadn't all the while. "I am to marry the richest man I know, and one they all call handsome. Madly in love with me, too. What more do I

It wouldn't do. I hid the fox in my osom, but it gnawed me all the while. "The sooner it is over the better," I said; and as if that was the way to have it over, I let James coax me to set the day very soon-six weeks from that of

our engagement. There was a busy time at our house you may guess. All my things to make in a hurry. I couldn't sit down to sew. I was like one wild. In a sort of fever all the time. They teased me. "In love," they said. So I was, lassie, but

not with James Reeder.
So one day mother said to me: "You are the only idle one, Maggie. Run over to Mrs. Walsingham's and borrow the pattern of Kitty's travelling basque. It will just fit you, and I want yours to be

I went, of course, and I got the pattern of Mrs. Walsingham. She was a merry soul, and she would tease me. No one knew why I blushed so. It wasn't for the reason they thought. We stood talking, and she a teasing, until all of a sudden she said: "And James isn't jealous any more, I hope?"

"Jealous!" said I. "Oh, he was wild the day our Kitty was married," said she, "wild with jeal-ousy of Paul Cardell. He told me all about it. 'They are paired off together,' said he, 'and with a girl it is the first who asks her. Paul is as much in love as I, and you have lost her to me.' So Grannie and I set our wits to work to help him. And we sent for Paul, as you know, and gave Jem uis chance. Now say. 'Thank you,' Maggie, as he did."

ay, 'Thank you,' Maggie, as he did."
But I couldn't. I took the pattern and ran away. I ran until I came to the and ran away. I ran until I came to the bridge, and then I stopped, looking down into the water. "No, no," I kept saying to myself, "no, no; he never cared anything about me. I gave him chance enough to speak, and he did not." And while I said it I heard a step upon the bridge. I looked around and it was Paul Cardell. I couldn't move. I stood still and he came up to me. I had not still, and he came up to me. I had not seen him before since Kitty's wedding party, when he came back to say "good-

He held out his hand. "How do you lo, Miss Maggie?" said he. I didn't speak—I only bowed.

"You are to be married very soon, I ear," he said. "They say so," I answered.

"I hope you may be very happy," he aid. "James Reeder is a splendid felsaid. low, and as rich as he is handsome. And he caught his breath in a little sigh. "God bless you, Maggie."
He had never called me Maggie be-

fore, and he had never looked as he did

I tried to thank him, but I didn't know what I said. Suddenly he took both my

"I'd like you to know it," he said—
"somehow I'd like you to know it. I
was very fond of you, Maggie. I—I
loved you, my dear. If James habult
called me when he did that day, I should have told you so, and had my 'No' from have told you so, and had my 'No from you. I always felt afraid you liked James best. No wonder. It's better for you—altogether better. Only, quite as a past thing, I'm glad you know how I loved you. Better than my life, Maggie. I'm not going to pine to death, or make an idiot of myself. I shall marry. Lucy Swallow has promised to be my wife. She would not care for such love as l have not now to give; and very good, and pretty, and we shall be happy. God

bless you, and good-bye."

He took my hand and put it to his lips and went. Only for what he had said of Lucy Swallow, I'd have called him back. But if they were to be married, better let matters stand as they were. I held my-self up by the bridge rail until he was out of sight; then I dropped, like one

I did not marry on the day set for me, for I was ill of a fever then and not expected to live; and afterward I knew my heart too well. I could not forgive James for cutting short the words that would have made Paul and me happy for life, and I told him plainly that I

never could love him. But Paul and Lucy Swallow married, and she lived thirty years with him-thirty long years! What a happy woman

to live thirty years with Paul! I never married—never, as you know. And James Reeder never did, either. When he was sixty he told brother Dick there never had been but one woman in the world for him, and that was Maggie. Poor Jem! He cried when I told him he must go. And he was very handsome, so they said—a very fine man, but I can't remember much about his looks.

And, you see, I never forgot Paul. could draw his picture now. I know the touch of his hand, and the perfume of his breath, and the tone of his voice by

The Making of Bells.

Only two metals are now used in large bells, tin and copper. The Belgians use 23 to 30 per cent. of tin; the English lean to more tin, 25 to 31 per cent. Tin makes the bell sound bright, but it also makes it brittle, and the reason why the English can afford to put in more of this brittle element is because they make their bells thicker, as a rule; and the reason why they are made thicker is, that instead of being merely chimed, they are swung around on a wheel, which brings the hammer with great force upon the bell. If we treated the delicate Belgian bells in this rough fashion we should probably

crack them, though, if it were known that they would be swung, the Belgian makers would doubtless thicken them to order; they are not meant in Belgium to be whacked like big drums, but to be struck with hammers from pp to ff, like a pianoforte. They resonate more easily than English bells, requiring a gentler stroke to elicit their full tone. In a word, the Belgian bell is a musical note, not a gong or a drum. Secondly, the thickness and general proportions of the bell are of the utmost importance. Bells vary from 1-15 to 1-12 of the diameter at the thickest part of the sound bow, and the height is commonly about twelve times the thickness. English bells are, roughly, as broad as they are long, if you measure diamete from outside rim to rim, and length from rim to top of canon. But in truth, the thickness of the bell at different levels is all important. The thickness near the top is as important as that of the sound bow, and the diameter of the crown as critical a dimension as that of the rim. The deep, rich tone (in proportion to size) of the smaller Belgian bells is probably due to the wide top diameter, com-bined with the thickness in certain portions of the sides half way down. The way in which altering the thickness affects the tone, and even the pitch of a bell, is shown by the fact that a sharp bell can be flattened by shaving off the metal inside bove the sound bow; and Mr. Lewis tells ne that he has destroyed beates by scooping the bell elsewhere until they disappeared at a certain point, but that on continuing to scoop they reappeared. All this shows how purely tenative and ex-perimental is at present the art of bell founding in England. In Belgium it is not scientific, but empiricalt and accumulated experience of ages. A certain tact or rule of thumb, takes the place of science; rules there must be, founded on principals, but the masters cannot explain their secrets. They produce the work of art, others are left to discover the laws they have obeyed. When we have an-alyzed their methods, we may be able to make their bells. So thought the Germans when they measured and analyzed Raphael and Tintored, and produced the correct but lifeless banalites of Ary Scheffer; so thought Vuillame when he imitated the very wormheles in the Amatis, but for all that the French fiddles are not Amatis. It may turn out that in the making of rich musical bells like those of Van Aerschodt, there is something which cannot be taught—the instinct, the incommunicable touch.

Hew Kentucky Bourbon is Made.

The process is exceedingly interesting, and as but few of the millions who con-sume this great product of Kentucky un-derstand how it is made, we give a description in full. The "Bergrass distillery manufactures exclusively three brands of whisky-fire copper, Beargrass bourbon and rye and Kentucky Pride sour mash. The reason why Kentucky whiskys surpass those of any other State or country are, first, the superiority of the grain; second, the purity and quality of the lime-stone water, and last, but not least, the mode of distillation, which latter is so appropriate to the State. In this State everything is slow but sure. Bourbon whisky generally contains 70 per cent. corn, 15 per cent. rye, 15 per cent. malt, while rye whisky contains 85 per cent. of while rye whisky contains 85 per cent, of rye, and 15 per cent. of barley malt. After the ingredients are made into "mash," which is produced in a large tub, with a revolver rake to stir them, it is then run off into a fermenting apartment, near which is a yeast room, so arranged that it is easily transported to the fermenting tubs, each of which has a capacity for helding thousands of salless of reach holding thousands of gallons of mash which, when fully fermented, is called beer. For sour-mash whisky the fermentation is effected, the beer is run into what is called a beer-weil, and from there what is called a beer-weil, and from there pumped up to the beer-still. The vapor now condenses in the large copper worm, which is so constructed that while the cold water (almost ice cold) is supplied constantly from the well, which is run by pipes to the bottom of the worm, it runs off at the top of a constant stream of hot water; thus condensation takes place, and thus producing the first low wines and the first distillation. The next process develops the genuine article. The low wines are numeral into a large receiver. wines are pumped into a large receiver, and from it the fire copper still is charged or filled, and then doubled by direct fire under the still, by which means pure whisky is obtained and the distillation completed. It is then pumped to a re-ceiving room, where it is filled into bar-rels, and from there it is placed in the "bonded warehouse" and stored. It takes five or six days from the time the grain is ground before the whisky is produced and barrelled.

The Wonderful Sandblast.

Among the wonderful and useful in ventions of the times is the common sazdblast. Suppose you desire to letter a piece of marble for a grave stone; you over the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer, then cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the wax will not be injured at all, but the sand will cut letters deep into the stone

Or, if you desire raised letters, flower or other emblem, cut the letters, flowers, etc., in wax and stick them upon the stone; then pass the stone under the blast and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax and you have the raised

Take a piece of Frence plate glass, say two feet by six, and cover it with fine lace; pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep in the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace, and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised

upon the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at a small ex-The workmen can hold their under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the

hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily.

If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails, it will do little good, for the said will soon whittle them away. either. Cry for the young that have it all to live through. I am eighty.
Sometimes he looked at me that morning as if he liked me. He told me how my dress became me. Any man may do that, but it made me happy. I had not been so happy for months.

I was better than marrying any one else after all. A wasted life and a wasted heart, but nothing worse. Good night, lassie.

Several notable happy marriages have been made on two hours' courtship, but it is a pretty safe rule to know the girl for three days and a picnic.

A Prince in the Kitchen.

They are telling a good story in court circles of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, chief of the Russian college for girls. At the Smoling convent, which is under his jurisdiction, eight hundred girls are educated, and he had received anonymously and otherwise several complaints about the food, which was pronounced execrable. "I will see to this myself," said the prince, and one day, a few minutes before the dinner hour, he present ed himself at the end of the passage leading from the kitchen to the dining saloon. Here he met two soldiers carryng a caldron, steaming hot. "Halt!" The men obeyed. "Put down that ket-tle." The kettle was at once deposited on the deposited on the floor. "Fetch a Here Russian discipline waered. One of the men had the audacity to begin a protest. "S'death!" exclaimed the prince; "hold your tongue—fetch me a spoon." "But," stamered the sol-dier. "Another word and I place you under arrest." The spoon was brought. The prince dipped it into the caldron, and swallowed a quantity of the liquid. "I thought so," he said. "Do you call this soup? Why, it is dirty "It is, your highness," answered the soldier who had been threatened with arrest, "we have been cleaning out the laundry."

Use Good Language. We advise all young people to acquire n early life the habit of using good lan-guage, both in speaking and writing, and lso to abandon the use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of good language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper time for the acquisition of language, be passed in abuse, the un-fortunate victim of neglected education is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every person has it in his power. He has to use the language which he reads instead of the slang which he hears; to form taste from the best speakers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic preci-sion and bombast which show rather the weakness of wasted ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

WHAT CAUSES THUNDER. - A corre spondent of Nature writes: "I have lately seen it stated in a text-book upon electricity and magnetism that the phenome-non of thunder is fully accounted for by the theory as yet brought forward. Whether this be so or not I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to say. I believe the commonly accepted theory is that a vacuum is created in the path of the electric spark, and that the subsequent inrush of air produces a tonation. If, however, it be allowed that the electric spark is not a material substance, but merely a natural force or mode of motion, the possibility of this theory is at once disposed of.
"It is a well known fact that the pas-

sage of electrity in a high state of tension through a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen not only causes an explosion, but also causes the formation of water, and it seems to me that, given the existence of oxygen and hydrogen in the region of the electric disturbance, the phenomenon of thunder is sufficiently accounted for. Whether the normal amount of hydro-gen in the air is sufficient to cause the stupendods noise of thunder I am competent to judge, but if not, I would suggest that the presence of an abnormal amount might be accounted for by the process of the electrolysis, which would probably occur between the two poles of the thunder cloud between the two poles of the thunder cloud before the tension became so great as to cause a rupture of the circuit and consequent discharge of the electric spark. I would also draw your attention to the fact that every thunder clap is immediately followed by an increase in the quantity of water de-posited in the shape of rain. Does not this point to the formation of water by the explosion of the gasses. It is a frequent experiment of Dr. Tyndall's to show his audience red clouds; I feel convinced that by following this line of inquiry he could give us a real thunder storm.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.-This little sentence should be written on every heart —stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practice, not only in every household, but throughout the the world. By helping one another we not only remove the thorns from the pathway and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our hearts, knowing we are doing a duty to a fellow creature. A helping hand or an encouraging word is no less to us, yet is a benefit to others. Who has not felt the power of a little sentence? Who has not recalled the encouragement and aid of needed the encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing when per-plexed with some task that is both difficult and burdensome, to feel a gentle hand on the shoulder, and to hear a kind voice whispering, "Do not be discouraged; I see your troubles, let me help you."
What strength is inspired, hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt; and the great difficulty dissolved as dew before the sun-

Yes, let us help one another, by en deavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak; and lifting the burden of care from the weary and oppressed, that life may glide smoothly on, and the fount of bitterness yield sweet waters; and He whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be "bread upon the water, to return after many days," if not to us, at least to those we may love.

FISH BREEDING.-The Wisconsin State Fish Commission this year have had hatched at the Milwaukee and Madison hatcheries, and distributed, \$10,000,000 Lake Michigan whitefish. These have been planted at various points in the lake. Some 4,000,000 Mackinaw trout have been planted this season in large inland lakes and favorable spots in Lake Michigan. Five hundred thousand Lake Mendota whitefish have been distributed in the larger lakes of Eastern Wisconsin. There larger lakes of Eastern Wisconsin. There is a very large demand for these fish this year. The Commission have 50,000 Mackinaw trout at Nine Springs for distribution to private parties who desire them as breeders. Mr. Welch is corresponding with Seth Green with a view of obtaining 100,000 eels from Hudson river. These will be replanted in the small inland lakes. It is the intention of the Commission to take large quantities of black base lakes. It is the intention of the Commission to take large quantities of black bass early in June from the inland lakes, where they are running in large shoals, and transplant them to waters where there are none. Mr. Welch says he is constantly receiving letters from all portions of the State reporting that the young fish planted by the Commissioners are appearing in great numbers, especially the Mackinaw frout and speckled trout of the first distribution, while whitefish have appeared by millions upon the spawning-beds along the shores of Lake Michigan that for a dozen years have been barren.

Remarkable Incident.

A circumstance of somewhat remarks ble character, says the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal of May 27th, is reported to have occurred Sunday during the baptiz-ing at the basin. Among the 54 candi-dates who received the ordinance at the hands of their pastor, Rev. Henry Wil-liams, Jr., was a colored man named Bur-well Lancaster, a deaf-mute since infancy. When he was raised from the water, after immersion, according to the testimony of those who stood around him, he suddenly recovered his voice, and, in clear and dis-tinct tones, cried out: "Thank God! Thank God!" To those who had never heard him speak a word, and who had regarded him as dumb, these words o thanks came with startling effect, and among many of the colored people, taken in connection with the occasion, the circumstance is regarded as akin to a miracle. The occurrence created a great dea able, is the fact that the man, after utter ing these words, returned again to his mute condition, and has been unable since to say anything further.

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Philomath, April 28, 1879. 10:18tf

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