

ONLY A JEW.

ASONS. In the land of Britain, and long ago, Lived one of those Despised and desolate, whose records show Insult and blows, Their old inheritances of wrong, who were Free ones as the eyelids of the morn, nor care Knew, nor annoy, That city of joy, Heaven-chosen child, whom none to harm might dare—

AN ARTIST'S DREAM.

Carradine sat alone at his easel, painting; and as he painted he thought.—Eight years before, when he was a poor and struggling boy, just entering on that race which must be run by every aspirant to art and its honors, there happened to him something which neither time nor toil had ever been able to efface from his memory. As he was passing along the streets a wreath of fragrant roses suddenly fell on his head, and, looking up in wonder, he beheld, reaching out from the embroidered draperies of an overhanging window, a child, with fairy-like proportions, with great, dark eyes, and long, curling black locks, who stood smiling and throwing him kisses from her curved lips, colored like a pomegranate.—While she still gazed a nurse had come forward and drawn the child away; the curtains were closed, and he saw the little creature no more.

viewing that one bright vision of his memory, it was not so much the lovely child that he saw, in fancy, as the beautiful girl whose face, with full depth and sweetness, looked out at him from his own canvas. Instinctively, he hardly knew why, he disliked to work on this picture in any other presence, and he devoted to it only his hours of solitude. So it happened that it was nearly finished when, by some chance, a friend discovered him bending over it, too absorbed to notice any approach. As the door opened, Carradine rose hastily, turning his easel to the wall, so as to conceal the face upon it. This little stratagem, however, was destined to be of no avail. Having been marked by the intruder—one of those cordial, well-meaning people, good-natured to a degree, but with little delicacy of perception—the action at once aroused his curiosity.

Not another word was said. As the young man approached, Carradine fell back a step and looked at the two. His was a fair, handsome face, so little marked as yet by time, that it would be hard for an unpracticed eye to conjecture with what lines the shaping character would yet stamp it. Nevertheless, with one keen gaze Carradine estimated both present and future. She said a few low-spoken words to her companion, who presently moved toward Carradine, the painter of this picture. Carradine bowed without speaking.

A Great Advocate. Miss Francis E. Willard, who will soon be visiting the chief towns of this coast in the interest of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, makes some excellent suggestions in reference to making successful temperance meetings. Miss Willard comes to our great field hoping to enlist good women "to join in the work of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, of which association she is president, and which, with its thirty auxiliary State and territorial unions, is the largest society ever composed and conducted by women. She comes with a woman's heart, consecrated by the Holy Spirit to a work as holy as ever undertaken by woman. Intemperance is peculiarly the foe of women. The drunkenness of husbands and sons crushes, impoverishes and murders women. The poor inebriate does not inflict upon himself near the sorrow, shame, loss and utter woe that he brings upon his wife. His beastliness finds some relief in the gratification of his appetite and his passions. He brutalizes himself, he tortures his wife to death. The children he begets are often born with the hereditary taint of his own terrible taste, and become drunkards by an unconquerable tendency, of which he is the guilty cause. Women are the chief victims of the whole criminal business of making, selling and drinking spirituous liquors. The mighty task to be accomplished is, that of educating the people. Miss Willard desires to have a thoroughly successful campaign. She will receive a royal welcome from the "good women" of this State.

\$5000 on her day's transactions. Two shop girls found themselves possessed of a—to them—small fortune, \$1200, at the close of the day's business, and other winnings were \$1200, \$1000, and several between \$500 and \$1000. Of course, there are losses; and these are borne without a tear—in public, at least. A society belle drew her check for \$200 to margin oil she was holding when the market went the wrong way, but she pluckily stuck to it, and has a good chance of getting even to-morrow.—Chicago Tribune.

THE HOME DOCTOR. To relieve hicough at once, take a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar. To relieve a severe headache, bind the temples tightly with a handkerchief or cloth. Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach may be quickly stopped by small doses of salt. For carache dissolve asafoetida in water; warm a few drops and drop in the ear; then cork the ear with wool. A good powder of snuff which will cure catarrh is made of equal parts of gum arabic, gum myrrh and blood root. Toothache may be speedily ended by the application of a small bit of cotton saturated with ammonia to the defective tooth. It is stated by a medical writer that carbolic acid diluted with warm water and poured into the ear is a sovereign cure for carache. For a scald or burn apply immediately pulverized charcoal and oil. Lamp oil will do, but lincsed is better. The effect is miraculous. Dr. Spencer, of Berks county, Pa., claims that he has employed cold water sponging and ice bags to the throat in severe cases of scarlet fever during twenty years and with such good results that he considers the treatment not only permissible, but actually necessary where the symptoms are alarming. To treat sprains give the affected part rest and apply warm fermentations. If inflammation has set in put on leeches and cooling applications, which may be removed at intervals if necessary. When the inflammation subsides use friction and stimulating liniments or poultice made of bread, vinegar and water. To stop bleeding, if from a cavity in the jaw after a tooth has been extracted, shape a cork in the proper form and size to cover the cavity, and long enough to be kept firmly in place when the mouth is closed. Careful cooking of even the longest used and best known kinds of food, whether animal or vegetable, is the important rule to insure health and strength from the table. No matter what the quality of the food to begin with may be, a bad cook will invariably incur heavy doctors' bills and a not less inconsiderable "little amount" at the druggist's. For chapped lips, mix two tablespoonfuls of clarified honey with a few drops of lavender water, or any other perfume, and anoint the lips frequently. To remove warts, get a little bullock gall and keep it in a bottle; rub a little on the warts two or three times a day, and in a short time they will disappear. It may be useful to know that hoarseness may be relieved by using the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful taken occasionally is the dose. To destroy blackheads, wash the face thoroughly at night with tepid water and rub briskly with a Turkish towel; then apply a mixture of one ounce of liquor of potassium and two ounces of cologne. New Method of Drilling Wheat. Mr. P. H. Smith, a farmer of Kansas, claims to have discovered a new method of drilling wheat. The Kansas Farmer highly recommends the invention, and is satisfied it will prove of great value to farmers. The invention has been patented and consists of attachments of iron wheels about two inches wide to follow every drill hoe, and so constructed that every roller accommodates itself to the inequalities of the surface: It follows the drill into hollows and over ridges independently of the other rollers. Each roller has a pressure of 75 to 80 pounds. They press the earth down on the seed, crushing clods and filling up all the little air chambers near the seed and leave furrows in which the plant receives benefit instead of injury from winds and frost. In dry weather this method has the same advantage that listing corn has. It is down where the moist earth is, if there is any. Wheat may be planted by this method in weather that would be too dry for the ordinary way of seeding, because the earth about the seed is pulverized and pressed together, making available what little moisture there is, and putting the earth in a condition to retain it as well as to receive more from the atmosphere. The furrows catch and hold the drifting dust of windy days, so that earth gathers around the growing plant instead of being blown away from it; and when frost heaves the ground, as it softens and falls it drops in about the wheat. Mr. Smith claims that, by this process, a half bushel of seed is too much to the acre. A Coal Economizer. Mr. Pridgin Teale says truly that our present open fireplaces are all on the furnace system, and advocates the adoption of a remarkably simple plan, which converts them at once into slow combustion grates. A plate of iron to inclose the space between the hearth and the lowest bar of the grate is all that is wanted, or, in his own words, "a simple shield resting on the hearth and rising as high as the bottom bar of the grate. It cost two or three shillings, and requires no fixing or "man's time." The economizer makes three tons of coal do the work of four. By its universal use in Leeds Infirmary it saves £100 a year in coal. It consumes all cinders, and leaves at the bottom of the grate a fine ash, valuable to farmers. It is reckoned that if everybody in the United Kingdom converted his fireplace into a slow-combustion grate, on the principles laid down by Mr. Teale, there would be a saving in the consumption of coal of nearly 9,000,000 tons in the year. Having heard of the economizer a few months ago, I got Jones of Down street, Piccadilly, to put one into my kitchen stove and drawing-room fireplace, and have found no discontent expressed below, and much satisfaction felt above, as the fire keeps in regardless of much attention from the butler, and always looks cheery and bright when I come home.—Hall's Journal of Health. MEASURING WHEAT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman of our village not long since caught in Grassy creek, about three miles from here, a huge turtle. The flesh fed four families five days, until they got tired of it, besides a good deal given away to the neighbors. The shell is used for measuring wheat.—Oxford Torchlight.

Rather too Realistic.

At a very refreshing season of revival in one of the large railroad centers not long ago, one of the pastors announced that he would devote an evening to the boys connected with the roads, inviting them all to be present, and promising something that would be of interest to them. The night came around and the lads were on hand. Perhaps they did not take much stock in emotional religion, but they were prepared to pay respectful attention to anything that might be said.

She Didn't Want to Catch 'Em.

The Chicago Tribune publishes the following: "How she must have loved him." As Myrtle Redingote spoke these words softly to W. Simpson a blush of maiden modesty flamed for an instant across her pure young face, and disappeared silently behind the tiny pink ears that stood like pigmy sentinels of a battlement of rose tinted flesh, soft and warm, and with beautiful curves, whose dimpled outlines would have made even an anchorite resign. George had been telling her that beautiful story of the princess of olden times who, when her lover was stricken down by a poisoned arrow, knelt by his side, and with her own ruby lips drew from the wound the fatal element. When he had finished, the girl gave utterance to the words with which this chapter opens. And then, for an instant, silence fell between them.

Women Who Speculate in Oil.

One of the curious features of the late rise in oil is the extent to which the ladies of this city have yielded to the temptation of acquiring wealth suddenly and have gone to speculating on the Exchange. In the gallery your correspondent counted seventy-five of the fair sex watching the fluctuations as keenly an did the speculators and the brokers on the floor beneath. Half of this number were resting note-books on the railing, and a little shower of notes was continually dropping down into the hands of brokers below, containing instructions for their guidance. There were fair young girls in silk and satin, whose notes were entered with jeweled pencils on the daintiest of books; hard-worked shop girls, eagerly poring over their business-like figures; matronly ladies trying to look unconcerned, and dropping their orders as stealthily as possible; and here and there a broker's wife, whose face showed a superior knowledge of trade, but whose dealings as a class were the least fortunate of all. These ladies were all respectable, many of them moving in the best society of the city. There has been for a long time much speculation among the ladies here "on the quiet" but not until the last few days has it been so open. Familiarity overcame the first aversion of wickedness attached to this form of gambling, and the practice now so firmly founded will probably continue as long as does the present excitement. Society life is certainly dull enough in a town like this, and it is no wonder that the ladies are driven into the ranks of speculation for something to do.

Explosive Mixtures.

Explosive mixtures were often prescribed by doctors not well informed in materia medica. Chlorate of potash, permanganate of potash and glycerine is one of them. A pomade of chloride of lime, sulphur and other substances will detonate when rubbed in a mortar. Hypophosphite of lime or soda, when triturated alone, sometimes explode. Pills of oxide of silver are apt to decompose with a tremendous explosion. Tincture of iodine and ammonia form the iodide of nitrogen—a violently explosive substance—which, agitated with water, is nearly certain to detonate. Chlorate of potash and tannin are likely to act in the same way. A dentrifrice containing chlorate of potash and catecha has been known to explode in the mouth. Matrons are found to be useful in the police stations in Glasgow. Seven are employed there to take charge of female prisoners. The city has half a million inhabitants and 1,000 policemen, who appear to be unarmed, but carry short clubs in their pockets.