Yatures Sobleman.
men not tuat he tsa poor min.
Tel men not that he bis poor ninn






 Then he is a man deserving,
Of my lore and my esteem, And I care not what his birithphace
To the e eses of man may seem.

## 

Andif others will disown him,
As sintero to their caste,
Let them of it irl befriend him $\overline{\text { La Belle France }}$



 imitate Paris. It it in ont surel|, an un-
likelt, thing that eeses habitute to frep.
ness, order and beaty in the streets, will


 Prince Imperial, which otill stands-a
hopeless onen tothe midos of the Bona-
patrits of the restration of the family
to power. There are the same clean
To




 have been less noticed than the attrac-
tions of Praris. Inced Frent
life is hardily known at all to mere toutry. ists, who pass hastily frou yreat eity to to
great city maty neve stoping anter
they have quitted the capital. In ond the have quitted the capital: In con-
trast with Etylish nad iterican fields,
there are practically no fences. Multi-
 wheat, oats, sanfoin, potatoes, turnips,
hemp and, , in the south , inese, with no
boundary that catches tie eje niety of color is great, and the effect to
the eye is pieasing, but the arrangement

 consequence of this arrangement is the
utilization of eery orot of the sil. Earl
nuseetl onece described Irish
fences as as earrthen fortifications, llong the road tope
of which a carriage might be driven. There is an a mparrage mement to thine respeect
but there is room for more. No such waste occurs here. A man's whea
drops its heary heads over the aurrots
his neighbor, without a bit of unsightily or ushe ass sence of cattle from the fields is a less. sgreeabie feature. From Paris to
Dijinn arn of over thriee hundred miles
in only two instances were cattle seen feeding. One could understand the
heary back-loado of grase vine-leates,
snd the like, being carried houre by the shomen, apparently, in the le labors of the
field.' The cattle have to be provided for in their sheds. In a few cases flocks of
sheep were esen in patches from which
ster sie erop ana dogen on the other defending
the erops from them. Poor things! they looked embarrassed and uncomfortable,
very like a company of Suxons making
bell interval that preeedes a public dinger.
One would rather see them ragoing freely
Oner







 by the arrangements of life over much
of France. One does not see small farm.
houses in the middele of the farms. The
people live in towns sand villages. The
ces er eye ranges over miles of country, tilled
as we have described it, without a dwel-
ling. The social qualitites of the people probably contribute to this plan, which
in its turn gives a certain "towis" charac-
ter to all the people. There is no room
for the akward boorishness which grows
or to to up in the isolation of English farming.
life. The thrift which must be exercised,
in order to win moderate comfort, is everywhere apparent. The tall poplars,
by far the most abundant tree, one finds
stripped annuakly of their branches, apstripped annuafy of their branches, ap-
parently for fuel, and that coalldust
whick every wind scatters around Pitt-
burgh, and so many other American cen-
tres of coal and iron-working, is here collected, compressed into huge bricks,
or handsome round masses, and piled up
for use at railway stations, with as much for use at railway stations, with as much
elegance and order as if the heeps were
on exhibition. of course, all Enghishmen
and Americans have learned from infancy and Americans have learned from infancy
upward their own immense superiority to
the poor creatures who cannot speak English, and only babble in French; but
s candid person will be compelled to
admit, notwithstanding, that in matters
of courtesy, taste, thrift, order, and ar-

## After the Batfle of Plevna.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { At } 3 \text { in the afternoon, after leaving } \\
& \text { Sistova, I was resting near one of these } \\
& \text { natural. fountains, when a long line of } \\
& \text { ambulance waigons, enshrouded in dense } \\
& \text { clouds of dust, appeared over a hill in in }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the distance. As the head of the line } \\
& \text { reached us and hated by the fountain, } \\
& \text { I tearned of the heary battle fought the } \\
& \text { day before in front of the Turkish forti- } \\
& \text { fiyationse and Plesna }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { factons around Plevna. The ambulance } \\
& \text { fagons gravally gathered until the } \\
& \text { wagen suace around the soring of coot }
\end{aligned}
$$ large space around the spring of cool

watter wascovered with these conveynuces,
filled with buman beings mangled in in every conceivable form, who gasped for
a drop of water. Some could not drink,
as the attempts fo swallow brought gush. as the attempts to swallow brought gush-
eo of blood from gaping wounds in the
throat and chest, which prevented them from cooling their parched tongues cov-
ered with the horible dust which rose at
the slightest movement upon the roads.
Weary with this sorrowful scene, I mount. he slightest movement upon the roads.
Weary with this sorrowful scene, I mount.
ed my hores and pushed oon. A shoyt
distance from the fountain I encountered a second ambulance train los led
like its predecessor. For two hours they
continued to pass me, and then came still longer trains of country passport carts,
loaded with the less severe cases, inter-
mixed with an apparently endless stream of ammunition wagons, surplus baggage
carts, and camp equipages, until finally che road became completely blocked by
the indiscriminate mass of horses, carts,
wagons ard mangled humanity stream wagons ard mangled humanity, stream-
igg toward Sistova. I was compelled to lead my horse to a hillock by the rosd-
side and wait for an opportunity to pass
on, as well as to allow my wagon to come on, as well as to allow my wagon to come
up. For more than an hour Istood these watohing the passage of this motley
caravan, and beheld huodreds of gallant fellows roll by in open, springless carts,
with a blazing sun pouring down upon
their thloodstained forms, with chote clour bloodstained of durms, parching wither choking burning
throats and settling in masses upon their agonizing countenances, until they ceased
to look like human faces, While waiting to look like human faces. While waiting
for the road to be cleared, we were often
asked if there were no troops coming to asked if there were no troops coming to
the rescue, and many were the bitter com-
ments made on the folly of dashing those ments made on the folly of dashing those
brave fellows against the vastly superior Moslem force, strongly intrenched on the was badly wounded had led the extreme
advance in the assault on the Turkish intrenchment. He had penetrated
the Moslem lines, and said if he had been properly supported they could have car-
ried the positions; but the column was
not strong enougb, from wat of troops not strong enougb, from want of troops
or generalship, and the Turks, finding
this out, turned upon them and drove them back with fearful loss. "Not more
than half of that column came back,"
was the mournful close of the wown, was the mournful close of the wounded
officer's statement. I learned here that the battle of the previoss day had lasted
from morning until night, the Russianat-
tack being made on both wings of the tack being made on both wings of the
Turkish lines under the command of Gen. Krudener, who led the right in person,
while the Russian left was commaded by Gen. Prince Schakoffski. "We could
not do anything, with them; they were too strong for us," was the universal re-
mark of officers and soldiers, and their cruel wounds told how wrathfully they
bad endeavored to carry out the senseless orders to carry Plevna by storm.
The above quotation really The above quotation really t tells the
story of the battle. The immense num-

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## A Warning to Advertisers. The insanity of Dr. I. C. Ayer, Lowell, affords a terrible warning to ad

 vertisers. Here was a man engaged inthe manufacture of a pill, not differin much from a hundred other pills that
may be obtained ant any drug store. In
an unguarded moment he made up his mind that he would advertise, not in t
picayune style of the ordinary deale
but in a comprehensive sort of but in a comprehensive sort of was;', by
which he could reach every possible pur-
chaser of pills. He started with the idea of devoting half of his profits each year
to advertising. The result might have
been foresen. He accumulated money
so rapidy that he did not know what to see rapersecn. He accumulated money
so rapily that hid not know what to
do when he had rolled together
fitwen mill on thon fitteen million dollars, and had vainly
endeavored to find some ootlet for his
ever-increasing profits, his mind gave
way under the absorbing cares of his
vast busines, vast business, and he is now a patient at
an asylum for the insane. How easily
his calamity might have ben If he had stuck to the conservative
methods of many of our merchants and
refrained from advertising, he might have been passing quietly through bank-
ruptcy now instead of being loaded
down with his uncounted millions. It is a dangerous experiment for a man who
does not want to become rich to a aver-
tise.
Or if he advertises at all he must
advertise grudgingly and at tong inter-
vals, lest his profis should grow out of vals, lest his profits should grow out
all proportion to his requirements, an
he stould find himself burdened wi wealth. Advertising, conducted on the
principle of devoting haff the profts
a business to it is, we repeat, a dangerou experiment. It, precipitates a fortune
upon the advertiser so suddenly that the chances are even that he will not know
what to do with his money.-Utica Ob
server.

Alive, Yet Officially Dead. An illustration of the injury which,
under the French laws, may be inflicted
upon an innocent upon an innocent man by the loss of his
certificate of birth is afforded in the case
of Alfred Loiehot, who, at the age of 21 of Alfred Loichot, who, at the age of
left Montbeliard, hhis native place,
serve his time in the army. At serve his time in the army. At the ex-
piration of his period of service he did
not-his parents having died in the mean-
time-time-return to Montbeliard, but fol-
lowed his trade as a watchmaker in variowed places. A short time back, having
become engaged to be married, he determined to go there and obtain the
necessary papers, but on applying at the
Masor's office, he was told that it would be useless giving him his certificate of
birth; as in the archivives was contained
the certificate of his death galleys in 1871 . Loichot found, upon
arther inguiry Carther inquiry, that all his former ac
quaintances believed that he had been
condemned to penal servitude for condemned to penal servitude for murder
and had died at the galleys, and he failed
to underatand to understand how the error could have
arisen until he remembered that while in garrison at Beasoncon his money, watch
and papers had been stolen. The thief had availed himself of the papers to pass
himself off as Alfred Loichot, and having committed some freesh offences, was sent
to the galleys. He died while underto the galleys. He died while under-
going his term of imprisonent, and
hence arose the mistake. Alfred Dichot hance arose compe mistake. Alfred Lo aphichot
tribunal at Toullon for a correction of thil error, and for the removal of his naine
from the death register, and the ment in which segnister, and the judge-
the usurper of his name.

## A learned sergeant was once accuse of having disgraced the bar by taking si-

ver from a a client, the bat by tatte of the
profession requiring that his fee should
be in gold. It tok siver," he replied,
"because I could not get gold; but Itook
every farthing the fellow had in the world
and亚 n
th
g
g

## An Unrecorded Hero.

 How blodget captúked the redOA THE WAY TO TICONDEROO We have all read of the intrepid cour-
age of the "Gren MIountain Boys" at the
me of the revolut time of the revolutiouary war,and the usual
supposition is that all those of a patrioti supposition is that all those of a patriotic
spirit were to be found in the ranks of the American army;but many a brave
man, perhass by the force of circum-
stancee, was obliged to tarry at home. At the time the following incident
ccurred, the British wefe in full possession of Ticonderoga, and the towns for
many miles around were subjected to the many miles around were subjected to the
lampecs depredations of the "red coats,"
which aroused the just indignation of all which aroused the "past indignation of al
who a lavored the "patriotic cause." But
as
man of libeerty, it it was opten thouprive
and best through the town at Cornwall, Vt, lin-
gered around long enough to place as
certain mark on the house of every
person suspected or known to favor the patriots, that others of the "King's
Own" who should follow after would
know by this mystic sign where to find now oy this
friend or foe.
Now this particular, who determined to ir irumven
them by a little plot he had formed in
his own mind. So taking the British
officer aside and speaking in a cautious oficer aside and speaking in a cautious
manner, this person (Blodget by name)
said, "Say, now, be you goin' to Tico derogue?", but without waiting for a re-
ply, continued, "for if you be, me and some of my neighbers want to go long
with ye. We've been waiting for some
chance like this for a long time, and if
you"ll just march out of town sil you'll just march out of town, so as not
to excite suspicion, you see, and will wait
for us at a certain spot In tall ye of,
why I'll see the other men and we'll join why I'll see the other men and we'll join
there. What say youq"
Now the army, both on the American Now the army, both on the American
snd British side, was always willing to
take new recruits whenever offered, and take new recruits whenever offered, and
as this man's story seemed plausible
enough, the Britisc apatain willingly ac
ceded to the proposal of Blodget, who thereupon proceeded to appoint a rendez
vous which was where the public high
Way or road was cut through a ledge of limestone rock, forming a wall some ten
feet high on either side, on top of which
was a stunted growth of trees was a stunted growth of trees. Blodge
requested the oticeer to wait there a cer
tain length of time, and they would make As expedition in joining him. at of sight, he hastily mounted his hors
nd started out to inform his good
"Whig" neighbors of his intentions. I needed butg A few words in thone dass t
nouse a person's patriotism, so esch man
arous. taking down his trusty firelock, or old
fusee, with no military outfit, except the
bree-cornered hat of (Gein, Blo which he fortunately discorered in som
old resting-place, they proceded by much shorter route to the point of ren-
dexvous, o that they had time to secete
themselves among the bushes at the far-
ther end of the limestone pass before the hemselves among the bushes at the far-
her end of the limestone pass before the Mritishers came up. According to
Morse's History,", published some sixty
years goo, mititary tactics in these dayy
were not by any means perfect, even Gen were not by any means perfect; even Gen putnam overpowered by strategy rather
than numbers. Soon was heard the tramp tramp, tramp of the soldiers as they
marched into the pass, where they were xpecting to halt at the further end an
wait for the reeruits to join them , when midway between eitiner opening,
with the great rocks, as impenetrable a prison walls, rising on two sides of them they were estonished at hearing a sten-
torian voice, cry "halt!" They stopped,
surprised, when the impromptu Gen surprised, when the impromptu Gen
Blodget, who had reigned his horse di
rectly in front of the opening, command
ed them to lay down their arms and sur d them to lay down their arms and sur
render. At first the officer astempted to
parley, but Blodget knew it would give time to consider the position,
e began in a loud voice, amid a grea ourish of arms (in the background)
"First platoon, rise and
as no necessity for him to add "tifere " is the captain (suppposing themselve zoldiera) by a sign gave the other to un-
derstand that he would surrender. Then Blodget ordered the twenty men to walk
off a few paces, stack their arms, and fal ack again. Having done oso, heordered
fro of his oompany to take posses.
ion of them, as the five were all the
e could them, aster. Stre five were all the me pear, they really marched the twenty a prisoners of war, not to Ticonderoga, but
to Gen. Stark, then at Bennington.
Rochater ( $N$,

JakE was heard calling across t nouth, who goes to school at the Atlant
yon
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { "Yes, sir," replied the boy. } \\
\text { "Gittin' eddykashun, ain't }
\end{gathered}
$$

"Larnin', rithmetick" and figgerin' on
"Weall, it don't take two whole days
"W'y, nol" exclaimed the boy.
"You was gwine ter bring dat
"Yes, sir.
"An' it's bin two days sense yer bor
rowed it. Now what good's eddykashun gwine to do you thick-skulled niggers
when yer go to school a whole year and
den can't tell how long it takes to fotch when yer go to
den cant'tell h
back a hatchit?

Rules for Bathing.
Whether in bath-tub, river or ocea
bathing should be accompanied only b pleasurable sensations. If whole body or chilly sensations are experienced, either you are not well, the water is not of the
ight temperature, or you are bathin ight temperature, or you are bathin are nature's warning that you should at
once leave the water and give yourself horough rubbing with a coarse towel
Bathing, especially swimming, necessihates great muscular activity, therefor red with at least one hour, and bett a hearty meal and bathing. It is easily seen that eleven in the forenoon, foar in
the afternoon, and just before retiring at night, are the best times for bathing.
Some like a cold dash or rising in the morning. Very few, comparatively, can
stand such a shock to their nervous systems. Let those who enjoy it, and ex-
perience a glow during the operation,
continue the practice; but let them be continue the practice; but let them bee of resistance.
Any one desiring to acquire the habit
a cold bath every morning should begin the custom in the warm weather, con-
tinuing it turing the winter, and not com mence it in the latter season.
If you are perspiring from walking,
rowing or other exercise, as you reach the place of bathing, op onot (as some advise) sit down on the bank to cool off before
entering the water. Doff your clothes
and dash in as soon as possibl and dash in as soon as possible, only be-
ing careful to keep up the exercise with-
out intermission after you are in the wa ter. In this way you continue the glow
which you experienced from the previous exercise.
Ten or at longest fifteen mikutes in the
water should suffice for the strongest ater should sufice for the strongest
aqueously inclined urchin. Strive allays
to leave the water before you feel chilly to leave the water before you feel chilly
or certainly at the first approach of any
such sensation, and continue or rekindle ach slensation, and continue or rekindle
the glow by a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel.
Turkish sup
Turkish suparstition says, wet your
ead thoroughly upon entering the bath; we say, do it to prevent rush of blood to he brain, which event may cause death.
Finally, as bathing, apparently a Fle process, is not without its dangers
pe would war a pe process, is not without its dangers,
we would wara nall boys not to begin the practice too earily in the season, or to re-
peat $i t$ an early grave by over-indulgence, while
and
thers have endured long years of suffering from the obscure effects of excessive
bathing. No plysician should consider
it below his calling to give specific direcit below his calling to give specific direc-
tion to all seeking his advice as to when
and how long they should bathe.

Hoske QUarreis.-A house divided
gainst itself shall not stand, saith Scrip ure, and there are no truer words. At
home there should be peace and unity, ound by the ties of kindred should up-
hold each other, and bear with each other's oibles, and hide them from strangers
yes. Those who dwell under the sam home roof must fight under one flag or
be defeated. Policy, if not good feeling hould bind ors, people may do that and yet have find within only partisanss and sympa-
thizers; but when brothers and sisters, parents and children, and, worst of sill,
uusbands and wives begin to disagree, Lusbandsanand wives begin to disagree,
pame to open quarreling, thos, and fonally
como dwell under that unhappy roof know before-
hand the tortures of the lolst. There is othing on earth so near Hesven as a hap.
py home-so likeperdition as an unhappy

Measing of Axer,--A correspondent
riting from Dacon, III, sends the following account of a boy's attempt at deDoring the last winter there was a re-
igious interest at Varna, IIL. The pas-
Or of the Methodist church, the Revy Ir. Demming, wass in the thabith of hold he boys and girls stopped for a few moents on their way from schoold In or-
er to interest and instruct children, the pastor presented a variety of topics. One
day he asked the meaning of "Amen."
No one answered. No one answered.
"You have often," said the clergyman, while some one was praying. What did
they mean? If any one knows, let him Up jumped a lit "I know" he called hurry up and get through," "It mean There was an audible smile, and many of the elders, we have no doubt, felt that
the definition would be very useful if it could be generally accepted, asd "amen"
used to shorten long prayers.- Youth's
Companion. GoD respecteth not the arithmetic of
our prayers, how many they are; nor the Thetoric of our prayers, how long they
re; nor the music of our prayers ho re; nor the music of our prayers, how
melodious they are; nor the logic of our prayers, , how methodical they are-but
the divinity of our prayers, how heartsprung they are. Not gifts, but graces
prevail in prayer.- Trapp. Cosscrisece is a clock, which in one
nan strikes aloud and gives warning in another the hands point silently to a fig. another the hands point silenty war as.
ure but strike not; meentime, hours pass
away, and death hastens, and after death comes judgment.

