

Shooting Logs Down the Sierras.

The Truckee *Republican*, describing the mode of getting out logs in the mountains, says: "A chute is laid from the river's brink, up the steep mountains to the railroad, and while we are telling it the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping, down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and with somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them; fire struck out by their friction with the chute logs. They descend the 1,700 feet of the chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so, they drop 700 feet perpendicularly. They strike in the deep water of the pond with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could have no greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. Their average velocity is over 100 feet in a second throughout the entire distance, and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully 200 feet per second. A sugar pine log sometimes weighs ten tons. What a missile! How the water is dashed in the air! Like a grand plume of diamonds and rainbows, the feathery spray is hurled into the air to the height of two hundred feet. It forms the grandest fountain ever beheld! How the waters of the pond foam, and seethe, and lash against the shore! One log, having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monsters. The mouth of the chute is, perhaps, fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances; but can you imagine a saw-log glancing? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance, then with a crash like the reverberation of artillery, the falling log springs one hundred and fifty feet vertically into the air, and with a curve like a rocket, falls into the pond, seventy yards from the log it struck."

The Amazon.

Extensive, important and profitable as our rivers are in respect to commerce and development of the country, they are wholly unequal to the rivers of South America. The Amazon alone furnishes a host of water resources, and is fitly named the Mediterranean of that continent. Together with its tributaries, it is navigable by steamers according to official reports, for 26,858 miles; its average breadth in Brazil is 4½ miles; it rises, when high, 54 feet above its ordinary level, and its volume is so vast that sailors at sea drink its water and find it fresh out of sight of land, its current being visible 500 miles from shore. The volume of the principal river of our sister continent is, in proportion to the area drained, far greater than the volume of rivers here, on account of the increased rainfall. The annual rainfall on our Atlantic coast averages from 40 to 45 inches; on the coast of Brazil, 79 inches. The main channel of the Amazon is, for the first 1000 miles from the ocean, nowhere less than 30 fathoms. Beyond the Peruvian frontier, it continues to be a big river more than 1000 miles into the head of steam navigation being at Mayro (Peru), 3623 miles from the Atlantic and 325 miles from Lima by public roads; so it is only 331 miles from Callao—the port of Lima—on the Pacific, to the head of steam navigation on the Amazon. Peruvian railways will soon bring steamers on the Amazon within one day's travel of the Pacific, and Peruvian enterprise will speedily improve Andean communication, and open the interior of South America to civilization and commerce. The tributaries of the Amazon are longer than the largest river in Europe. The Madeira is navigable for steamers to

its falls on the Bolivia frontier, over 1000 miles, and above the falls its tributaries furnish 4300 miles of continuous steam navigation, thus rendering commercially accessible the whole of Bolivia and the western part of the Brazilian Province, Molto Grosso. Brazil has lately granted a subsidy to a foreign company to build a railroad around the Falls of Madeira. Napo, Maroni and Putumayo are navigable from the Amazon through Ecuador and Colombia for almost 1000 miles beyond the frontier of Brazil to the Andes, within 400 miles Quito and Guayaquil, and so open communication with all the region of Ecuador east of the Cordilleras. The Rio Negro entering the Amazon at Manaus, some 1100 miles from the Atlantic, rises near Bogota, Colombia's capital, passes through Southern Venezuela, very close to the Grinoco, and is a channel of trade between Venezuela and Brazil, while the Orinoco is navigable for sail and steam vessels from the ocean to the Andes in Colombia. Thus, the Amazon and its tributaries are commercial highways for Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and are navigable for steamers a greater distance than is included in the globe's circumference.—N. Y. Times.

The Best of all Schools.

The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are the graduates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollections, its classic lore may moulder in the halls of memory, but the simple lessons of home, enameled upon the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the more mature but less vivid picture of after years.

So deep, so lasting, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age, holding fresh in his recollection the events of childhood while all the wide space between that and the present hour is a blasted and forgotten waste. You have, perchance, seen an old and obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored, you may have seen it fade away, while a brighter and more perfect picture, painted beneath, is revealed to view. This portrait, first drawn upon the canvas, is no faint illustration of youth; and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original traits will shine through the outward picture giving it its tone while fresh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fire-side—the institution of Providence for the education of man.—Goodrich.

A Scotchman's Prayer.

What do you think of this for a prayer at family worship? Adam Scott gives the following as a prayer once offered by a shepherd, and grandmother has herself heard prayers almost as plain in their comments on the people around, from the lips of Scotch and Scotch-Irish folks:

"We particularly thank Thee for Thy great goodness to Meg; and that it ever came into thy head to take any thought of sic a useless girl as her. For the sake o' thy sinfu' creatures now addressing Thee, in their ane shilly-shally way; and for the sake o' mair than we daur weel name to thee, hae mercy on our Rab. Ye ken, he's a wild, mischievous callant, and thinks nae mair o' committing sin than a dog o' lickin' a dish. But put thy hook into his nose, and thy bridle into his muth, and gar him come back to thee wi' a jerk that he'll not forget the longest day he has to live. Dinna forget puir Jamie, who's far away frae us the night. Keep thy arm o' power about him, and I wish ye wad endow him wi' a little spunk

to ach for himself; for if ye dinna, he'll be but bauchie i' this world, and a back sifter i' the next. Thou hast added yen to our family (one of his sons had just married against his approbation). So has been thy wull. It wad never ha' been mine. But if it is o' thee, do thou bless the connection. But if the fule hath done it out o' carnal desire, against a reason and credit may the cauld rain o' adversity settle in his habitation. Amen."—*Christian at Work.*

How to Preserve a Piano.

It is evident that if the piano is to remain in good order for many years good care must be taken of it. The instrument should be closed when not in use, in order to prevent the collection of dust, pins, etc., on the sound board; however, it must not be left closed for a period of several months or longer, but be opened occasionally, and the daylight allowed to strike the keys, or else the ivory turn yellow. Any hard substance, no matter how small, dropped inside of the piano causes a rattling noise. It is in every case desirable that an india rubber or cloth cover should protect the instrument from bruises and scratches. The piano should not be placed in a damp room, or left open in a draft of air—dampness is its most dangerous enemy, causing the strings and tuning-pipes to rust, the cloth used in the construction of the keys and action to swell, whereby the mechanism will move sluggishly, or often stick altogether. This occurs chiefly in the summer season, and the best pianos, made of most thoroughly seasoned material, are necessarily affected by dampness, the absorption being rapid. Extreme heat being scarcely less injurious, the piano should not be placed very near an open fire or heated stove, nor over or close to the hot-air furnaces now in general use. Moths are very destructive to the cloth and felt used in the piano, and may be kept out of it by placing a lump of camphor, wrapped in soft paper, in the inside corner, care being taken to renew it from time to time. Many persons are unaware of the great importance of having their pianos kept in order, and only tuned by a competent tuner. A new piano should be tuned at least once every three or four months during the year, and longer intervals afterward.

A Dress-Pattern for Every Woman.

The March number of *The Housekeeper* is received and it is better than any predecessor. A new feature, a fine engraving of "The Devil's Chair," in the famous Dalles of the St. Croix, appears on the first page. The rest is made up of the usual variety of practical and useful things. No woman can look at it without being charmed with the common-sense way it has of dealing with everything pertaining to housekeeping, and there is a sprinkle of poetry and sentiment, of the better sort, which adds to its attractions and usefulness. A one cent stamp will bring to any address a sample copy of this bright little monthly, with a full list of the novel premiums it offers in the way of kid gloves, silk ties, dress-patterns, and other women's fixings. Samples of the dress-patterns are sent with copy of paper to all who think of getting up clubs. Address *The Housekeeper*, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Heart.

Throb, throb, throb. Never sleeping, but often tired, loaded with care, chilled by despair, bleeding with wounds, often inflamed by those who do not understand it, or burdened with affection, it must beat on for a lifetime. Nothing finds a lodgment in its chambers that does not add to its labors. Every thought that the mind generates steps upon the heart before it wings its way into the outer world. The memory of the dead loved ones are mountains of weight upon its sensitiveness; the anxieties of the soul stream to the heart and bank themselves upon it, as the early snowdrifts cover the tender plant; love, if it loves, fires it with feverish warmth and makes it the more sensitive; hate, if it hates, heats it to desperation and fills it with conflicts. Still it works on. When slumber closes the eyelids the heart is beating—beating beneath all its burdens; it works while we sleep; it works while we play; it aches when we laugh. Do not unnecessarily wound it; do not add to its bleeding wounds. Speak a kind word to cheer it: warm it when it is cold; encourage it when it desponds.—Selected.

Happy is that man who, nearing the borders of life's sunset, finds himself in the care and companionship of a loving and tender woman, whom he regards and has even treated as an equal, and to whom all his life he has been faithful and true.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



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Dr. R. V. PIERCE, having acquired a world-wide reputation in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, resulting in a professional business far exceeding his individual ability to conduct, some years ago induced several medical gentlemen to associate themselves with him, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, the Consulting Department of which has since been merged with the *INVALIDS' HOTEL*. The organization has been completely re-organized under the name and style of *World's Dispensary Medical Association*, with the following officers:
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SURGICAL CASES.—Among the operations which we are called upon most frequently to perform, are those for Nasal Polypus, Hardening of the Prostate, Hemorrhoids, Hernia (rupture), Hydrocele (dropsy of the Scrotum), Varicocele, Ovaritis and Uterine Tumors, Calculi (stones in the Bladder), Stricture, etc., etc. We also treat successfully, by a new method, without surgical operation, Cancer, Club-foot, Spinal Curvature, and other deformities. (See pamphlet entitled, "Medicine as a Curative Agent," sent on receipt of 10 cents).
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From Nature, we learn the principles which minister to the wants of the body, giving food to eat and raiment to wear. From Revelation, we receive those principles by which the spirit is fed, and clothed with truth and righteousness. Any system of education, which neglects either of these volumes is incomplete. To train the intellect in physical science and neglect the moral nature, is dangerous to society; for it imparts power which, without moral principle to guide, may be destructive to the peace and happiness both of the individual and society.

TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The prospects of Christian College are most flattering. The institution is increasing in reputation, and its influence and popularity are rapidly extending. Its friends may anticipate a career of still greater usefulness. The patrons of the school will do well to begin now to shape their business so as to send their sons and daughters at the opening of next session. One full term, taking the classes in order, is worth more than double the time scattered over several sessions. We hope to welcome to the halls of Christian College on the third Monday in September next, a large number of students, and to inaugurate a more successful and prosperous session than the one just closed.