50.7G.

ST L. FRANK POWERN

There's a garden by a river. Where the grasses tend and quiver On the river's reedy odges, Roses ortmoon all the neclosa-And a leafy lane runs down Through the meadows to a forth. In a winding way. But where les that garden blewing Where that error, stilly fowing:

And the lawn through meadows going, I shall never say

Something fairer than a rown In that unknown garden grows, Something exector than the chyme Sung by hirds in lilas time; Fairer than a dream of youth. Thought all lost to care and ruth Something with a heart like May: Rose and life all in one; Golden bair caught in the suo. Eyes with laughter overrun. What! I'll never say.

Dreamy face and reachud mouth. Breath like spring while from the south, Eyes discissing more than lies Redged beneath the bended skies Of a day to May. So, when days grow longer, sweeter, Grow the rare June hours completer: And the winter's time for snowing Leaves the June winds chance for blowing, I will seek this garden; growing

Where I'll never say. -Scribner for Documber

R SUMPTION.

Full Text of the Act of Congress Under Which Specie Payments Wore Resumed.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required as rapidly as practical to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, of standard value and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations; or at his discretion he may issue silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories and post offices of the United States; and upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such tractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Sec. 2. That so much of section 3,224 of the revised statues of the United States as provided for a charge of one fifth of one per centum for con-verting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service,

Sec. 3. That section 5,177 of the revised statues of the United States, lim iting the aggregate amount of circulat ing notes of national banking associa-tions, be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association, may increase its circulating notes in accord ance with existing laws without respect to said aggregate limit; and the pro-visions of law for the withdrawal and distribution of national bank currency among the states and territories are

hereby repealed. And whenever, and so often, as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess of \$300,-000,000 to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking as-sociation as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more.

And on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879 the secretary of the treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for the redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums not less than fifty dollars.

And to enable the secretary of the treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of at no less than par, in coin either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of congress approved July the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seven y entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National debt, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby re-

Approved January 14, 1876.

A Word to Mothers.

By Mary Kyle Dallas. American mothers may boast, if they choose, that their daughters are more prudent, more utterly arrayed in virgin modesty, than the girls of any other nation—even though they leave them unchaperoned, while foreign mothers hover about their broods as a hen does over her chicks when the hawk is near -but I greatly fear they are mistaken There is about many a young American girl of to-day an air that does not, in my opinion, add to their attractions.

They know everything, these girls nor do they blush over their knowledge. They manage, quite cleverly sometimes, all their own love affairs, hiding them from the "old folk." They have their plans and their arrangements for which they do not ask permission. They go out alone with gentlemen to parties, or places of amusement, and let themelves in with the latch-key when they return. What do the parents know deference and modesty mark his exteabout the beau of the evening? The rior; sincerity and fidelity serve him for customs of the country have not been accomplishment.

altered since towns were small and people well known to each other, and marriage a thing young mes desired. which was the simple outgrowth of primitive life, still exists in great ciries, where it is painfully, ridiculously, ab-

surdiy out of of place. In some circles of society mothers do matropize their daughters even here of late: but too many mothers stupidly shut their eyes to what is going on about them. Their daughters are gaged" half a dozen times before they are married. No human being has more sympathy with lovers and true ove than I, but this is a thing spart There is no love in it. It coarsens and degrades. It stamps upon the faces of girls who should look like innocent children, the strangest expression, cold, bold, insolent, so as one passes along the street he too often looks in vain for that beautiful face which properly belongs to girlhood, and that reminds him of the wild rose or the

Every year makes this more apparent, and it is true that mothers who have daughters should foreske the old traditions to which they bling, and exercise a strict guardian-hip over their girls.

Almond Culture in California.

San Francisco Substiti

The soil along the Alameda creek and near Niles, is somewhat drier that that near San Lorenzo, and the prevailing winds are not so strong. Every almond orehard in that vicinity has been a financial success, as a few examples will show.

At Tyson the orchard covers about 15 acres, and is now aged 7. Its first beavy crop was in 1876, when the gross receipts were \$100 per acre, of which over 60 per centum was clear profit. In 1877 the crop was larger, but the price was lower, so the profit remained about the same. And the Baker orchard, of 20 acres, all young trees just coming into bearing, yielded 5 tons last year, which were sold at 16 cents. Another orchard of less than 8 acres gave, as gross receipte, \$1,200 last year. In all these cases, the expenses of gathering, cleaning and sacking has been brought to the lowest figure by the use of laborsaving machinery. At present 3 cents per pound will amply cover these expeases, and under favorable circumstan

ces 2 cents will do it. Gathering of the almonds is usually paid for by the pound, or under contract. A simple and cheap machine, consisting of rollers and a concave, is used for the hulling: three men will, with this machine, hull over three tons in a day, or about what 30 men gather this hulling machine leaves the broken husks mingled with the almonds, which are often picked out by hand, but, by the use of a large sieve, about 100 lbs. can be separated per hour. A sifting machine has been used by some, which will clear about a ton per day. In these ways the former heavy expenses attending almond culture are done away with and wherever the almond tree will grow and bear, we may be sure that it is profitable.

We have admitted that the almond is capricious, and does best on rather dry soil, not too much exposed to winds. Last year (1877), while the fruit cropwas onusually light, the almond crop wherever heard from was very large. The land which is best for pears, cherries and currents, is not suitable for a monds.

The Two St. Johns.

I chanced to walk to-day, 9th Novem-

beautiful order, arranged the Egyptian antiquities, but have not yet prevailed far enough to group, in like manner, the scattered Byzantine and Italian ivories alsove. Out of which collection, every way valuable, two primarily important pieces, it seems to me, may be recommended for accurate juxtaposition, bringing then for us into the briefest compass an extensive story of the arts of mankind. The first is an image of St. John the Baptist, carved in the eleventh century; being then conceived by the image maker as decently covered by his raiment of camel's hair; bearing a gentle aspect, because the herald of a gentie Lord: and pointing to his quite legibly-written message concerning the Lamb, which is that gentle Lord's heraldic symbol. The other carving is also of St. John the Baptist, Italian work of the sixteenth century. He is represented thereby as bearing no aspect, for he is without his head wearing no camel's hair, for he is without hiseraiment; and indicative of no message, for he has none to bring. Now, if these two carvings are ever put in due relative position, they will constitute a precise and permanent art jecture to the museum visitants of Liverpool-burg; exhibiting to them instantly and in sum, the conditions of the alteration in the aims of art which, beginning in the thirteenth century under Niccolo Pisano, consummated itself 300 years afterward in Raphael and his scholars. Niccolo, first among Italians, though mainly in carving the crucifixion, not how heavy Christ's head was when he bowed at -but how heavy his body was when people came to take it down. And the apotheosis of flesh, or, in modern scientific terms, the molecular development of flesh, went steadily on, until at last, as we see in the in-stance before us, it became really of small consequence to the artists of the Renaissance Incarnadine, whether a man had his head or not, so only that his legs were handsome; and the decapitation, whether of St. John or St. Cecilia; the massacre of any quantity of innocents; the flaying, whether of Marsyas or St. Bartholomew, and the deaths it might be of Laocoon by his vipers, it might be of Adonis by his pig. or it might be of Christ by His people, became, one and all, simply subjects for analysis of muscular mortification, and

cally useless sect of medical students. The wise man makes equity and justice the basis of all his conduct; the right forms the rule of his behavior;

analysis of muscular mortification; and

the vast body of artists accurately,

therefore, little more than a chiurgi

GERMANY'S STANDING ARMY.

The Secondly for its Maintainaure Another war with France Inevitable.

out routes, it is shocking to see the national muscle, as it sere, engaged. not in producing wealth, but in eating It is shocking, too, that these \$00,000 men, who are always armed and drilled-armed to their teeth and drilled unto death almost have about 80,000 more behind them, liable to service any day, and most of whom are actually called away every year from home and work for six or eight weeks military drill and duty. It is shocking to Americans, at lest, that over all the memorase business of the army, Parlis ment should have no control or power whatever. For this is the case at present, and for some years to come truly Biamarckian fashion, the German. Parliament had to make the army appropriations, and fix the number of non actually in arms at over seatown. for the term of ten years, and until that term expires it has no control over it whatever. All this is bad, no doubt. The worst, however, is that this evil may be actually necessary. At first a was of the apposite opinion. I only saw the evil, not its necessity. But I ato frank to confess that my opinion has been completely changed, as I looked deeper into the subject, and conversed with both Germans and Frenchmen. It is certainly a remarkable fact that I cannot remember a single person of either nationality who did not clearly intimate or express a belief in the utter inevitability of another war between France and Germany. This dreadful thought is firmly impressed upon the mind of both nations. Women even speak of it as a matter of course. Children are brought up in it. There can never be lasting peace be

tween these two nations as long as Lorraine, part of which is really France, belongs to Germany as long as every child in France is taught to believe every German an enemy; as long as every German is convinced that nothing can save his country, his national independence; nay, his house and home and honor from the danger of French invaders, whose abominable conduct under the first Napoleon is still fresh in the mind of the present population, except absolute power to prevent it by force; as long as France continues her military preparations upon the present great scale; as long as those preparations can have absolutely no other ultimate object than another and far more desperate struggle with Germany. This may not occur for years, but it is liable to occur any day so Bismarck thinks it necessary to be prepared for it, seems to be the German theory. And so that great nation enjoys a peace which, practically, is no peace, but only preparation for another struggle. Like gladiators or prize fighters, both Germany and France are in training for the next match. It is as ridiculous to call the present state of Germany a real peace as it would be to call the present the severe and trying work of training a number of the ring pleasures. It is but a pause, not peace. As a very intelligent German of distinguished position in the Liberal party told me "We cannot look across our border without seeing our bad neighbor fast recuperating and gathering strength; without bearing a thousand murmurs of vengeance; with out beholding great sacrifices cheerfully borne by the French people in reorganizing their army upon a grand scale, without thinking of former inber, through the gallery of the Liver-pool Museum, in which the good sense and zeal of Mr. Gatty have already, in vasious when French victory meant to us not only a loss of national independence and bonor but dire distress. despoliation of our homes, the ruin of our homes, the ruin of our business, violence to our wives. The only way to protect ourselves is by force. To reduce our military strength would be to invite another French invasion. The only way even to postpone this for years is by our present fear-inspiring gigantic military establishment. It is an absolute necessity for present peace as well as future war.

How the Dog Escaped Boston informs all dogs, vagrant or otherwise, by numerous elaborately painted signs at the various entrances to its Public Garden, that "dogs are not allowed" therein. Why so intelli-gent a dog as the one described in the following extract from the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette failed to obey the warning does not appear. Never-theless, his story deserves to be told, and here it is: "the intelligence of the dog was curiously manifested one day last week on the Public Garden; the animal was by no means a preposessing one to look at. His skin was fike Joseph's coat—of many colors— and his every point showed the mongrel. He was an unmistakable vagabond dog, with an up all-night aspect -a very trampof a dog. He ran toward the pond, casting every now and then a backward look over his shoulders; there was a juded look in his eye, a piteous expression such as Poor Jo might have had when persently 'moved on by his persecutors; the animal was followed by two youths who, from all appearance, might have had about the same comparative social standing as himself. Each had a rope in his hand. Presently, the dog, finding himself corresently, the dog, inding himself cor-nered on the edge of the pond, gave a rapid look about him as though to take in the situation at a glance. It occu-pied him but a moment, and then he leaped into the water. The dog-catch-ers were baffled; and scratched their heads in perplexity, perhaps, or it may be for more urgent reasons. In the meanwhile the dog swam out into the middle of the pond. By this time the promenaders became interested in the proceedings, and was very plain that their sympathies were with the deg. His enemies dogded from one side of the pond to the other as the ani-mal gave evidence of landing, but he invariably swam away, after giving a sine que nou," said Gen. Taylor, slow-bark at his tireless foes; the poor creally, "I believe Jack, I saw one in Mexiture swam to one of the boats that was being rowed on the pond, and asked as I'll be blamed if I have any views on plainly to be taken on board and protected as it was possible for a dog to ask, but his plea was neglected. He then took to the middle of the water, and

done next. Suddenly, he swam in straight line for a point that would noreasitate his pursuers making many a turn before they could reach it. Af ter this we saw no more, but we have learned that the dog got ashore, and cacaped, after having given a parting bark of triumph to his distant and outmanoruvred foes. He fairly earned his good fortune by the cool and intelligent manner in which he seted throughout. The episode proceed quite exciting to those who witnessed it."

CALEB CUSHING.

A Shetch of the Life of the De-

crased. Caleb Cushing, one of the ablest of American jurists and scholars, was bern at Salisbury, Mass., January 17. 1800, and was consequently very nearly 79 years of age at the time of his death. He graduated at Harvard College, visited Europe in 1879, and published Reminiscences of Spain." In 1835 he breame a Whig member of Congress. in which he served four consterms. As a political friend of President Trier he separated from the tra-jority of the Whigs in 1841, and joined the Deutscratic party. He gained distinction as an eloquent debater. In 1843 he was nominated as Secretary of the Treasury, but was rejected by the Sonate, and in our own latter times was withdrawn by Provident Hayes because of the failure to secure his confirmation to a leading ministerial portfolio, In 1813 he was appointed Commissioner to China, and negotiated the first treaty between that country and the United States. Having equipped a regiment at his own expense, he served as net in the Mexican war in 1847. was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1852 was Attorney General of the United States in the cabinet of President Pierce, from March 1855, to March 1857 He was one of the three lawvers ap pointed by President Grant to advocate the interests and rights of the American people before the tribunal of arbitrators who met in Geneva, in 1871, for the settlement of the Alabama claims. In 1873 he was appointed Minister to Spain, to succeed Gen. Sickles, and subsequently resigned. His has been an honorable and honoring life, and he passes away in his aid age, crowned with laurels, so far as prominence during a long life is concerned.

Queer Winter Statistics,

Europe is evidently in, as our "philosopes and clerkes have forevarued us, for one of her cold winters in this year 1879 that is coming in with its Christmas totall on a Thursday. In the Vosges there seems to be a procise repetition of the scenes so vividly depicted by Erckmann-Chutrian in "Le onserit." as marking the terrible season in which the fragments of the Grand Army straggled homeward from Moscow, and England has not known such a snow-fall for a generation as has just descended upon her; this fact has an especial interest in view of some queer statistics adduced not long ago by a writer in Gardener's Chronicle, who aid it down as a rule that "any very hard winter is likely to recur either forty one years or eighty years later." cisely what this period may coincide with in nature the writer did not, perhaps could not explain; that may left for the investigators who have laid down the rule of the connection of sunspots with commercial panies and Indian famines. It is certain, however, that he brought to back him a very large number of coincidents; thus the hard winter of 1683 was followed eighty years later by the hard winter of 1763 At the same interval from the hard winters of 1708, 1716 and 1739 came those of 1788, 1796 and 1819; the three successive winters of 1783, 1784 and 1785 fall under the forty-one years' rule. The winter of 1754 was very severe, so was that of 1795, while that of 1835 was unusually mild; the hard winters of 1848, 1855, 1859, 1860, 1864 and 1865 all followed upon hard winters occuring either forty or eighty years previously, and the writer in the Gardener's Chronicle said that, relying on this rule, he predicted the cold weather of 1867 and 1875. Against the winter of 1878-9 are both chances, since the winter of 1798 9 was very cold, and so was that of 1837 8.

A Reminiscence of Old Zack Taylor. President Taylor was probably the only president to whom that position was an uncoveted and unsought for boon. Mrs. Taylor was so averse to public life that it was said she prayed like style in every respect. We have every night during his candidacy for his defeat, and when told of his election, said: "Why could they not let us alone? We are so happy here. Why do they want to drag us to Washing-Who that ever say General Tay lor at a levee could forget him? grasped every new comer cordisity by the hand and saluted all, high and low, old maids, brides, young girls—all with the words, "Glad to see you glad to see you. How's your family? Hope

the children are all well?" His greet-ing was almost equal to Rip's toast; "Here's to you and your family. May ou live long and prosper?" He hardy ever opened his mooth without making a mistake, and people laughed heartily. Still they loved him, trusted his judgment, and knew his heart and hand were true as steel, and when he died the whole nation was a mourner at his

When Major D. returned from Europe he introduced him at a dinner party as "My friend, D., just from Berlin, Austria." During his candidacy, Col. ty as "My friend, D., just from Berlin, Austria." During his candidacy, Col. W., state collector, of ——, after discussing several public topics, asked him what were his views on the tariff. "The what, Jack?" said Gen. Taylor, who stuttered dreadfully. "The tariff, general," said Col. W. "Why, what's that?" "It's a sine qua non," said Col. W. W., who was one of the greatest wags that ever lived, "that the people are much excited about just now." oo, but I forget what it looked like, and the tariff."-N V. Herald.

but his plea was neglected. He then took to the middle of the water, and swam about at his leisure, evidently revolving in his mind what was to be

A PROTEST AGAINST DECLARATION.

The A-assachusetts Trachers' Association has been holding its thirty fourth annual meeting in Woromer during the past week. On Friday, Mr. Samwel Thurber, principal of the Worcester High School, read a paper upon The Recent Criticism on Public High Schools," in the course of which he

The high schools get their merited criticism on account of their reldent nouleation of a taste for dieplay and the consequent loss of robustman of character and of strongth to deal with the hard facts of life as a stern reality The oursely demonstrative portion the school procedures is an excresence, and should be pruned away. Un der this head comes almost all of what is traditionally practiced under the designation of declamation. Certainly your culture and the habit of correct speech cannot be the objects of too realcox a striving. But declamation, as it is usually understood, accomplishes no good result to each a measure as to atone for the harm which it plainly does. By much teaching of declamation we succeed in teaching fine decla-nistion nothing more. Wherever our boys are to speak in the business of life, in the pulpit, at the bar, on the platform, at the caucus, on every ownice of serious speech bereafter, the leclamatory style will be ridiculous. The acquisition of this had style of boys is ineritable when they are made to commit to memory passages from orauses, and to dollver these with simulated coophasis, inflection, and gesture. This attempted mimetic exercise always makes conspicuous in a school a few toys who possess a special aptitude for this sort of inutation, and the attention which these few boys can command gives them a specious pre-eminence, which too often reflects itself in their whole manner and bearing. The boys naturally come to constitute the show lement in the school; and a school should have no such element at all. The gift which these boys possess is not a true mental or moral superiority, and to parade it as such is to inculcate in all the pupils false estimates of gifts; while, even if it were a gennine trait of excellence of mind, to parade it at all would be morally wrong in a school of boys and girls, among whom envies and jealousies will spring up rank enough, let us avoid all special provocation of them with what diligence we

"Whoever has to defend declamation as a school exercise usually does it on the ground that it scenres confidence of speech before assemblages of people But is this a desired accomplishment? What cause in this noble republic tacks advancement because men and women capable of speaking in its behalf are too few? Who ever heard of a scarcity of speakers when any occasion for speech arose? Can we go on year after year iterating that old saying that it is well to train our youth to the stage of confidence, and deluding ourselves that some great public interests are thereby subserved? In a people so ready of speech as ours, so ottorly unrestrained by any perceptible lack of confidence, it would seem to be the natural thing to say, that the duty of the schools in the premises is to train the whole mass of youth, not to be possible speakers, but to be, much the speech of him who talks too readily and too much is a genuine acquisition, that might be instilled in the minds of youth by precept and example. The teacher who leads a young man across the line that marks the limit of youthful modesty and reserve, and ushers him into the region of confident speech is more likely than not, to have done He certainly will have inflicted injury upon bim, unless at the same time he has surrounded him with the safeguards of great knowledge and a thorough ap-preciation of his own ignorance; so that however capable of rising in assemblages and of speaking with coolness, he nevertheless will refrain from rising till he can say the apt and wise thing. And when he rises to say the apt and wise thing he must unlearn all his school training in declamation, and say it in the natural and quiet manner, that is, just as one would say it who had never been on stages and learned oratory and gesture. It is nowadays an essential part of the training of every gentleman to use the gentie manner of speech; the quiet manner, unaderned by gesture, the medium tone of voice, the business no right to send out young men liable to rant on the common occasions of our political life with excess of vehemesce n voice or gesture.

Note the young men in their debating societies. They may be discussing fial money. You will see the tendency to a painful strain; voice pitched high, gestures in advance of the phrases they are meant to emphasize, the entire manner of passionate oratory being evidently the ideas they aim to reach, even though the subject be, as here one of finance, in which passion is ridieuof these dangers. They should be told that speech-making helps the world in these days far less than it did a genera tion or two ago, and they should be thoroughly trained beyond the point at which it is possible for them to admire a speech for its volubility or its orns-

"Good wine needs no bush. A good school needs no exhibitions. I have heard the practice of holding the usual exhibitions of decisionation and essay-reading defended on the ground that the public demanded to be so amused and cajoied in order that they may be willing to support the schools heartily. This is a slander upon the public. Some of the best schools in the country are proving it to be so. I could name a large public high school where for some years declamations have been wholly abandoned and exhibitions likewise. without a single protest on the part of a citizen of any degree, but to the im-mense relief of teachers, parents, and pupils: a school moreover where, heretical as it may be to say it, the opportunity and the disposition for treasons, stratagems, and spoils were greatly lessened by the abandonment of special instruction in music. In cities, of course, where opportunities for amuse-

ments of all kinds are abundant, a high school can withdraw more easily from the field than it can in country lowes, where long custom has rendered it a standard of report for a certain class of pleasure scakers. The life of cities moreover is in itself more exciting than that of country towns, and for this reason the schools should avoid occastone of excitement and sim to do their work in the utmost quist and rotirs

Share and Share Allke. "Yes," grumbled an interesting has-

band, "my wife comes to me for money to buy me a Christmas present with fine way of doing business, that is?"
It is a fine way of doing business, and
it is the proper way, and if that hus-band will piecase stand up a minute, we will address our remarks to him persecondly. "Don't you know, sir, that the money belongs as much to your wife as it does to you, only ron chance to hold the purse strings. Don't you know that to her industry, her selfdoughal and her intelligence, you care incre than you will be able to pay if you live a hundred year? Dout you know that whom you put yourant up with the idea that she is living on your branty, that you are worse than an eguitation front? And lastly, don't you know that the best thing you can do, and the right thing, is to give your wifes regular allowance to spend as she obtoom, her share of the joint earnings? If you don't know it, it is high time that you found it out, and you can now all down .- Hischester Democrat.

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SOMETHING NEW

Dorr's Iowa Seeds.

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that young man the greatest disservice. J. E. LOCKWOOD, "portal leaders to Apr.

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Baylies' College