

**Good Resolutions.**  
Twas when the toddling baby year  
I shed a melancholy tear  
And vowed to change my mode of living;  
"My wicked ways I'll mend," methought;  
"To be sedate I'll now endeavor,"  
But all my schemes have come to naught,  
I still remain as bad as ever.

Methought, "I waste my morn in bed  
I seldom rise till 12 or later,  
Which hastens ill to me, I find;  
Full often agitates my pair,  
Anon at 5 a. m. I'll rise,  
At once from these late hours I'll sever;  
But (let it not excite surprise)  
I still turn out as late as ever.

"Now, as to cash affairs, I fear  
I'm past all remedy," I pondered,  
I give to think that all last year  
No end of coin I rashly squandered.  
Oh Fortune! I once more I crave;  
Oh heart! be prudent, now or never.  
At once I'll try what I can save—  
Alas! I'm just as poor as ever.

**THE POLAR CAVITY.**  
Americus Symmes Explains his Theory  
Americus Symmes, a citizen of Jefferson County, Ky., who has been much talked of by the press of America, believes that this earth is hollow and habitable within, and that, after sailing to a certain degree of north latitude, a ship then goes into the earth, where the other world exists. We copy a recent letter from him to the Louisville Courier-Journal:

In your paper of a late date I see a piece headed "Hogwarts's Polar Colony," in which is given his plan of approaching the pole by slow approaches—say five years, stopping for the first year up at about the eighteenth degree of north latitude and spending one year, and then going up to the eight-fourth or fifth, and remain for another year, and so on for three or four more years, until the men will become so hardened to the cold that they may finally reach the pole. He seems to have no idea of the "Symmes theory," or if he had he never alludes to the possibility of its being worthy of notice, although Capt. Parry, Ross, Hall, Tyson and Dr. Kane's explorations in the extreme north go farther to prove the Symmes theory than that of Sir Isaac Newton. A Mr. Julius Payer has also written a letter to the New York Herald, giving his views of the best way to "reach the Pole" upon the supposition that the Newtonian theory is the only correct one, and that it must be one vast solitude of eternal ice up to the nineteenth degree north. I wonder if either of the above mentioned persons ever read an account of Capt. Parry's third voyage to the North, in which he was told that in this voyage he "must go to the pole," and to prepare himself fully for the purpose. He then said he must have reindeer, as the Esquimaux dogs were too slow to propel sledges from where he would have to leave his vessel. So reindeer were procured for him, and the same kind of sledges or small boats that the Laponians used, with bottoms shaped as sled-runners, but made water-tight, so that if they break through the ice they will not sink.

He had plenty of food for the deer put on board, and away he sailed for the North Pole, and forced his vessel as far north as about the eightieth or eighty-first degree of north latitude, and then took to the ice with his small boats or sledges. He did not travel more than one degree northward before he came to a space of open water, so of course he could not use his deer beyond that point. He then told his men (he had six men to each boat) that they must go on to the pole, and the deer was no more thought of; but they paddled their little boats across the open water to the next cake of ice and went on northward, and the farther they went the more open water they found, much to their astonishment. They also found the ice getting "few and far between" each cake, and as they were in mid-ocean with only small boats, when a storm would arise they would pull their boats upon the ice and thus outride the storm; but when they got to 82 degrees they measured the ice and found it only four feet thick, and when up to 82 1/2 degrees only three feet, and when up to 82 1/2 degrees they found no ice strong enough to bear the weight of their little boats, and the sun so hot as to melt the tar out of the seams of their boats, and small fires came on board; so they were obliged to return. Capt. Parry says he had "three weeks of fine sunny weather as he ever saw, and it was all open water before him."

He also made frequent mention of warm winds coming from the north; all of which is in exact conformity to the Symmes theory, for it says an open Polar sea will be found at or about the 83 deg. of north latitude, and does not Parry prove it so? It also says that more water fowls and wild animals will be found up there than anywhere else in creation; and did not Kane's expedition find open water at the 82 deg., and water fowls so abundant that in shooting a single bullet among them would kill two or three every shot, and they found their nests so thick on the mountainside that they could have gathered a wagon load of eggs, and a gale blew for three days directly from the north and came so warm as to melt much of the snow and ice that they had traveled over when going north, and they gathered many kinds of grasses and flowers, and took them back to the vessel to show Dr. Kane what an open country they had found—yet in spite of all this, who has any confidence in the Symmes theory.

Did not Capt. Ross, when in high northern latitudes, make mention of warm winds coming out of the North that melted the snow and ice about him and far south of him? Could these warm winds come out of such a country as Sir Isaac Newton repre-

**sent to it to?** Could water fowls and flowers flourish there either? Are Parry, Ross and Kane to be believed? Did not Capt. Hall push his way northward in his steam vessel Polaris through the ice up to 82 degrees 16 minutes, and found open water plenty, and would have gone farther but for his old drunken sailing master, Buddington, whose heart it was proven was not in the expedition, and swore "he'd be damned if the vessel should go any further," and made them go into winter quarters at 81 degrees 38 minutes, where, during the next summer, they caught birds, butterflies, caterpillars, spiders, bugs, beetles, and many smaller insects reported on in Washington, after their return, by Dr. Bissell, who was with the expedition, yet who believes in the Symmes theory? Is Dr. Bissell to be believed? After Capt. Hall went into winter quarters at 81 deg. 38 min., he took a sled-ride northward of only fifty miles, and came to an open sea, while he encamped for two days, and while there he wrote his last dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he says: "I find this a much warmer country than I expected, and it abounds with life—seals, game, geese, ducks, muskrat, wolves, foxes, deer, rabbits, partridges, lemmings, etc." Snipe, plover and all kinds of wild birds, and one squirrel were caught.

He also said: "I can see land and water as far north as seventy miles, or up to 83 deg. 5 min., and I see a dark, nimbus cloud, which seems always there, and prevents my determining whether it is land or water beyond." That dark nimbus cloud hung over the open Polar sea up to 83 deg. 5 min., which is in exact accordance with the Symmes theory, as before stated.

Another fact about that open Polar sea took place on board the Polaris, when Buddington refused to go any farther north with her, and that is, when they were to turn back, Mr. Moher, who was one of the scientific corps, said he would like to measure the distance from the vessel up to a certain water cloud that was seen in the north, under which they were all agreed the open Polar sea must be. So he got out his instruments, and first held the position of the vessel, which lay at 82 degrees and 9 minutes, and then said it was just sixty-four miles up to the cloud, and as six-tenths mile is a degree, and they were at 82 deg. 9 min., the sixty-four miles shows that the open sea was at or about the 83 deg., as laid down in the Symmes theory, which proves that part of the theory true by actual measurement, and yet in all the plans that have been mentioned to reach the pole, no allusion is made to the probability of the Symmes theory being true, when there is more evidence of its truth than of any other theory.

Another strong evidence of its truth is proven by all explorers, who say that during the fall season of the year all the wild animals go north and return in the spring, fat and bringing their young with them. What does that mean? Would they go to cool, or climate to produce their young and get fat? Certainly not, but must pass over the verge and into a warmer country, such as Capt. Symmes says will be certainly found beyond the eighty-third degree of north latitude. If Capt. Nares had staid the second summer up north, as he was prepared to do, he would have realized a very different state of affairs; for it is nearly always the case that one extreme follows another, and the next would have been such as Parry, Ross, Dr. Kane, Hall and Tyson found when they were up there—for where they found open water he found ice.

He must have struck such a winter up there as he had here last winter, for the oldest inhabitant could not recollect when navigation on the Ohio was suspended for forty days on account of the ice. Suppose a gentleman should have left New York last winter to go to New Orleans by water from Pittsburgh, as thousands have done before, and when he arrived at Pittsburgh in the middle of last December and found the river frozen up, and waited two, three or four weeks, and it was still frozen, his patience would give out, and he, like Capt. Nares, would return to New York and say that the thing is impossible.

Was not the winter previous to the last so open that navigation was not impeded three days from Pittsburgh to New Orleans? Such, no doubt would have been the case had Capt. Nares staid north for another season, as he was preparing to do. I hope the bill appropriating \$50,000 for another expedition, that is in the hands of the Naval Committee, will pass, and another steam vessel be fitted out for that purpose, that will leave New York the last of June next, and if she should find too much ice to prevent her reaching the open Polar sea, let a party of men follow the wild animals northward in the fall, and they will lead them into Capt. Symmes' new world, where the climate is warm and genial; or, if they can't sail in their vessels, let them be alarmed when they pass the polar attraction, and their compass points south when they think they are going north, for they will then have passed over the verge and into the hollow of the earth, and if they keep on they will come out into this world again at the south pole.

Did not Capt. Waddell go upon a south exploring expedition a few years ago, and found an open *Polar sea*, as in the north, and when entering it found his compass had reversed its position, and was pointing north, when he thought he was going southward, and became alarmed and turned back, when, if he had followed on, as his compass directed, he would have come out at the north pole, and would have proved the Symmes theory true, who says the earth is hollow, and no doubt habitable within. What a grand discovery will be made if the next exploring expedition will send out a set of men that properly understand the Symmes theory.

**Bulgarian Women.**  
A recent English book on Turkey has the following: "We passed thro' a busy hive of reapers, who were cutting the product of those chemical substances, and who were nearly all Bulgarian women. We were going up a hill at the time, and I had left my 'infernal machine' to enjoy the pleasure of stretching my legs and counting my bruises, when I saw several of the young women hastening toward me. Feeling that it would be ungallant to turn my back on so fair a charge, I stopped, determined to see it out at all hazards. On they came, with laughing lips and sparkling eyes, as I stood wrapt in expectant wonder, for they were so many. Soon I was surrounded: What might be the customs of the country, or what might be expected of me, I knew not, and I felt that, could my friends at home see me at this moment, my situation would be ludicrous in the extreme. But now my hands were raised, one foot was raised and the sole of my foot was rubbed with ears of corn, to signify that it was the desire of these brown damsels that I might forever walk on plenty. This pastoral consideration for my welfare deserved some return, so I distributed some small loaves among them, and was laughingly released.

**State Rights Invaded.**  
How suddenly the Southern horror of Federal troops vanishes when the boot is on the other leg! Almost as soon as the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Road occurred, the Governor of West Virginia called on the President for troops to suppress it. The militia of a whole State was not sufficient to overcome the employes of a single road; and it seems there was no law for calling them out, if they had been efficient.

The alacrity, too, with which the President obeyed the call was remarkable, in the light of very recent events. But the other day, as it were, the lawful Governors of two States called upon the President for assistance to sustain themselves against armed insurrection; but the President refused to grant it, under the miserable excuse that the United States Government was not competent to carry out the provisions of its Constitution, but that he must yield to the inevitable. Yet another Governor calls upon him for troops, not to preserve the lawful government, but to suppress a strike against a gigantic and oppressive monopoly, and he at once sends forth troops to shoot down laboring men who are contending for bread for their families. Perhaps it can be shown that he was pledged to this in the Republican platform, and in his letter of acceptance.—*Kansas Chief.*

**Take Your County Paper.**  
Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, meetings, churches, improvements, and hundreds of other local matters of interest without pay? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and aid in its progress and enterprise? Not a line. And there are men who take such contracted views of this matter that, unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own as they do in a city paper, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of a man who took the largest pair of boots in the box because the price was the same as the pair, much smaller, that fitted him.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser corrects a statement that has been going the rounds that one-fifth of the land in the State still belongs to the United States. The different land offices, it says, are now busily engaged in preparing lists of the Government land, and it is more than probable it will be found that the Government owns only one-eighth of the area of the State. A great deal of the land is poor, but many valuable tracts are still unlocated.

A young lady and gentleman discussing upon a subject, the lady tartly remarked: "Sir, we can never agree in anything."  
"You are wrong, madam," said he. "If you were to go into a room in which there were two beds, a woman in one and a man in the other, with whom would you sleep?"  
"With the woman of course," replied she emphatically.  
"So would I," replied the gent.

The English press states that although the Mohammedans of India are not apparently much interested in the Russo-Turkish war, proclamations concerning the dangers which threaten Islam are circulating among them. Some of these addresses are sent from Mecca and some from Delhi.

A woman in Omaha was choked almost to death, and entirely destroyed her power of speech, the other day, by swallowing a garter button. We have said a thousand times that some serious trouble would yet occur of this custom of Omaha women unbuttoning their shoes with their teeth.

Two able philosophers took shelter under the same palm tree during a heavy shower. After some time one of them complained that he felt the rain.—"Noble mind," replied the other, "dar's plenty of trees. When dia an am wet fru we'll go to another."

The United States occupies the third place in the list of hop-growing countries, Germany taking the lead and England ranking second.

A little boy disputing with his sister on some subject, exclaimed: "It's true, for ma says so; and if ma says so, it is so, if it ain't so."

**FARM MATTERS.**  
**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.**—This variety of turkeys is becoming more popular as the public becomes better acquainted with their excellent table qualities and beauty; for certainly a large, clean, healthy white turkey is as beautiful a fowl as anyone could wish to see. They are pure white in plumage, with pink legs, and of good size, though not so large as the bronze, and yet large enough for market; and we are told are as hardy, and stand our severe changes of temperature in winter better than any other variety. The feathers are nearly equal to geese feathers for sale, and will bring almost as much if carefully selected, and the large feathers stripped.—*Poultry Journal and Record.*

**PIG PENS.**—Keep the pens clean and well ventilated. Dry earth is one of the best and cheapest and most effective absorbents, disinfectants and purifiers. Use it freely every day.—The liquid manure saved by its use will pay for the labor. But this is nothing compared with the increased health of the pigs and their freedom from scours and other diseases arising from foul pens.

**CUCUMBER PICKLES.**—Cut off your cucumbers with a sharp knife, and avoid bruising them as much as possible. The pickle: To one gallon of alcohol put seven gallons of water; and two spoonfuls of pulverized alum; place your pickle in the barrel, and then wash your cucumbers clean and drop them in; then cover them with a clean cloth, being careful to have the cloth collect the slime from them, wash it and replace it over the cucumbers. The cloth must be washed at least once a week, as long as any scum or slime rises. The vinegar made in this way can be used for table use, or any other use that vinegar is used for, after the pickles are used out.—*Inter-Ocean.*

**CANKER WORMS.**—It is claimed that a slight shock given to an apple tree will send canker worms spinning to the ground, and further that if once off, these crawling pests could make no headway over dry, loose soil, providing their course was up hill. A complete barrier to their return is formed by heaping up dry ashes about the trees. Farmers that are suffering from the havoc of the canker worm should try this simple experiment and report the result.

**THE KERRY COW.**—This description of the Kerry breed is from the London Live Stock Journal:  
The Kerry cow is a remarkably grateful feeder, or in other words will live on the commonest and scantiest diet, and when her lot falls into pleasant places will yield a bountiful lacteal return for the generous keeper. Every where and under all circumstances she has the reputation of being an excellent milker. The average yield of milk produced by the Kerry cow belongs to a gentleman who for many years has paid great attention to his views on Irish Agriculture, is twelve quarts daily, and the average yield of butter from six to eight pounds per week. Some of the cows have produced more, but the quantities stated are more above the average. Pringle considers this to be a large yield, considering the size of the animal and the small amount they consume. A Kerry cow was known to have been kept for five years in a stable in Dublin, having had only two calves during the period, yet was scarcely ever dry, and kept up a full supply of milk for a large family.

**SADDLE-GALLS.**—To prevent saddle-galls, the saddle should be lined with some smooth, hard substance.—Flannel or woolen cloth is bad. A hard, finished, smooth rawhide lining, similar to those of the military saddles, is preferable. Then, if the saddle is properly fitted to the horse's back, there will be no galls unless the horse is very hardy used. Galls should be washed with soap and water, and wet with a solution of three grains of copperas or blue vitriol to one tablespoonful of water, which will harden the surface, and help to restore the growth of the skin. White hairs growing upon galled spots cannot be prevented.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

**CODDLING MOTHS.**—The most successful fruit-growers, East and West, have decided that there is no better remedy for the coddling moth than to pasture hogs in the orchard, to eat the wormy apples and the worms therein. If the orchards are too large for the number of hogs kept, sheep are turned in. If we will all unite in this system, we shall soon see its good results. There is no doubt about its being effective.—*Rural Home.*

**BEEF LOAF.**—1 1/2 pounds lean steak chopped very fine, 2 eggs, 1 dessert-spoonful salt, pepper, and 1 small cup rolled cracker; mix well and form in a loaf, and put bits of butter around on the top, and bake. This is a nice relish, cold, sliced, for lunch or tea, and is not bad when just from the oven.

**LAMP SMOKE.**—To prevent the smoking of a lamp, soak the wick in strong vinegar and dry it well before using it. It will then burn clear and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trouble of preparing it.

An old colored preacher was lecturing a youth of his fold about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible plainly said, "There is a time to dance." Yes, dar am a time to dance," said the dark divine, "and it's when a boy gets a whippin' for givine to a bail!"

It is when the mercury in the thermometer is galvanating among the nineties that it is a common sight to see men coming from behind sample-room screens wiping the perspiration from their mouths.

**Sandwiches.**  
"What do the Arabs of the desert live on, pa?" asked a roguish little girl of her father.  
"Fudge! Nelly, that's an old cunnundrum. They live on the sand which is (sandwiches) there."  
"Yes; but, pa, how do they get them?"  
"Well, really, Nelly, I give it up."  
"Why, pa, don't you know that the sons of Ham were bred and mustered in the wilderness?"  
"Come, come, my daughter, that is too killing. Don't say another word."  
"Oh, yes; do tell me what they eat on their sandwiches."  
"Eat on 'em! Why, what do they eat on them?"  
"Butter, to be sure."  
"Butter?" "How do they get butter?"

"Why, you know, pa, that when Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt, all the family but her ran into the wilderness."  
Two country attorneys overtaking a wagon on the road, thinking to break a joke with him, asked him why his fore horse was so fat, and the rest so lean. The wagoner, knowing them to be himbe of the law, replied: "The fore horse was a lawyer and the rest were his clients."

A negro having been brought up before a magistrate, and convicted of pilfering, the magistrate began to reamstrate. "Do you know how to read?" "Yes massa—little." "Well, don't you ever make use of the Bible?" "Yes, massa, strap him razor on him sometimes."

Some men never can take a joke. There was an old doctor, who, when asked 'what is good for mosquitoes?' wrote back: 'How do you suppose I can tell unless I know what all the mosquito?'  
The man who is curious to see how the world could get along without him, can find out by sticking a canbride needle into a mill-pond, and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

A Baltimore belle, just from Vassar College, when told by a waiter in a restaurant that they had no gooseberries, exclaimed: "Why, what has happened to the geese?" The waiter replied:  
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