BIRDS OF SPRING.

Binos! what wondrous songs you sing All day long in the old elin tree Flooding earth with mel-dy, Birds of spring! Joyons burst of so-g, that dies Suddenly, as swift you rise On the wing.

Wise old bards who thrilled the north With their lays in times of yore, Learned from birds their mystic lore, By the froth Of the mountain streams they heard Secret marvels by each bird Babbled forth.

When the southland monarchs sate, And the sootheavers perplexed, Portents great Sought they from the birds that flew Overhead, from them they drew Words of fate.

Ah! what raptures beat and blend Inderneath those wings of gold Could I like the seers of old Comprehend! Could I but translate your lays ous songs I'd sing-like days Without end.

Strange old legends come again—
As a chan from lips unseen
Sends through gothic arch and screen
Its refrain—
Legends of the crossbill good, And the Christ upon the rood Stretched in pain.

Delty that rules above.
The wild wastes of sea and flame, To men's eyes revealed became
As a dove,
Teaching in that gentle guise
Granusst strength but significs Tenderest love.

Hark!—I hear a mystery float Through all life!—a measing thrills— Love! the breath that swells and trills From your throats. By the poet soul is best, The divine sweet riddle, guessed Of those notes.

Poets! birds of spring! in sooth All the seasons are year spring, All your songs are presaging Ot the traith Of the beauty that shall bloom When this world shall reassume Its last youth, Constantina E. Brooks, in Home Journal,

THE LATE A. T. STEWART.

It was soon after the terrible epidemic made up his mind, he was decided and of yellow-fever that he established him- vigorous in execution. If he foresaw a elf as a dry-goods merchant in the frame | loss, he hastened to sell as soon as possibuilding at Broadway and Chambers ble, and often while people were hesitatstreet. His cash capital was between ing he had his money in hand, and, when \$1,200 and \$1,500. His store was small, a ru, ther full came, he replaced his goods being only twenty-two feet wide by thirty at much less than he sold them for. It deep, and was next foor to the establish | was much the same when buying for a ment of the then famous Bonfanti, who rise. He did not wait for the highest kept the most frequented variety store of price to be reached before purchasing, the day. It was at this time that he mar- but took the tide at its turn. ried Miss Cornelia Clinch, who survives Mr. Stewart's property is variously estihim. The young couple lived in one mated at \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The took care of the domestic arrangements not far from \$25,000,000. while the husband attended to his busi ness below. Without mercantile experi- eight o'clock, his meal ordinarily conence and possessing no advantage but his sisting of plain bread, a bit of fish, an own unaided determination to succeed, ever and some oatmeal porridge. Then Mr. Stewart started boldly on what proved he was driven down to his retail estabthe road to fortune. No young merchant | lishment, where he spent two or three ever worked harder than he. From hours, walking through every part of it, fourteen to eighteen hours every day be asking the salesmen the prices of goods, gave to his business. He was his own in order to ascertain whether they were up book keeper, salesman and porter. He in their duties, and observing how affairs

of the day was over he and his wife care- | ly he dined at home. Getting an interfully assorted the sample lots and brought view with him was very much like get-order out of confusion. Every article was ting access to the Prime Minister of Encarefully examined; gloves were redressed gland. He was to be seen only at the and smoothed out, laces pressed free down-town store, and, on the visitor's enfrom the creases that careless bidders had tering, the floor-walker near the door twisted them into, and hose were made to | would first inquire that visitor's business. look as fresh as though they had never If he said that he wanted to see Mr. Stewbeen handled. Every article was thus re- art, he was asked what he wanted of him, stored to its original excellence. The and if it was anything that a subordinate goods were then arranged in their proper could attend to, he was turned over to him. places on the shelves of the store, and If he still insisted upon seeing the great being offered at a lower price than that man himself ke was allowed to go as far charged by other retail dealers in the city, as the foot of the stairs, where another they had a ready sale. Even at the low Cerberus was in waiting, and unless he price the profit was great, as the goods could be satisfied that it was worth while and thus their rulers could undertake and His extraordinary faculty of assimilating had been purchased for a mere trifle. For disturbing Mr. Stewart, the visitor was six years Mr. Stewart continued his busi-turned back. Often a message came ness in this way, acquiring every day a down which would enable the business to larger and more profitable trade. It is be settled by a simple yes or no. If not, said that when he entered upon his busi- the visitor was allowed to go up the stairs bor of many thousands of men could ac- one else could turn the leaves. "He ness he knew so little of its details that he and wait again, within sight of the glazed was sometimes sorely embarrassed by inclosure where Mr. Stewart sat, and in trifles, Once, it is said, he accosted the late due time was summoned into his presence. William Beecher, from whom he bought | Though courteous in manner, Mr. Stew-

"Mr. Beecher, a lady came into my bore was summarily dismissed. And in store to-day and asked me to show her no other way could be have got through some hose. I did not know what the with the immense number of calls that goods were, and I told her that I did were daily made upon him. not keep the article. What did she Mr. Stewart was, in the true sense, a

Mr. Beecher laughingly showed him a famine in Ireland he sent to his suffering pair of stockings, and the young merchant | countrymen a ship-load of provisions. In was convulsed with merriment. While this he took a course unique and perfect yet in his first struggles in his little in itself, and illustrating one of the powstore, Mr. Stewart found himself called erful characteristics of the man. First that would soon become due. He had ish vessel was offered and refused. He neither the money nor the friends from wanted a ship of his own country, an whom he wished to borrow it. He marked | American ship. Such a ship was found, down every article in his store far below new, in fine order, with an American the wholesale price. This done, he had | Captain and an American crew, and was a large quantity of handbills printed an at once chartered. He then ascertained nouncing the sale of his entire stock of the amount of the fortune he brought from goods to be effected within a given time. Ireland, and added the interest thereto, He scattered these bills throughout the and there was a very considerable sum city, and it was not long before purchasers which, in his view, he owed to Ireland, began to flock to his store. They found and he resolved to pay the debt. The the best goods in the market at a lower vessel was laden entirely with both necesprice than they had ever before been offered for in New York, and every one American flag floating at the foremast she sent his friends to avail themselves of the entered the harbor of Belfast. It was one

of America's contributions to Ireland, and was so intended by the giver. The arriday, and long before the expiration of val of that vessel and the distribution of the period fixed upon for the duration the valuable cargo among the suffering of the sales, Mr. Stewart's shelves were poor, produced a profound impresempty and his treasury was full. He sion. But the enterprise was not paid his note, and laid in a fresh stock yet complete. The agent in Belof goods. He was fortunate in his pur- fast was directed to advertise for chases at this time. The market was ex- young men and women who desired to go tremely dull and money was scarce. The to America and a free passage was given energy, industry, patience and business to as many as the vessel could carry, the tact displayed by Mr. Stewart in these first only requirement being that the applicant years of his commercial life yielded should be of good moral character and their sure reward, and in 1828 his little able to read and write. A circular was · store was no longer large enough for the issued by Mr. Stewart himself, and sent large and fashionable trade that had come to his nemerous rriends, stating the fact

that he expected a large number of young Three new stores had just been erec'ed persons, and asking employment for them in Broadway, between Chambers and When the vessel reached the harbor of Warren streets, and he leased the smallest New York, places had been found for alof them and moved into it. It was a most every one of the new emigrants. modest structure, three stories in height | Just after the Franco-Prussian war he sent and thirty feet deep, but in it he was able the bark Hunter, containing 3.812 barrels to keep a larger and more attractive stock of flour, as a gift to the suffering French of goods and his business was greatly people. His gift of \$50,000 to Chicago, benefited by the change. After four and his subsequent gift of another \$50,000 years in this store he moved, in 1832, to a | are fresh in everybody's memory. In 1867 two story store in Broadway, between Mr. Stewart went to Paris as one of the Murray and Warren streets. Soon after representatives from the United States to the occupying it he was compelled by the great World's exhibition. He was Presigrowth of his business to add twenty teet dent of the Honorary Commission apto the depth of the store and to add an- pointed by the Government. other story. A year or two later a fourth His nomination to the office of Secretary story was added, and in 1837 a fifth story. of the Treasury, and the retusal of Con-His trade was now with the wealthy and gress to amend the law so that he might fashionable class of the city, and he had take the office without abandoning his surmounted all his early difficulties and private business, are of too recent date to laid the foundation of a magnificent for | require recital here.

The great crisis of 1837 found Mr. extremely superstitious. The slightest A recent letter from Virginia City, appears to have originated in a fashionable Stewart a prosperous and rising man, and incidents or accidents became to him im- Nev., says: From Virginia City to drawing-room. A Count and a Duke in that terrible financial storm, while pressive omens. The fact that he caused the Sutro tunnel a road has been built were discussing politics, and the conversaother men were becoming bankrupt, he was coining money. He always watched the market closely, so that he market closely, so that he market closely, so that he marked do not she was possible, and the conversation by any sudden change in it. He marked do not she is friends in the market of the market closely, so that he marked do not she is friends in the former lost his property. The basis of the former lost his friends in the form gains." In this way he carried on a re- warned him not to sell anything there like distance from Sutro. "Kentuck" is No time was lost in arranging for the feet wide and eight feet long, semicylin- on each side of it, and breaks at the weak tail cash trade of \$4,000 a day in that fearful crisis. Other merchants were com- in the store, and on the opening day, pelled to send their goods to auction to be early in the morning, she called and Chinese cemetery, in the sage brush, just Before they had fought long the Duke was about five gallons, equal parts of milk and than want of water. It is a common nosold for what they might bring, and Mr. bought nearly \$200 worth of goods, prinstewart attended all their auctions regcipally Irish laces. Years afterward, been struck by the bare and described apthe chest. With the blood streaming the mixture attains the temperature of the very little. If supplied with roots daily ularly, purchasing the goods thus offered. when Mr. Stewart was in a foreign land, pearance of the place as I passed along from his hurts he continued the conflict, These he rapidly sold, realizing an average he learned that she was living there in the divide between the two towns, but though hardly able to amaintain himself profit of forty per cent. It is said that he pur reduced circumstances. Her husband had was never more forcibly impressed with erect. When about to succumb from chased \$50,000 worth of silks in this way, squandered her fortune. Mr. Stewart its weird and somber characteristics than weakness, he summoned all his strength and sold the whole lot within a few days, sought her out and gave her an elegant on a certain clear and terribly cold mid- for a final attack, and succeeded in strik-

made a fortune in that crisis. a generous man in his dealings. He always kept his own word scrupulously, and required others to do the same. It he promised to pay a dollar, he paid a dollar, and if a man this country is said to have been paid to pay a dollar, and if a man this country is said to have been paid to way toward the Chinese cemetery. I his friends and said: "I confide this incorporation of the flour from the neighpromised him a dollar, nothing less him by Isaac F. Bragg, who had a school could not believe it to be a funeral, for handkerchief to you, that you may hand boring heap; and as this is the last of the we take as to the standard, and comthan the dollar would satisfy him. Hence in Roosevelt street in 1821 or 1822, and there was nothing to indicate a corpse, it to the Duchess, my wife. Tell her to ingredients, we may write the recipe as a pare it with, in turn, the wool from

gained at an early day for describing for his employer after school hours. Mr. driven by a fearful gale of wind, and for goods exactly as they were, offering them | Bragg gave him a recommendation to a half an hour it raged as I never saw a at the lowest price intended to be taken, paper house, but before Mr. Stewart be- snow-storm rage before. The Chinamen, and then making no deviations. When | gan his clerkship he received intelligence | nothing daunted, commenced unloading he first opened his store it was the cus- from Belfast of the death of a relative who the wagon of its treasures, a whole roast tom of sellers and buyers to chaffer over | had bequeathed to him a stock of dry goods. | hog, plates of rice, bundles of cigarettes, their transactions. The dealer asked more | The young merchant went to Ireland to | white biscuit sprinkled with red sugar, than he intended to take, and a long de- look after his windfall, and viewing New preserved ginger, liquors and fire-works bate followed. The result was, that timid | York as the best market, he brought his | and bundles of light brown bits of paper people, women and young persons, were goods to this city and opened his first inscribed with Chinese characters. very glad to find a place where they could small store.—N. Y. Sun. look at goods, ask prices, and then have

FACTS AND FIGURES.

nothing more to do than to make up their

minds whether to take them or leave them.

Mr. Stewart also had the reputation of

his shrewdness, and partly owing to the

only to pick from a great number who of

for employment on any terms, he

career it has never been alleged against

him that he ever defrauded man, woman,

each cost, and where it lay in his ware-

house. He rarely consulted any one in

Mr. Stewart usually breakfasted at

SIXTEEN of the forty-seven States and paying the lowest market rate of salaries | Territories have no laws regulating the to his clerks. This was partly owing to rate of interest. The 20,000,000,000 matches manufacfact that he was constantly overwhelmed tured in the United States annually re-

with applications for situations. Having quire 230,000 cubic feet of the best pine lumber.-Mr. Marsh. fered themselves, and who were anxious found it easy to secure clerks at salaries

the Bowery trade. And he did it effectu- \$20,000,000 worth. he had of every kind of goods, just what

. 2,746,866,184 Michigan . regard to his transactions. He would ob. | M ain such facts as he needed from his Minnesota. bookkeepers, and think out his plan of Mississippi River., 101,487,000 212,711,000 same Melican man. We have pienic!"

operations by himself. Having once 4.417.553.455 2,170,412,499 The product of the season of 1874 was 4,229,139,683 feet, and the supply of lum-

The New York World furnishes some cerning the comparative outlay for postest postal receipts it finds that the citizens pay an annual per capita of \$2.01 for postage. Boston pays the largest sum, amountsmall room over the store, and the wife opinion of the best judges is that it was New York pays \$3.16 and Chicago \$3.03. Mr. Stewart was a regular attendant at read his letters and transacted business and his purchases, and his purchases were intaken to his store, and a heavy crop can be grown at small be read his letters and transacted business are gular attendant at read his letters and transacted business are gular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business are gular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business are gular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business are gular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business are gular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business are gular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business are gular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business. Sea Weea Tonic is a gentle stimulant expense.

Louisville, \$1.56; Philadelphia, \$1.43; From that moment the insects disappeared and he slept in comfort. I have been following his example, with the same result.

In the earth, he would undertake to reproduce them both from recollection when the expense.

Louisville, \$1.56; Philadelphia, \$1.43; St. Louis, \$1.43; Kansas City, \$1.26, and he slept in comfort. I have been followed at the read his letters and transacted business and he saw of the composed of the disconnection of the carriage to his wholesale store. There are gular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business and a heavy crop can be grown at small be expense.

Louisville, \$1.56; Louis, \$1.43; Kansas City, \$1.26, and he slept in comfort. I have been followed and a heavy crop can be grown at small be expense.

Schelleral strains at the disconnection of the earth, he would undertake to reproduce the mother transacted business and the slept in comfort. I have been followed at the earth, he earth, he earth, he earth he earth, he was a regular attendant at the read his letters and transacted business and the produce them both from recollection when the expense.

Schelleral strains are gular attendant at the read his letters and transaction of

The Mound-Builders.

Builders as follows:

cerning the Mound-Builders. From these once through and never gave them a facts we may reasonably infer-1. That the Mound Builders had an which time he repeated them both without organized autocratic government, In which | missing, or, as far as he knew, changing | the individual was merged in the State, a single word. complete the great works, the remains of printed matter at first sight remained the which are found in this age.

rious people. Nothing but the united la- them, and skimmed them as fast as anycomplish such great works as have sur- seemed to read through the skin," said vived the leveling influence of time through one who had often watched the operation. thousands of years.

art wasted no words, and anything like a mads, but had fixed habitations. 4. They were numerous and gregarious, dwelling in populous cities, as attested by the grouping of the mounds.

5. The Mound-Builders were acquainted with many of the practical arts of civilized life. They smelted copper, philanthropist. At the time of the great wrought stone, molded clay into useful forms, built houses, reared mounds, which, like those of Otolum, Uxmal, Palenoue and San Juan Tectihuacan, were no doubt temple-crowned in the distant upon to make arrangements to pay a note he sought for a ship to charter. A Brit- past. They manufactured salt, made cloth, and had vessels fitted for many uses. They cultivated the soil, raised the earth.

We know not how many centuries may have rolled away since the most recently built of their cities became waste and des-

Vast and splendid cities built like ancient Sardis, of canes and rushes and other perishable materials, may once have covered the plains around the temall traces of which have passed away. In the construction of some of the pyramidal groups of mounds in the Yazoo country the labor of many thousands of men must have been called into requisition through many years to complete the work.

There is no evidence that any of the

mounds were ever constructed as the foundations of dwellings for the people. The pyramidal mounds of the Mississippi Valley are similar in form to the teocalis of the region further south. On some of those we know that temples were erected. In the ruins of Chi-Chen, Yucatan, there is a pyramid of hewn stone surmounted by a temple which must once have presented a splendid appearance. In the valley of the Mississippi materials were abundant for the construction of light densely populated by the Mound-Builders, no stone could be had. Of course no structures of wood could survive the lapse of so many ages. So the cities and habitations of the Mound-Builders have all vanished, and in the undisturbed quiet of many centuries giant trees and tangled vines usurped the spaces once worn knowledge of this class of insects. smooth by the pattering feet of thronging myriads of men who have utterly perished from the earth, leaving no memorial of their arts behind them.

Chinese Picnic.

It is well known that Mr. Stewart was making \$20,000 on the transaction. He suite of apartments, and afterward settled | night in February, as I guided my jaded | ing his adversary a mortal blow, from the upon her a handsome annuity. He sup. horse through the mountainous snow effects of which he instantly fell dead. Mr. Stewart was strictly just, but not a generous man in his dealings. He luxury, because he believed her early pur. Chinese ghost! This afternoon I had octhan the dollar would satisfy him. Hence he got the reputation of being hard and exacting, and consequently was rather unpopular. He was also a strictly truthful man. He never told lies, nor asked anybody in his employ to tell them. The heach of the normal body in his employ to tell them. The nearly 90 years old, says that Mr. Stewart is receipt for \$50 earned as assistant teacher. Mr. Bragg, who is body in his employ to tell them. The nearly 90 years old, says that Mr. Stewart is receipt for \$50 earned as assistant teacher. Mr. Bragg, who is body in his employ to tell them. The foundation of his chool because he was of the nearly 90 years old, says that Mr. Stewart is receipt for \$50 earned as assistant teacher. Mr. Bragg, who is body in his employ to tell them. The mass of dough, being ended to make a third the nearly strength of the followed the narriage gilts of our daughter; it is the dowry of her father—the high, the rump and the nearly strength of the minds and water, three quarts, presed yeast, the but to satisfy my curiosity I followed the narriage gilts of our daughter; it is the dowry of her father—the manner. Scarcely had and water, three quarts, presed yeast, the place it among the marriage gilts of our daughter; it is the dowry of her father—the manner. Scarcely had and water, three quarts, presed yeast, the pounds; milk the ribs, the rump and daughter; it is the dowry of her father—the place it among the marriage gilts of our daughter; it is the dowry of her father—the manner. Scarcely had and water, three quarts, presed yeast, the pounds; milk the ribs, the rump and the near the wool from the rump and the near the wool from the call the rump and the near the wool from the call the rump and the near the place it among the marriage gilts of our daughter; it is the dowry of her father—the place it among the near the wool from the rump and the near the wool from the place it among the near the reputation which his establishment fended at being asked to make collections us. It came directly from the southeast, honor had been satisfied

of the heathen spread out a rell of paper Exchange. to the four quarters of the compass, and laid them on each grave, keeping them in place with a stone; another grasping a handful of sticks about as large in circumference as a match and a foot in length, lighted them, and placed them at the head of the graves. Others took

Imber.—Mr. Marsh.

Matrimony is on the decline in Maryland. The Baltimore Gazette notes with sadness the fact the past quarter shows abundle of fireworks were set off amid ers were compelled to pay. But whatever he promised to pay was paid runctually and pro fully. And in the course of his long record of last year showed a total of 599. and the feast commenced, My distin-In 1850 the value of the pine packing- guished friend and laundryman, Su Wong, compost heaps, it is claimed, is that it has degrees Fahrenheit.—Scientific American. of the lake-dwelling Swiss race, gives the boxes made in the United States was \$1, politely requested me to join in the feast, already taken up all the water it can hold or child of a cent. At the same time he 000,000, and in 1870 they were valued at but I believed I could wait until I reached It should, therefore, be thoroughly dried required of all the fullest performance of \$8,200,000. The value of the material Virginia City. The fact was I was not before forming into compost heaps. In duties that they undertook, and a very made into woodenware in the United hungry. The joss-sticks continued to building the heap place muck and maslight failure was in his eyes sufficient States increased from \$436,000 in 1850 to burn and the Chinamen discussed the nure in thin layers and use about twice as cause for dismissal. As an illustration of \$1,600,000 in 1870. The value of the ma- baked meats of the many funerals, and much muck as manure. his business tact, it is mentioned that on terial converted into agricultural imple- the storm increased in fury every moment. The flame of an Argand burner posopening his great retail storche instructed ments in the United States in 1850 was | Finally the feast was completed—a little | sesses the greatest intensity of light when his clerks to pay particular attention to only \$8,000,000, while in 1870 it had quicker than is usual on these occasions, the quantity of air is supplied at such a the poor women who entered at the Fourth | reached the enormous sum of \$73,000,000, | 1 judged, and, gathering up the rem- | rate as to bring the flame just beyond the avenue doors, his object being to break up of which the forests must have furnished nants, they replaced them in the wagon, smoking point. When more air is supand all returned to Virginia. In pried, the flame becomes more and more THE Lycaberman of April 8 contains an former times they used to leave the pale, bluish and less luminous, while Mr. Stewart's great peculiarity as a exhaustive review of the lumber product remains of the banquet in the cemetery, with a great excess of air, it burns with business man was his familiarity with the of the Northwest for the season of 1875, but the Piute Indians, without the fear of almost no light, like a Bunsen burner. minutest details of his own affairs. He showing also the quantity of logs and the Mongolian deity before their eyes, MARKING INK.-Take one dram of ni-

Lord Macaulay's Wonderful Memory. At about the age of twelve young Maber and logs on hand Jan. 1, 1875, was caulay was sent to a private school at Little Shelford, a village in the immediate

neighborhood of Cambridge, where he got interesting and instructive figures con- on with his studies with extraordinary rapidity. His memory was wonderful. age in several named cities. Taking an What he once read was never forgotten, average of twenty-two cities with the high- | and he had the capacity for taking in at a glance the contents of a printed paper. As a child, during one of the sessions when the social duties devolved upon Mr. Macaulay, he accompanied his father on an afternoon call, and found on a table The St. Louis Republican concludes a trumpery parody on the Welsh ballad lengthy article relating to the Mound- "Ar hyd y nos," referring to some local anecdote of an hostler whose nose had We have thus grouped some facts con- | been bitten off by a filly. He looked them |

same through life. To the end he read 2. The Mound-Builders were a labo- books faster than other people skimmed housands of years.

3. The Mound-Builders were not nomads, but had fixed habitations.

Macaulay was not unpopular among his fellow pupils, who regarded him with pride and admiration, tempered by the compa-sion which his utter inability to

thought for forty years, at the end of

Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay." The Agricultural Ant.

but we doubt much if fiction ever consubsisted in a large degree on the fruits of possess. The "Agricultural Ant," of you may never have happened to find it. for his scientific attainments, and a resifrom the Mississippi Valley. Only relies | are indebted for the history of the "Agriof the most durable character have been cultural Ant" (Wyrmica Molefaciens). In a communication to the Smithsonian Institute in 1874, he says:

"In 1848, the year I came to Long Point (Texas, there was but one agricultural ant city within a mile of the place. This ple mounds and about the citadel walls. | was situated in a nearly barren little spot on the top of an elevation underlaid with stratified sandstone. Here there was but little grass and weeds to interfere with their seed-collecting labors. The ant rice which they so carefully cultivate was flourishing in a regular circle near the outer border, but inside of the pavement. There were little patches of the same grass scattered about on the little glade, which had doubtless been planted there by some experienced ant, for it had been neatly cleared of all other vegetables; in fact,

cultivated by them. 1 r. Lincicum then proceeds to give a minute description of all their operations in regard to planting, keeping clear of weeds, and finally harvesting and storing the crop in holes made in the ground for the purpose. If the stored grain happens to get wet during the heavy rains it is all buildings. In many of the localities once taken out and spread in the sun to dry, for our little agriculturists know that moisture will cause it to sprout prematurely or become moldy and rotten. There are other equally interesting and intelligent species of ants inhabiting Texas, but we have few such careful and scientific observers as the late Dr. Lincicum; hence our meager

A Fierce Encounter.

A Paris correspondent gives the particulars of a remarkable duel between two French noblemen, which recently took place on the Belgian frontier. The quarrel

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

FOR SORE EYES .- Take two tablespoonfuls honey, teaspoonful salt, tineture of balsam buds, one tablespoonfu!, teaspoonful gum pine. Make a paste and put it over the eyes. A thin cloth to go on the eves first .- Cor. Rural New Yorker.

bunches of tiny candles and placed them

251-251-250 a fiction, for Sing Ho, slyly nudging me, previously wetted, then allowed to dry although they are ranked among the least 217-03-000 whispered: "Su Wong tellee lie allee and afterward to be written on. and afterward to be written on.

> rancid. honeycomb and all in a tin pan upon a heaps, for they are Hable to heat. moderately warm stove, adding a table. These different root crops can be grown spoonful of water to each pound of honey. on a variety of soil under favorable cir-Stir occasionally with a piece of wire un- cumstances. The best soil, however, is a

kept a small stock of goods, which he were carried on. Then he went down in bis carriage to his wholesale store. There has carried on turbed in his carriage to his wholesale store. There has carried on turbed in his sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schenck's sieep by mosquitoes, took it turbed in his head to place a young plant of schence in turbed in his head to place a young plant of schence in turbed in his head to place a young plant of schence in turbed in his head to place a young plant of schence in turbed in his head to place a young plant of schence in tur

then the last thing at night cover these your own

-Cor. Live Stock Journal.

play at any sort of game would have ex- works which has recently emanated from plow, throwing the soil to or from the the upper and back cavities where the disalike. The tone of his correspondence ington, is Prof. E. N. Horsford's report must receive good cultivation, and the during his school years indicates that he on the subject of Vienna bread. Prof. weeds must be kept down. The way to lived almost exclusively among books. Horsford was a member of the United do this is to stir the soil often, just as the Wonderful stories have been told of the intelligence of various species of the ant liar to the Austrian capital. There is this the last of Jane and harrow and roll who have dealt with them say their the secret of the world-famed bread pecusitive different parts of the global liar to the Austrian capital. There is this the last of Jane and harrow and roll inhabiting different parts of the globe, something very appetizing in his descrip- the land well. If a light coat of the macorn, melons, pumpkins and squashes, and tributed to them more than they really there teraned. It is "a smooth, irregularly much the better. Sow broadcast and and found SIMMONS REGULATOR to en-Tevas, is far from being a myth, although form weight. It presents a rich, reddish the seed is good, be careful not to put on olate. Many centuries we know must dent of Texas for some twenty years or acidity in taste or aroma, faintly sweet grown at a small expense. The early C. R. Sykes, 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Indiana and Control of Texas for some twenty years or acidity in taste or aroma, faintly sweet grown at a small expense. have elapsed since the last Mound- more, studied the habits of various spe- without the addition of saccharine matter strap leaf is the best variety. Builders were expelled or exterminated cies of ants very closely, and to him we to the flour or dough, slightly and pleas. First-class vegetables of the aboveantly fragrant, palatable without butter or named varieties are always in demand, any form of condiment, and never cloying and can be sold in market for a good upon the appetite."

The reverse, the Professor might have than pay the expenses of cultivation added, on one hand, of the dyspepsia- leaving the main crop for stock feeding breeding, doughy compound which passes I always believe in making things pay as for bread in many a country home, and ot | we go along. the attenuated, alum-treated, tasteless loat which is produced in many a city bakery. It seems, however, that these gastronomic abominations are not necessary evils, and that, despite the repeated efforts which have been made to imitate Vienna bread selling their wool to find that the acute out of Vienna, which have uniformly and practiced eye of the wool-buyer has failed, a way does exist of producing it detected the fact that their sheep have in all its delicacy. And that way is very been allowed to run down in condition at simple, as the reader will see by the foll some time during the growth of the fleece,

flour as the Vienna bakers have. Good | quality of the wood, so as to run down the flour can only be made from pure sound price. As a matter of fact, however, there wheat, and by good milling. This means is no defect which renders wool so useless in general flinty wheat reduced by the for certain classes of manufacture as unprocess of high or half high milling, and evenness or break of continuity in the a selection of the products of the milling, thickness of the fiber-and there is no not to exceed one half the total weight of defect more common, and nothing that, the wheat ground. Good tresh middlings | year by year, touches the sheep-grower | Address flour, Prof. Horsford says, would compare more severely in that tender part of his favorably with the average Hungarian anatomy, the pocket. However good the flour used in Vienna.

United States. It is not difficult to manu- mere fancy that regulates the price, for facture, since it is made by skimming the the uneven wool will break at the weak tion. This contains the upper yeast, facture, which must be repeatedly washed with Some persons suppose that this unevencold water until only the pure white yeast | ness of fleece is hereditary in certain ani settles clear from the water. This soft mals-and perhaps unevenness may t tenacious mass, after the water has been drawn off, is gathered into bags, and sub- usage and neglect. But as the wool of an jected to hydraulic pressure until there entire flock is found to be uneven one remains a semicolid, somewhat brittle, year, and not so in another, it shows that dough-like substance, still containing management has more to do with it than considerable water. This is the pressed heredity. yeast, which will keep for eighty days in If sheep are allowed to get into low \$10 2 \$25 J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston, Mass.

room, between 70° to 80° Fah. It is then they will not want much water, but it is poured into one end of the trough and | well, and humane, too, that water should mixed with the bare hand with a small always be in their reach. portion of the flour to form a thin emul- Not only is it important that the fiber sion. The press yeast is next crumbled should be even, but the fleece throughout finely in the hands, and added in the pro- should be even as regards length, so portion of three and a half ounces to every | ness, density and fineness. A practiced three quarts of liquid, and then one ounce | wool-buyer gives the following descripof salt in same proportion is diffused tion of the way an expert examines a

into pound masses, and each lump is then staple; and if we find that the wool on the sen CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Take a lump cut by machinery into twelve small pieces, ribs, thigh and back, approximates reaof lime as large as a hickory nut, put it each of three quarters of a inch in thick sonably in length to that of our standard in a quart bottle of water, and rinse the ness. Of each one of these, the corners we again declare the sheep, as regards are brought together in the center and length of staple, true and even. We next To Procure Sleep,-Twenty grains of pinched to secure them. Then the lump desire to satisfy ourselves of the densit carbonate of soda, taken the last thing on is reversed and placed on a long dough of the fleece; and we do this by closin going to bed, will frequently procure sleep, when all sedatives have failed.— board for further fermentation, until the sleep of the loin wool, the fleece at these points fore being introduced into the latter, the being usually the thinnest, and faulty rolls are again reversed and restored to and if this again give satisfaction, we sig their original position, having considera- nify the fact by designating the woo bly increased in volume, to be still farther | "even" as respects density. Now to sum enlarged in the oven to at least twice the marize these separate examinations; It volume of the original dough. In the you find the fleece of nearly equal finence oven they do not touch each other, and from the shoulder to the thigh; of nearl the baking occupies about fifteen minutes. equal length at the shoulder, rib, thigh To grow very early table-beets they To glaze the surface they are touched in and back; and of equal density at the lighted on the graves, the whole crowd must be transplanted from the hot bed the process of baking with a sponge shoulder and across the loins—you may keeping up the most incessant chattering early in May. The main crop can be dipped in milk, which, beside imparting conclude that you have a nearly percent sown in the open air about the middle of to them a smooth surface, increases the sheep .- Toronto Globe.

Culture of Root Crops.

Especially our horses should have a mess by the large publics which were four receive cruel treatment at our hands.

of collodion and one of olive oil has been | Belgian white carrots; the most profitable vantage of gasoline is that it is of the besides, they can be fed without cutting, whether a hard-and-fast line can really right consistence, and does not become are easily grown and harvested at small drawn between the two anywhere. expense. They require some care in To separate honey from wax, put storing; should not be put in too large

The Brooklyn per capita is only forty-two | the - Lay of the La-t Minstrel," which he | til the contents of the pan are in a liquid | new, rich, sandy loam, or other new land

erage. The Detroit office receives \$2.34 his school, he picked up a country newsper containing two such specimens of paper containing t provincial poetical talent as in those days might be read in the corner of any weekly journal. One piece was headed "Reflections of an Exile," while the other was a trumpery parody on the Weish ballad "Ar hyd y nos," referring to some local."

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either percaptured in two weeks, and take young plants will have grown for next summer's use.

TENDER-FOOTED HORSES.—An old man who had much experience in handling and dealing in horses for more than half at century, said to me recently that he had a century, said to me recently that he had will pulverize the soil and the fall, which will pulverize the soil and the fall who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either percent make it pay.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either percent make it pay. I have grown large crops of carrots and beets at small expense by the following method: Plow deep late in the fall, which will pulverize the soil and the fall who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either percent make it pay.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either percent make it pay.

In two weeks, and the consult Dr. Schenck is the pay.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck is the principal of make it pay.

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In two weeks, and the consult Dr. Schenck is the pay. never known a horse to get tender footed that was kept loose in a shed and yard; or in a box stall; that turning and treading with their fore feet in the manure kept them constantly moist and soft. His theory appeared perfectly reasonable to feet apart, for carrots, two and a helf for and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the

> also remarked that he never knew a flat- month later, by the same method, and a portant then to give early and prompt at footed horse but that was a good worker. good erop can be grown, of first quality, which will answer well to feed late in the spring. Nearly all the cultivation of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discover these crops is done with the horse. 1 The Secrets of Making Vienna Bread. have a one-horse cultivator, cutting one foot wide, with which most of the work is One of the most practical and useful done. Sometimes use a light one-horse Nasal Donche. This is the only way to reac States Scientific Commission to the Vienna | weed seeds are sprouting. Never let them | Much of the best furniture coming to our Fair of 1873; and the present book is the show their heads above ground, for they market is from the well-known house of result of careful and exhaustive research, will soon become master of the situation. Holton & Hildreth, 225 and 227 State street, result of careful and exhaustive research, | will soon become master of the situation. the aim and object of which was to unearth | Turmps are grown best on new land, or Chicago. Their goods are reliable, and the tion of the Kaiser Semmel, as the bread is nure or wood ashes could be put on, so suffered for a long time with Liver Disease, rounded small wheaten flour loaf of uni- brush in with a light one-horse brush. If brown crust and a delicately shaded yel- too much. They require one good hoclowish, almost white, interior. It is allowish, almost white, interior. It is allowed by the copy of good turnips can, in this way, be Cure for Catarrh," or send Ten Cents to Dr.

price. A small amount sold with more

Judging Wool.

They are half inclined to think that the The first requisite is to procure as good | buyer is merely trying to depreciate the wood in other respects, the keen eve of the The next requirement is fresh pressed buyer singles out the defective wool, an yeast. This is already made in the down goes the price of it. And it is not roth from beer mash in active fermenta- places during the first process of manu-

rupture and is elastic. It is now weighted Next we inquire into the length of the

A REPORT drawn up by the chief local antiquaries on the remarkable discovery of

following results: The tombs found may be classed as of the stone-cist variety, a lied in character to the dolmen, but diffe ing from it in having been formed from ONE of the agricultural mistakes of this the first beneath the natural surface of the country is the small amount of root crops | earth, after the custom of our graves. grown; in fact, the majority of the farm- They were not quite long enough to reers of the West grow no root crops at all ceive the bodies of adults stretched out, for their stock. Roots are of great advan- and it is probable that these were interred tage during the fall, winter and spring in the stting posture much practiced elsemonths when stock are kept on dry feed. where in pre-historic days, and propped of carrots often during the winter months. numbers in the cavities. The height of These dumb servants that are so useful, the adults was, if anything, rather below should have the best of care, and never that of the Swiss of the present day, and the skulls present no real typical differ-In the New England States, roots are ence of form from those of the latter, excarried everything in his own head down | non-contracted | trate (lunar caustic), dissolve it in a glass | universally grown for stock feed by all | cept that the forehead is more contracted, to the petty articles in the Yankee notions department. He knew how much stock department. He knew how much stock of the petty articles in the Yankee notions or, as it might be more correctly said, less the best farmers and others of that section. It pays there, for no people look after the developed. The actual discovery of the No. ft. homber what it all meant, and was told it was "a solve one dram of salts of tartar in one almighty dollar closer than the New En admixture in these tombs among the same No. ft. lumber and togeon hand any least of the dead, to keep the devil ounce of water, in another vessel; this is gland farmers. Turnip culture is said to set of remains or bronzed ornaments with the liquid with which the linen must be a fiction, for Sing Ho, slyly nudging me, a fiction, for Sing Ho, slyly nudging me, a fiction of the pierced teeth of carnivoral previously wested, then allowed to dry although they are ranked among the least generally assigned to the age of stone has nutritious of our vegetables. They can a double importance. It proves conclu-TREATMENT OF BURNS.—In the treat-nent of burns in the Charity Hospital, is used, and are good for sheep and useful that cremation was everywhere a charac New York, when of a superficial character for other stock. The best roots for stock teristic of the bronze age, as opposed to ter, a preparation consisting of two parts feeding, however, are the long, yellow and the simpler interment ased in that of stone is not universally true. It also established found to be very efficacious. When the are the sugar and mangle wurtzel beet. the fact of the gradual passage-in Swit burn is of an extensive character, gaso. These roots contain considerable sugar, line proves of decided benefit. The ad- and are relished by all kinds of stock; the other, and so makes it doubtful

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies. THE standard remedies for all diseases of the Junes are Schener's Pulmonic Syrup, Schener's.

SEA WEED TONIC and SCHENCE'S MANDHARE
PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed,
a speedy cure is effected.
To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of cents; but an average of the population and the postal receipts of Brooklyn and New York show that the per capita is \$2.34 for the entire population. This is test than that of San Francisco, \$2.83; Indianapolis, \$2.81, and Pittsburgh, \$2.52; Indianapolis, \$2.81, and Pittsburgh, \$2.82, and Pittsb Indianapolis, \$2.81, and Pittsburgh, \$2.52; but it is greater than the receipts at Albany, \$1.91; Rochester, \$1.90; Providence, \$1.79, and Cincinnati, \$1.85. The more Southern cities do not patronize the Post Office to the same extent. Baltimore

them constantly moist and soft. His theory appeared perfectly reasonable to me. I have no box stall, but I use shavings for bedding, and every morning, with a large shovel, I move the wet shavings under the base's formal for the way to know that it is shewak and in the phone conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breat of the afflicted, renders them offen saw immediately with a machine. Put in medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with Consumption of the Large theory. ings under the horse's forward feet, and seed; the way to know that is to grow with Consumption of the Lungs, the disease commences as Cataorh in the nose or head, then the last thing at night cover these with dry shavings for him to lie on. He Rutabagas can be put in about one chial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How imtention to a Catarrh! to cure this louth some disease correct the system by using which tones it up, cleanses the blood, and heals the diseased glands by a specific in cited in every school, public or private the Government printing office, at Wash-plants, depending on circumstances. They charge comes from No danger from this great alike. The tone of his correspondence in the Prof. F. N. Horsford's report must receive good cultivation, and the treatment, and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

tirely restore inc. My wife and dau were cured by the same remedy from Chilli

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