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VOLUME XV1. }

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

NEBRASKA, HERALD.

{ NUMBER 20.

FIRST National Bank [Successors to A. SCHLEGEL & BRO..]

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This Bank is now open for business at their new room, corner Main and Sixth streets, and is prepared to transact a general

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Stocks, Bends, Gold, Government and Local Securities BOUGHT AND SOLD. Deposits Received and Interest Allow

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Through to Plattsmouth. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK

ombination of Hops, Buchn, Mandrake, and clion, with all the best and most curreroperties of all other Bitters makes the great lood Purtiler, Liver Regulator, and Life cath Restoring Agent on earth.

Jisease or ill health can possibly long exist. Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect eigroperations.

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old by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfr. Co. Rochester, N.



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For Full particulars in our pampblet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

For The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

money, by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
MECHANICS' BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH. ETC., ETC., ETC. REPAIRING Sold in Plattsmouth and everywhere, by

Done with Neatness Dispatch. The only place in town where "Turley's pat-ent self adjustable horse collarsave sold."

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SHELF HARDWARE, SHOVELS, RAKES, SPADES and ALL GARDEN TOOLS. NAILS, NAILS, NAILS, by the Key or Poundfor Cough Cunz is the sweetest, safest and best.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

READ PROOF BELOW. From Rev. P. N. Granger, Presiding Elder of the St. Alban's District. Presiding Elder of the St. Alban's District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better; but when I put him on the road he got worse, when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Warner's.

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ttles of two sizes; prices, to cents and \$1.00.

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It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality

and strength, and renders it pliable. The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and presents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, SHEET IRON, ZINC, TIN, BRAkeeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and

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[BACH.
3d Ward—D. MILLER, THOS. POLLOCK.
4th Ward—P. McCALLAN, E. S. SHARP.

B. & M. R. R. Time Table. Taking Effect April 11, 1880. Leaves 8:00 a. m.

FOR OMAHA FROM PLATTSMOUTH. Arrives 10 :05 a. m. 5 :00 p. m. FROM OMAHA FOR PLATTSMOUTH. Leaves 9 :00 a. m. 6 :30 p. m. Arrives 10 :10 a. m. " 8:15 p. m. FOR THE WEST.

Leaves Plattsmouth 9:30 a.m. Arrives Lincoln, 12:15 p. m.; Arrives Kearney, 7:40 p. m.
Freight leaves at 10:30 a.m. and at 7:15 p. m.
Arrive at Lincoln at 4:35 p. m. and 12:20 a.m. FROM THE WEST. Leaves Kearney, 6:00 a. m. Leaves Lincoln, .05 p. m. Arrives Plattsmouth, 4:25 p. m Freight leaves Lincoln at 11:15 a. m. and 4:00 ion a. m. Arrives at Plattsmouth at 4;40 p. m. and

Express, 6:00 a. m. Passenger, (train each day) 4:25 p. m., except Saturday. Every third Saturday a train con-

R. V. R. R. Time Table

ı	WEST.	king Effect Sunday, April 11,	EAST.
u	5 :35pm	HASTINGS.	8:10am
ü	6 :07	AYR.	7:40
ij	6:28	BLUE HILL	7:20
Н	7:05	COWLES.	6:49
H	7:23	AMBOY	6:32
ï	7:35	RED CLCUD.	6:20
1	8:00	INAVALE.	6:00
1	8:15	RIVERTON.	5:48
	8:50	FRANKLIN.	5 :22
	9:05	BLOOMINGTON.	5:09
	9:20	PERTH	4:55
	9:41	REPUBLICAN	4:35
	9:56	ALMA	4:20
	10 :15	ar. ORLEANS I've	4 :00am
	7 :30am	l've i Ont. EA.	4 .30pm
	9:00	OXFORD	3:30
	10 -30	ARAPAHOE	2:00pm

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PLATTSMOUTH MAILS.

....9:30 am | Depart, East...4:00 pm | CB&KC North4:00 pm .7:30 pm | South 6:00 am OMAHA, VIA B. & M. IN NEB.10:30 am | Depart3:10 pm WESTERN, VIA B. & M. IN NEB. 4:15 pm | Depart9 .11:00 am | Depart 1:00 p ROCK BLUFFS AND UNION MILLS.

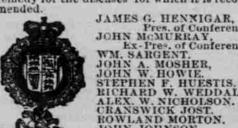


Defensive Medication

Is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a rewedy for billousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Testimonial to Mr. Fellows. We, the undersigned, Clergymen of the Meth odist church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Frilows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N. B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.



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Pres. of Conference.

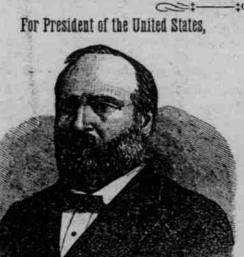
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Ex-Pres. of Conference.
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Look out for the name and address, J. I.
FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow
wrapper, in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light. Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Six for \$7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

National Republican Ticket!



GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,



She's the loveliest monarch that ever was seen You ask of what country the darling is queen: Her empire extends no, to far-distant parts, She's queen of our household, the mistress of hearts.

For scepter she lifts her soft, dimpled hands; Her subjects all hasten to heed her commands; Her smile is bewitching, and fearful her frown And all must obey when she puts her foot down. May blessings descend on the bright little head From the time she awakes till she s safely in bed And now do you guess, when I speak of the

Tis only our six months baby I mean. THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Phildelphia Press. The United States mint was established by act of Congress on the 2d of April, 1792, and a building was soon erected on the east side of Seventh near Market. The first machinery, as well as metal, used, came from England, and up to 1816 the work power. During five years of the mint's existence work has been sus- nealing furnaces, for the hard treatpended, owing to the prevalence of | ment they have received make them disease in the city. The present build- brittle. In these furnaces the metal ing on Chestnut near Broad, was fin- is heated to red heat, when it beished in 15.3. It is built of white comes as soft and pliable as leather,

marble, in the Grecian style. In 1854 and is then taken out to cool. Then it was made thoroughly fire proof. The following are some interesting statements of the periods at which time coin has been made, and of the | if too heavy, but near the weight, they coinage: No eagles were coined from | are filed to it; but if altogether too 1805 to 1837, inclusive; no half-eagles | heavy, they, too, are remelted. From in 1816 or 1817; no quarter-eagles be- | the adjusting room they go to the fore 1796, nor in 1800 or 1801, nor from | cleaning-room, where, with acid and 1800 to 1820, or in 1822, 1823, 1828, or heat, they are thoroughly cleaned, then iu 1841 1 no dollars from 1806 to 1838, dried with sawaust and peanut-roastexcept 1,000 in 1836; no half-dollars er arrangements. Massive monsters from 1797 to 1800, nor in 1815; no are the presses, of which there are ten, quarters before 1796, none from 1798 each capacie of turning out over a 100 to 1803, none from 1803 to 1814, and coins a minute, which, if they were none in 1817, '24, '26, '29 and '30; no | double eagles, would amount to \$34. dimes before 1796, none in 1799, 1806. | 000. Before the planchets are put in '08, '12, '13, '15 to '19, none in '24, '28 the coining-press they are milled, or and '30; no half-dimes in 1798, 1790, have their edges turned up. Now 1804, 1806 to 1828; no cents in 1815, a comes the final operation, by which few specimens in 1823; no half-cents | money is literally made. The amount in 1798, 1801, 1812 to 1824, 1827 to 1830 of pressure required to make a perfect 1834, 1837 and 1840. A few half-cents | coin is from twenty to eighty tons-

were struck every year from 1840 to the larger the coin the greater the 1857. First \$3 pieces in 1854. The mints at Carson and San Fran- brass tube, and, with each impression cisco coin gold and silver only. The of the press, are caught in two iron

and refining. But now the grim watch-dog of the | the coming together of those two dies mint is waiting to go through the are the coms struck. As the planchet building with us. All is silent and | rests on the lower die, the upper destill: the buzz and beat of machinery | scends, and the planchet is pressed by has ceased; the flashing colors of the | them; inscently the two arms catch day are dead; but a dim, dull light | the struck com and throw it into a suffices to show the powerful agents box beneath. At this moment it is of making money. On the left of the | tegal coin, and not before. Gathering hall, as we enter, is the Treasurer's the com from the boxes, they are office: on the right the cashier's, both | placed on the counting-boards, which now deserted. Passing through the are grooved poards something like hall to a yard on the left, is seen the | washing-boar .s, which are divided so weighing room. Here all the precious as to note just a certain number of metal received is weighed. Gold from | coins. As the coins are run in grooves California, Georgia, Montana, and and country, to y are poured in a Nova Scotia; silver from Nevada, and drawer, from Walen they are taken, the most of the world. Here comes | counte , put in ongs, and are then the valuable lamily plate to be melted | reary to go cores to make the work up, telling the story of decayed for-tunes and destroyed hopes; just as the first bricks of silver but recently

Appenzell. wrenched from the bosom of mother earth tell the tale of hopes realized and fortunes made. Here, too, comes copper from Lake Superior, and nickel rom our own State of Lancaster. ilere are piled huge bricks o, shver, tons in weight; each brick weighs from 100 to 150 pounds, which are handled as though they were clay.
Near at hand are one scales to weigh
this mass of potential money. As infallible as the scales of justice, they will mark the slightest and most minnte amount as well as the greatest. The largest weight used in the weighmg-room is 6,000 onnes; the smartest weight used in the mint is in the assay-room, and one-thirteen-aumiredth part of an ounce is its size; it can parely be seen by the maked eye. Here little Appenzeli. is the vault where gold is kept prisoner; double Limigs of iron, double doors of steel, and rocks and boils of the most increate description-all show the care and caution necessary he quierly small can ignors, which give a caul, yellow gream in the can-

room next it goes in locked iron boxes, from which it is placed in pots, and with a suitable nux is meited and molded. Bits are cut off for assaying, and then it goes to the refiner and melter. For assaving the gold the small piece is taken to the assaver's room, now a dark apartment resembling Dr. Faustus' chamber, with its cruicibles, kettles and pans. The gold is put in a black lead pot, melted and years. fluxed and stirred up to make a complete mixture; cooled and rolled out. Then half a gramme is accurately weighed, which is stupped 1,000, and all the weights hereafter used are de-

weight. To return to the melting-

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK. room; it is there that all the gold and silver used in the mint are melted; iron molds are used, which are previously greased to prevent sticking, and as the metals are in a molten mass they are poured into those molds and speedily cooled, after which they are called ingots, and are long, thin blocks of a rich color, though not yet show-ing their perfect beauty. Here, liter-ally, gold and silver are in the air, for the very clothes on the workmen, the sweepings from the floor, and water used for washing, are found to be full of them, and are worth \$25,000 a year. From the melting-room the bars go to the rolling-room. The mighty revolving jaws, which in the day put forth squirming and writhing tongues of gold, are now still. In the day the ingots are passed through the rollers the number of 200 an hour to each pair

For Vice-President of the United States,

of rollers, and come forth just the thickness of a coin. Behind them, in the same room, are the cutting presses which, with a continual snap, snap, bite out 225 planchets of plain coin there are nine. As the planchets are cut they are taken in boxes to the anthe planchets go to the adjusting room, where they are weighed and inspected. If too light, they are remelted: weight. The planeaets are put in a mint at Denver does not make coins, arms and placed on the lower die, Its operations are confined to assaying | which is in the bed of the press, corresponding to the upper die, and, by

Appenzell. Harper's Magazine. Near to Sargans the Rhine becomes the dividing line between the Austrian Tyrol and East Switzerland. The Swiss Canton of Appenzell—"the lit-tle land of Appenzell"—with its pastoral people and its queer customs, that every man has a voice in the lawmaking that it is democratic, but it is also in the primitive way in which the will is expressed. There was a time when peoples chose their kings en masse on a field, and giving the tallest man the crown. Something very similar is practiced even now in

Every May day the whole voting population of the canton meet, and armed with swords and umbrellas, and led by a band of music, march out to a meadow, where the affairs of to be observed. Stopping inside, there state and the election of officers are settled in a short time by the sovereign people. The women of Appendielight, harmy betraying its nature, zell occasionally join in this procesvet which will soon go orth and ex- sion, and the grave looking officials ert a greater power tor weat or woe rigged in the uniform of state, gailantthan that exerted by the mightiest ly give to the ladies the best standing Gold dust, grains of gold and cry-stallined lumps are here ready for the stallined lumps are here ready for the meiter's pot. To the deposit meiting- listens to a prayer. Then follow the affairs of state, decided simply by a show of hands. Taxes are voted, fines laid, and officers chosen for the next year. In a few hours Appenzell's outdoor parliament is finished, and the people go to their homes and lay their swords and flags away to rest for another year. This has been Appenzell's parliament for five hundred

The lumber business is one of Georgia's growing industries. It is esti- at the young ladies' seminary estabmateu that this year's product will amount to 900,000,000 feet, and will cimal of this to the ten-thousandth exceed in value \$5,000,000. No induscimal of this to the ten-thousandth exceed in value \$5,000,000. No indus-part. Silver for the alloying is next try in the State has assumed such proadded, and then the lead for the cupellation; then the whole is cupelled until the base metals are fused, and then

Tests of Steel and Iron.

Nitrie acid will produce a black spot on steel : the darker the spot the harder the steel. Iron, on the con-trary, remains bright if touched with nitrie acid. Good steel in its soft state has a curved fracture and a uniform gray lustre; in its hard state a dull, silvery, uniform white. Cracks, threads or sparkling particles denote bad quality. Good steel will not bear a white heat without falling to pieces, and will crumble under the hammer at a bright heat, while at a middling heat

it may be drawn out under the hammer to a fine point. Care should be taken that before attempting to draw it out to a point, the fracture is not concave; and should it be so, the end should be filed to an obtuse point before operating. Steel should be drawn out to a fine point and plunged into cold water; the fractured point should scratch glass. To test its toughness, place a fragment on a block of cast fron; if good, it may be driven by the blow of

a hammer into the cast iron: if poor, it will crush under the blow. A soft, tough iron, if broken gradually, gives long silky fibres of leaden gray hue, which twist together and cohere before breaking. A medium even grain with fibres

enotes good iron, Badly refined iron gives a short blackish fibre on fracture. A very fine grain denotes hard steely iron, likely to be cold-short and hard. Coarse grain, with bright crystallized fracture or discolored spots, denotes cold-short, brittle iron, which works easily when heated and welds well. Cracks on the edge of a bar are indications of hot-short iron. Good iron is readily heated, is soft

few sparks.

Interglacial Quartz Workers in Minnesota. In 1876 Prof Winchell found in and around Little Falls, Minnesota, a number of fragments of wrought quartz in surface deposits underneath the remains of the mound builders. pieces in a minute. Of these machines | Prof Winchell, accordingly, fixed the

that of the mound builders and the close of the glacial epoch. At a late meeting of the Historical Society, at Minneapolis, Minn., Francis E. Babbit gave an account of a considerable deposit of quartz chips and implements found in regular strata, which must have been formed before the close of the glacial period. The specimens consist of hammers, implements, etc., both finished and unfinished, together with chips struck off from the articles in the process of manufacture. The material of which they are composed is principally compact, lustrous quartz, frequently mottled as if selected with an eye to the artistic beauty. The stratum is some few inches in thickness, and lies in the soil a few feet below the surface. The appearances indicate that this was once the site of a manufactory of such quartz objects, and this idea is upheld by various considerations. There are tools found such as would be used in the manufacture of quartz articles, and the whole stratum is mixed with chips, which in many cases appear stuck in the dirt just as they fell from the hand of the unknown. Unfinished implements are also found in more or less advanced stages of manufacture. It is not possible to fix the precise point occupied by these remains in the scale of the glacial epoch until the drift features and surrounding formations of the locality shall be better understood than now. Still it is certain that the remains belong to a people living before the end of the last glacial period, because they are deposited in a drift which is known to be of glacial origin. The hard pan upon which the quartz formations lie is probably of the first glacial period, and the quartz may belong to an inter-

Overheated Rooms.

glacial epoch.

The great tendency in winter is to keep rooms too warm. The foundation of pneumonia, pleurisy, and pulmonary consumption is frequently laid in over-heated, ill-ventilated apartments. The immates become accustomed to breathing hot, close air, the system is toned down and relaxed, and a slight exposure to cold and wet results in serious illness. The greater degree of health is obtained by persons who habitually take out-door exercise, and the ripe old age of our forefathers can be ascribed in a great measure to the fact that their houses were open to not only the gentle breezes of summer, but to the howling blasts of winter. Log huts constructed in its most primitive fashion, in many cases not even "chinked," give free access at all times to the pure air, and if the cold and snow did enter, they brought with them health and long life. A uniform heat of seventy degrees is adequate from a sanitary point of view in any weather. If that temperature is not sufficient to give warmth, it is an indication that the person does not take sufficient exercise, and the cure for it is more miles than flannel. In the coldest weather, when the ground is like stone under feet, when there is no drip from the eaves, and when snow lies on roofs, rooms should be tion, and possessed the tact of drawsnow lies on roofs, rooms should be ventilated. Pure air should be ad- ing out the best gifts in others. She mitted through open doors and windows, so that the oxygen consumed by flame and by respiration may be replaced, and effete and poisonous matter thrown off by the body thor-

oughly driven away. Last year there were driven into Nevada from eastern Oregon over 200,000 head of best cattle. Over 140,-000 crossed in one place. From the coast there went to Montana and the east over 200,000 head. This new deal

commenced only two years ago. The evangelists Moody and Sanky passed through the Indian Territory, and while at Muskogee, in the Creek nation, Mr. Moody arranged to receive ten Indian girls from that nation, for whom he will procure free education

lished by him at Northfield, Mass. Under the old law marriage cerethe remaining bullion is beaten in a section it is stated that timber is now spiral and the silver dissolved out and bringing better prices than it has for the remaining gold determined by years.

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A Wonderful Head. Philadelphia Times.

Charles Erling is a most remarkable specimen of man. Ever since his birth he has been unable to stand upon his feet, on account of the weight of his head, which is of abnormal size. For twenty-eight years, the length of his life, he has been compelled to lie abed continually. He was born in Burlington county, N. J. He lacks one inch of being five inches in length, but would probably have grown longer had he been in the habit of taking physical exercise. His head appears physical exercise. His head appears to be six times the ordinary size, and, his mother says, has always been as disproportionate in weight to the rest of his body as it is now.

The measurement around the head at the middle of the forehead is thirtythree inches, while the line passing over the crown and under the chin is forty-four inches. The inner corner of the eyes are four inches aparte the distance from temple to temple is thirteen inches, and the bridge of the nose is six inches below the upper

line of the forehead. The trunk of the body is about the same in size of many a big fat boy that walks the streets, but the muscles are soft and weak for want of activity .-The measurement around the chest is forty-for r inches and around the waist thirty-five inches. His legs, however, are no thicker than those of an 8-year-

old boy of ordinary size. He extends his hands to visitors, bids them good-day and chats with them in a childish manner. He seems to have an evenly balanced mind, but it is that of a prattling infant. He can-not read, and never would try to learn even the alphabet, as his neck, although no weaker than might be expected in a person who has always been confinunder the hammer, and throws out | ed to his bed, was not strong enough to move his head without giving him pain. His parents have had no child but Charles. The father is dead, but the mother is with him. Both parents were healthy, of ordinary stature, and possessed the average physi-

cal development.

Remarkable Rides. All the Year Round. More remarkable rides than the famous ride to York are upon record .-By dint of keeping constantly in the saddle and having relay of horses all along the road, the Prince de Linge contrived to cover the miles between Vienna and Paris-over five hundred. as the crow flies-in six days. This performance was outdone by the Count de Maintenay, who rode the whole distance on one horse, without dismounting. The Count, one of the most accomplished horsemen of his day, was attached to negotiate for the hand of Mary Louise, and was deputed to carry to his impatient master the formal consent of the Emperor of Austria to the marriage, and the miniature of the unwilling bride-elect. To expedite his journey, six of the finest horses in the Imperial stables were dispatched to different places on the route, that the Count might change his mount; but the Hungarian roadster he bestrode at starting went so fast and stayed so well that the relays were not called into service, and the matrimonial messenger arrived at his destination long before he was expected, but so exhausted that he was fain to crave permission to be seated in the Emperor's presence as he delivered up the all-imp tant mission and repeated the Archauchess' message to her future lord. A jeweled snuff-box, sixty thousand francs, and the good steed he had ridden, rewarded the count for his expedition. The Count de Maintenay's teat was repeated in 1874 by an Austrian lieutenant, who undertook to ride his horse, Caradoc, from Vienna to Paris in fourteen days. He was unlucky enough to loose his way in the Black forest, and to waste seven hours, and was further delayed by an accident to his horse; nevertheless he

accomplished his task with more than two hours to spare. Some Celebrated Women,

London Queen.

Women, often debarred from practical knowledge of certain aspects of life, vet obtain a reflected comprehension through sympathy. Mrs. Browning possessed the gift in a transcendental degree; it vibrated on the chord of poetic expression in her; Jane Austin and Charlotte Bronte led retired lives, but they had the power perpetually to pass out of their circumscribed individuality into that of others and the genius to retain and turn to account the fleeting impressions of their passing contact with individuals. The darlings and the ornaments of society are the women who can throw themselves best into the interest of the moment. If to this sensitive nature belongs a native sincerity, confidence is attracted, friendships are made and retained. Mme. Recamier is perhaps the best type of this gift of social sympathy allied to certain reality of nature. She attracted the best and most gifted of her time when age had marred her beauty, poverty succeeded wealth, and partial blindness reintered her infirm, her salon in the Abbave aux Bois was still the resort of the eminent men and women of the period. She was not a wit, she was always somewhat shy, but she had the had the genius of friendship; her steadfastness could not be shaken. She incurred exile because she would visit Mme. de Stael against all prudent advice. She lost the chance of recovering her eye-sight because she insisted upon attending M. de Ballancoe on his death-bed, and for eighteen years she attended M. de Chateaudbriand in his age and infirmity. We would, therefore, say that impressionable temperament distinguishing all sympathetic people is either a strength or a weakness, according to the character allied to it. As sympathy gives an angelic grace to virtue, food to genius, and steadfastness to social relationships, so it can degenerate into nothing but perilous, over-facile sensitiveness to the passing impressions of the mo-

The wife of Franklin Rockway, of Collinsville, Conn., put her two youngest children to bed, the other night, leaving a large kerosene lamp burning on a stanu, and went below to entertain some company. An hour later she went upstairs, and found that the lamy had exploded, scattering the oil and glass all over the room without setting anything on fire or waking the children.