RED CLOUD. NEBRASK

> Sleep On: A Dirge. BASED ON THE PRENCH.

The daisles prank thy grassy grave; Above, the dark pine-branches wave: Sleep on. Below, the merry runnel sings, And swallows sweep with glancing wings:

Sleep on, Marie, sicep on.

God s gentle hand upon thy brow

Some whisper words of doubt and shame Or, lightly laughing, breathe thy name: Sleep on. Slander may never harm thee now.

Sleep on, Marte, sleep on. Calm as a summer sea at rest, Thy week hands folded on thy breast,

Sleep on: Husbed into stillness life's sharp pain, Nought but the pattering of the rain: Steep on, Marie, sleep on. - 'John H. Davies, in Gentleman's Magazine,

### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Money in Sweet Corn.

of this crop annually. The dryinghouse employs over 50 persons. The fresh ears are steamed five minutes to "set the milk," the grain is then cut off rapidly with cutters having concave faces; then spread on perforated zinc tables, and heat applied for tour or five hours in long furn ces, stirring constantly; then packed in barrels of three bushels each for shipment. Great care, is taken to have the corn of the right age, and to have it dried enough to keep well. Four bushels of corn on the sale price of which is \$20 to \$22 per 500 acres would yield 25,000 bushels and give over 2,000 barrels of dried \$40,000.

Fattening Poultry. A letter on this subject, by Henry Eliot, Washington county, Ohio, furnishes some very interesting items in relation to the cramming process practiced by French and English feeders in this country, who go on the priciple of saying, in other words, that he is wiser giving fowls not only all the food they would naturally eat, but forcing an extra amount, which makes them dull and sleepy, and thus increases the tendency to fatten. The feeders especially mixing it rather stiff and rolling it into what are termed "crams"-i. e., masses two inches long, of the thickness of a man's little finger. The crams, dipped into milk or water, are pushed into the mouth and throat of the fowl until the crop is full, the operation being repeated two or three times a day. In raising poultry for the table, the farmer, said Mr. Eliot, should not forget that the chickens must be kept growing from the time they are hatched, or their scalded milk or water; the writer adds a low grade of flour, baked and wet a ciently fat they are killed at once, before the flesh becomes hard and coarse:

Go to the Fatrs-Why? autumn shows-"Exhibition" would be better-but the word has come by use to mean exhibition, when it don't mean a "horse-race" exclusively. We say go the washing, ironing and cooking for to the fairs. Just as reading other's thoughts enlarges and stimulates one's own thinking, so contact with other was called for. Now, gentle reader, men, seeing what they do, what they what do you think she charged for the turned to her. show, asking how they produced this amount of work narrated as above? or that good thing, cannot fail to afford | The first week 75 cents, the second week some new hints and do one good. A day at the fair lifts one out of the daily each, making \$3.58 for four weeks' serdrudgery; the sight of so many people vice. The lady thought the price deciengaged in the same calling, helps one out of that low view which the great mass of farmers set upon their own pursuit. However much farmers may talk of the dignity of their calling, struck for higher wages, but served her there is in their hearts too low an es- time faithfully, and is to-day, a hale, the better you'll please me," was the timate of it. If a son goes into a store, or a daughter marries a merchant, or four-score years, able to do her own professional man, they will speak of it housework and lend a helping hand to in a voice of anguish. "She has left me as something to be proud of. This is a neighbor in need, or wherever duty for old 'pole legs.' Oh!"-this with a wrong. Agriculture, from Adam down, has been and is the noblest pursuit. Going to the fair will help in this and many other ways. Go early in the day. and have a quiet look at things, before the horse-races disturb the general and good order of the day .- American Agriculturist.

detracts from the flavor of the meat.

Selecting Seed Corn. It has been frequently advised that before corn is cut up, one should go which he had left in some weeds. He through the field and pick out those did not see the snake as he put his hand stalks which have borne two ears, and in the weeds, but felt a sharp pain in select these ears for tuture seed. This his middle finger, and, looking at it is very well if the two ears are found a slight puncture. A few minperfect ones, but we have found it very | utes later a dog was bitten by the snake rarely happens when one stalk bears and the serpent was killed. It proved two ears, that both ears are large, well to be a genuine copperhead, about two filled out, and sufficiently good to be feet long. A cord was at once tied kept for seed. It is not wise, we think, to choose in this case the one good ear. and reject the poorer one, simply be- through the system. His hand and cause the good ear is a twin. For there is a relationship between the two ears. and it is the whole plant, and not a part of its product only, that gives a charatcer to that product. We would much arm. The mother of the young man, rather take a long, sound, early ripened, recognizing the danger her son was in, heavy, plump, and well filled ear, al- replaced the cord above the elbow, and though it be a single one, than one the swelling went no further. Raw equally good, that has a poor nubbin on chicken flesh was then placed on the the same stalk. We do not know in the arm and over the wound, which seemed latter case whether or not the produce to give considerable relief, but probof the twin ear may revert to the ably the amount of whisky with which in the search. He flew over the vegepoorer sort to which it is so closely re- Isaac was supplied did more than anylated; while on the contrary, the single | thing else to save his life. The poison good ear would almost certainly pro- spread no further than his arm, and he duce good plants with equally good is now almost well. The swelling has produce. We are content with one all subsided except in the hand. The good ear to a stalk. If we could only bitten finger is a little stiff yet. The dog secure that, we could safely expect over | that was bitten, a Scotch terrier, was 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, for | well cared for, and seemed to feel none with hills placed even 4x3 feet apart, the worse after a day or two.- Washand three stalks to a hill, we could then | ington Star.

have 10,890 ears, which, if as good as the best we raise, would yield one bushel of corn to every 100 ears, and make 108 bushels per acre. When we reach this yield we ought to be satisfied. Therefore we would rather endeavor to procure one good ear to each stalk, without fail, and not, in trying to get two ears, run the risk of getting two bad ones.-American Agriculturist.

Fall Plowing. Hitherto I nave been a strong advocate of plowing in autumn, but at the present moment I have some crops which are everything that could be desired, growing on land that was not under any control until late this spring. and which, therefore was not plowed until it was nearly time to plant the crops. The excellent condition of these has shaken my faith somewhat in the superiority of fall plowing, so far at least, that it seems the main advantage old debt. It was the night of the fifth of it consists in the very convenient set-forward it is in the spring to have the plowing already done. Moreover, when the crop is corn, the cut-worm is not so destructive, and in addition to his arrival, and he requested to see her An Ohio farmer grows over 500 acres | these two reasons for having the plowing done so as to lie all winter, it has also been considered that the frost had then a better effect in pulverizing the soil and making a good seed bed.

Yet, as years roll by a man finds there is more to learn than he ever dreamed of, and farmers need each others' help in investigating many points and subjects seemingly settled long ago. A good agricultural paper affords better opportunities for exchanging ideas and bringing forward proofs to settle knotty questions, than any other device; for cob make one bushel dried-the whol- there are thousands of farmers in every State who, though they might not be barrel. At 50 bushels of corn per acre, able to rise and make a speech, yet could have their say, without much difficulty, with pen and ink. Let us discorn, which, at \$20 per barrel, would be cuss together, therefore, brother farmers, through the agricultural papers during the ensuing fall and winter, all subjects of interest or benefit to us, and goodhumoredly "agree to differ" on some of them. No one need be ashamed to acknowledge that he has been in the wrong, for all agree that this is but

to-day than he was vesterday. Farmers, like other classes of men, have all sorts of characters among them, but the most numerous set are those who dislike anything out of the old esteem buckwheat for this purpose; routine, and who form an opinion not also employ oat and corn meal, and at all complimentary, of any new-comer in their vicinity, who either grows crops different from those they have been accustomed to, or prepares his land in a manner strange to them.

A WORKING FARMER.

Wages for Honsework in the Old Time.

An elderly lady was relating the other day in our hearing her experience in going out to do housework in her younger days. She engaged with a lady frame-work will become stunted and in Columbia to do general housework, fixed, and prevents their afterwards no price being agreed upon, and entered obtaining large size. The best food upon her duties at once. About the after chickens are put up in fattening first thing to be done outside the regucoops is oats or corn meal, mixed with | lar housework was to make soap-having assistance in putting up the leach, the rest of the work to make a barrel little. As soon as his fowls are suffi- of soap she performed herself. Killing hogs came next in order, she trying the lard, taking care of the skins and helpthey are not fed the last day, as food in ing to make sausages. Then came the butchering of beef, the tripe of which the crop and intestines ferments and "Fair" is not just the word for our the warp for thirty yards of all wool valuable. The dapper young jeweler carpet.

sick and she officiated as nurse, and did the family. At the end of four weeks she was to return home, and her bill 83 cents, and the last weeks one dollar dedly too high, and she threw off 25 cents, leaving \$3.33 for four of the hardest weeks' labor ever put upon a woman to perform, and yet she never carded one. hearty old lady, fast approaching her spiteful rejoinder from the fair one. calls .- Mansfield, Conn, Letter to the sudden reverse of tone, as the name Willimantic, Conn., Journal.

Bitten by a Copperhead. On the 18th inst. a young colored man named Isaac Redick, employed on the farm of Mr. Frank Morrow, about 3 miles north of this city, was bitten by a copperhead snake about 8 o'clock in the tightly around the young man's forearm to keep the poison from spreading wrist swelled very much, and he experienced great suffering. The doctor who was called in removed the cord and the poison at once ascended the

The Course of True Love.

In spite of all that has been done in the last fitty years toward improving the channel, the course of true love is uncertain in places. An incident indicative of this, although somewhat out of the usual line, occurred in Danbury recently. There were two suitors for a young moman's affections. Number one was first acquainted with her, and had kept pretty steady company with her through the past month, when number two appeared. The latter very soon got the best hold, and this became apparent to the former. The young lady gave herself up to number one until the day after the Fourth, when she suddenly and rather strangely veered about to the stranger, who is now in town learning the jewelry business. Number one was forgotten as easily apparently as if he had been an that this change in feeling dawned upon him; he had purchased a quart of new apples, and taken them to her house. There was company present on privately in the hall. She complied with a reluctance that struck him as being singular.

"Here is something for you Julia," he whispered, extending the package.

cannot take it, thank you." "But you don't know what it is," he urged, "It is a quart of new apples, just come into market." She made no move.

"Why, Julia take, them. They won't hurt you. They are ripe." "No, I mustn't," she persisted, keep-

ing her eyes cast down. "Why not?" he pleaded. "You don't think I would bring 'em up here if I thought they would hurt you, do you?" She moved uneasily, but said noth-

"Julia," he began in a broken voice, "don't you believe me when I tell you they are ripe?"

She did not answer. "Can it be possible," he continued in a voice of pain, "that you believe that I would try to make you sick? That I'd bring you anything up here that would | mation.

upset you?" "The company are waiting, and I must go back to them," she said, speaking in a constrained tone, and reaching out to the handle of the parlor door.

"You won't take them?" He was very white, and his voice trembled with suppressed passion.

"No." "Then I'll go home and eat every goldarned one of them before I touch my bed, if they kill me deader than Goliar," and with this ferocious threat he

bounced out of the nouse. Whether he did as he promised is not known, but as he was around on the street next day, it is more than likely that wiser thoughts prevailed.

That afternoon he started for her house, to see if the dreadful thing was true that the jeweler, whom he designated by the prefix of "pole legs," had really supplanted him. As he neared the house he saw, with anger, that the jeweler was there, playing croquet with Julia. The sight maddened him. For a moment he looked at them, with clenched hands, then hurried away, with a gleam in his eye that denoted a storm. In a quarter of an hour he was again approaching the place. He had of course must be saved, and this she both hands in the pockets of his sack, was required to dress alone. She spun as if he was holding on to something was still in the game with the fair And in the meantime the lady was young Julia, and their laughing remarks grated distastefully upon his ear. Julia looked up and saw him, and

cuss?" he savagely inquired.

as that?" she angrily demanded. While the party thus indelicately indicated stared at the new-comer as if

he doubted his own existence. "Just what I say," retorted the dis-

brought up a realization of the hated presence-"You are the one that done it, are you?" turning in rage upon his rival. "You are the scoundrel that left me to buy her things for a whole month to get her sweetened up for you, and then you come in an' take her to yourself! Where were you on the Fourth?" added, suddenly removing one hand rival, which, breaking in the contact. completely changed the entire expression of the jeweler. "Where were you, I say," he yelled, dancing around, and scampered into the house, and the affrighted and almost blinded rival struck out wildly for escape, but the foe was after him, and but ten feet had been cleared when the second egg caught him between the shoulders, and sprinkled its glowing color over his back. The unfortunate man ran with all his might seeking escape, but baffled tables, and darted around the trees, but the avenger kept close to him, plaster-

with questions like this: "Where were you on the Fourth?"

ing him with omelettes, and plying him

"Where were you when there was money to be spent."

"Kept away, did you, till the Fourth had been put in her writing desk, when back portion his head, got out the sigh "Oh, t

"Knew cream was up that day, did you,"

Ezg. And the eggs flew with all the vengeance an unrequited affection could impart to them. And the unhappy Julia, standing in a trance of horror at the window, saw her favored one pelted in the back, in the side, on the head, and against the legs; saw him tear through the shrubbery like a winged omelette: saw the golden liquid stream from his hair, his chin, his coat-tails, and his finger tips; saw him shed scrambled eggs, chromos, and circus posters at every jump; saw him finally bound over the back fence, and sweep across the back lots like a simoon of biliousness, and then she gave a scream and fainted dead away .- Danbury News.

How to Breathe Properly. Most people breathe properly, often more by accident or instinct than by design, but on the other hand hundreds of thousands do not breathe properly, while many thousands at his present moment are suffering from more or less severe affections of the lungs or lieve him. throat, owing to a faulty mode of respiratio: -in other words, because they She colored slightly, as she said, "I breathe through the mouth instead of in your income. through the nostrils. The mouth has its own functions to perform in connection with eating, drinking and speaking; and the nostrils have theirs, namely, smelling and breathing.

In summer time the error of respiring through the mouth is 1 ot so evident as in the winter season, when it is undoubtedly fraught with danger to the person who commits the mistake. If any one breathes through the natural channel, the nostrils, the air, passing over the mucous membrane lining the various chambers of the nose, becomes warmed to the temperature of the body before reaching the lungs; but if he takes the air between the lips and in the mouth, the cold air comes in contact with the delicate lining membrane of the throat and lungs, and gives rise to a chill, frequently ending in inflam-

Many persons without knowing the reason why they are benefited, wear respirators over their mouths in winter, if they happen to go out of doors. By so doing they diminish the amount of virtually compel themselves to breathe through the nostrils. But they can attain just the same result by keeping the lips closed, a habit which is easily acquired, and conduces to the proper and natural way of breathing.

We believe that if people would only adopt this simple habit—in other words if they would take for their rule in breathing, "Shut your mouth!" there would be an intense diminution in the two classes, namely, diseases of the throat and lungs, which count many thousands of victims in this country in the course of a single year.

Keep Straight Ahead. Pay no attention to slanderers and gossip mongers. Keep straight on in your course, and let their backbiting die the death of neglect. What is the use of lying awake at night brooding that rung through your brain like lightning! What is the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has cannot possibly injure you unless, indeed, you take notice of them, and in a frown covered her face. He saw it and character. If what is said about and understood its import at once. His you is true, set yourself right; if it is own face grew black with wrath. He false, let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee were to sting you, would you go "What do you mean by such language | dom to say little respecting the injuries and the slow but steady justice of public opinion."

## Another Dream Story.

attendance upon their brother, who was ill of common sore throat-severe and protracted, but not considered dangerous. At the same time one of them had borrowed a watch from a female friend evening, while hunting for his knife, he screamed with bitter sarcasm. in consequence of her own being under "Why didn't you show yourself when repairs. The watch was one to which there was money to spend, an' things to particular value was attached, on acnow her that cost cash down. Where count of family associations, and some out on South Hill threw a mug of hot A woman, also was you when the ice-cream an' cake anxiety was expressed that it might shaving-water out of a second story rently much nettled, haster was around. Oh, you gimlet-eye," he not meet with any injury. The sisters window. Instably the pale air was coach, and taking the be were sleeping together, in a room com- streaked with brieks, and, looking out, hastened sway. from the recesses of a pocket and hurl- municating with that of their brother, he saw he had implied the treacherous The other passengers see ing a raw egg full in the face of his when the elder of them awoke in a element on the head of his wife, who derstand among themselves state of great agitation, and, having was digging it the geranium-bed with thing very funny had tran aroused the other, told her that she had a pine stick. He leaned out of the win- when the speech was ended had a frightful dream. "I dreamed," dow to laugh in hollow accents, when to ask one of them what was t she said, "that Mary's watch stopped the sash fel with frightful velocity, when the following story, in drawing forth another egg. At the ad- and when I told you of the circum shutting off is wind. His wife, dis- was related: vent of this awful article, Miss Julia stance, you replied, 'Much worse than mayed at her enexpected shower-bath. The boy whom you saw that has happened for James' breath and appalled ther husband's situation, the ground by Mr. Corwin fully put in a drawer, going correctly. the front yad, and doubting not the all travel g in the confor sealing, she was proceeding to take weeks. His time, the man, wa alway out for the purpose the watch, which violent eff hich scalped the tire him She

was over, the costliest day in the year?" she was astonished to find it had stop- window, having previous dropped his a scream from her sister in the next had just breathed his last.

# Maxims for Young Men.

Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your nand. Always speak the truth. Keep good company or none. Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements. Keep your secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue Good character is above all things

Never listen to loose or idle conversation.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles. Your character cannot be essentially

injured except by your own acts. If any one speak evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will te-

Drink no intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortunes excepted, with

When you retire to bed, think over what you have done during the day. Never speak lightly of religion. Make no haste to be rich if you would

prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation through fear that you may not withstand it. Earn your money before you spend

Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.

avoid it. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent if you would

be happy. Save when you are young and spend when you are old.

At the present moment the office of

Works is engaged in clearing out and

#### Tower of London.

restoring the chapel with the precincts of the Tower of London known as St air which enters between the lips, and Peter's ad vincular. It was here that the state prisoners who died in the Tower, or were behealed were generally interred, but, according to the custom, in plain deal coffins, and always without plates by which their bodies might be subsequently identified, Luckily at this time the Secretary to the office of Works is a gentleman who, by his writings as well as by such portions of his collections as have passed into the possession of the South Kensington Museum, shows himself to be a student and an artist, and it is owing to his reverent care that in clearing out the vaults of the Tower chapel the dead have given up some of their secrets. The Tower records have been carefully searched, and the information has been applied to each coffin as it was brought to light. First almost among them was one lying far down the nave containing bones, which, according to over the remark of some false friend, the opinion of the surgeon, were those of a woman of at least sixty or seventy years of age. The records showed that in some such spot was interred the body been set afloat to your disadvantage by of Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, some meddlesome busybody who has whom Henry VIII. caused to be bemore time than character? The things headed in 1541. Near the alter, "in a common elm tree chest made to put arrows in," were the remains of another combatting them give them standing woman, young and delicately made, and whose "lyttel necke," it would give a headsman so little trouble to sever. These are almost certainly those of Anne Boleyn. Not far off the diggers "Julia, have you given me up for this to the hive to destroy it? Would not a came upon the renains of what must thousand come upon you? It is wis- have been a man of more than ordinary stature; and on comparing contemporyou have received. We are generally any chronicles with the efficial records, losers in the end, if we stop to refute all | these were identified as the remains of the backbiting and gossiping we may Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Of hear by the way. They are annoying. his daughter, the unhappy Ludy Jane it is true, but not dangerous, so long as Grey, no trace has as yet been discoverwe do not stop to expostulate and scold, ed, and it is feared that in her case, as "Well, the quicker you leave this yard Our characters are formed and sus- probably in that of many others, the call some characteristics of that time tained by ourselves, by our own actions later comers have disturbed the resting and purposes, and not by others. Let places of the original occupants, and as "Then it's true, it's true," he howled us always bear in mind that "calumni- in no case was there even the pretense ators may usually be trusted to time of honor or respect shown to the remains of state criminals, it is not improbable that Lady Jane Grey and her coffin may have long since been ground to powder. Amongst other persons Two English ladies were recently in buried in the chapel may be mentioned Sir John Eliot, the Duke of Monmouth, Robert Devereix, Earl of Essex, and the Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock and Lovat, implicated in the Scottish rebellion of 1745.

## A Careless Man.

Yesterday norning a careless man has stopped also!" naming their broth- turned to rit into the house and reer who was ill. To quiet her agitation lease him, and in her haste ran against of Governor, Wilson Sh the younger sister immediately got up the baby's cal upsetting it and hurling lady who hastened away and found the brother sleeping quietly, the baby upola cactus-plant. The do- coach when Court when and the watch, which had been care- mestic up stars, hearing the shrieks in Mrs. Wilse The following night the same dream baby had ben devoured by a tramp, sat next to Mrs. Shannon occurred, followed by similar agitation, sprang dows stairs to the rescue with recognizing the other. The which was again composed in the same | such alacrit; that she only touched two | verd commencative, and immediately manner, the brother being again found steps, the first and the last one,-touch- to her more, etc. Corwin saw his in a quiet sleep, and the watch going ing the first with her feet, and the last opportunit; and immediately took at well. On the following morning, soon with her head. A neighbor, running to cantage of it. She proceeded to tellan after the family breakfasted, one of the the general rescue, stepped on a broken the plans hich her husband had forms sisters was sitting by her brother, while plank in the sidewalk, and fell a dis for the dimpaign, and expressed a great the other was writing a note in the ad- tance of 10: feet, spraining his ankle to disdain for Tom Corwin, as she called joining room. When her note was ready badly that won t want for thee him, remarking that she had, however

ped, and at the same instant she heard razor, which fell on thesign of a fower pot and nicked itself wrsethan a coach room. Their brother had been seized horse, and comparative order was soon with a sudden fit of suffocation, and restored. But the me says he will never again tempt the nger of the immortal gods by shavingh aself. Burlington Hawkeye.

### Brigham's Vil

How the Prophet Divide His Worldly Wealth.

The Tribune's Salt Lik- special says

Brigham Young's will Varied to-day in the presence of all hawives and children and a few friend. Brigham Young, Jr., George Q. Cating, and Albert Carrington are name, as his executors. The estate is agely real estate, and is probably wor \$2,000,000. The will was made four years ago, and his youngest child, born o Mary Van Cott, was then three years of Young was the father of fity-six clidren, and left seventeen wives, sixtee sons, and twenty-eight daughters. The will aims to make an equitable division of the property between all the gives and children, with no preference to any, Most all of them already had something deeded to them. On this a valuation was set, and it is to be charged to the recipients as part of their share, though not necessarily at the valuation he put an it. That is to be equitably adjusted when the estate is divided, upon the youngest child coming of age. Meantheir children, and they can withhold the shares if the children b-have badly. All are provided for as ar as their wife and Amelia are given a life interest in Amelia Palace,—a large, modern, new fine house; but he is known to chiefly because they decline it, for reaand for individuals.

will not entertain the not n that he ever abused that trust.

the estate, and it is wice scattered. of money, it would be worth twice the above valuation. Recently Brigham Young endowed an acreeny with lands at Provo, and another at Logan, atter with 12,000 acres. He had determined to endow one at all Lake, but did not live long enough to do so,

A person present at the sating of the will says it seemed to be very satisfactory to all concerned I will be probated as soon as possible, it will be wonderful if some dissatisfation does not creep in within the nex thirteen

## Corwin and Shantot

An Incident of 1840-How Cowin Made a Speech After He Put Wilso Shannon

Down. The death of Hon, Wilson Shannon, who was twice Governor of Chio, which was announced the other cay by the telegraph, recalls an incides related to a Leader reporter only a wee ago while traveling in Noble County. It was at the hospitable home of Mr. John Lomax, one of the old and aspectable settlers of the county. The super had been finished, and while longing in front of the spacious farm residence, reminescences of the past were called up by the host.

"The speech," said he, "which we heard to-day brings to my mind hearimated canvass of 1840. Not that Gen. Garfield in the least resembles Ton Corwin, or that Mr. Bishop, so far as I know, is anything like Wilson Shannon, who was then the Democratic candidate. But you know all political contests are much alike, and although we hardly ever have one with so much vim in it as that of 1840, still itey re-

to our mind. I was in Marietta, one day in September, 1840, for the purpose of hearing. Tom Corwin for the first time. He wi. to come by the coach, and when it dros up to the front of the old hotel. \* were all in waiting to meet him #1 demand a speech. We wondered at is, reply when we called out:

"A speech from Fom Corwin. He replied: "So soon as I put Wilson

And, emerging from the a small, well-dressed boy in he set him down upon the grd proceeded with a characteristi the arm.

had a considerable desire to s

en hm and I do not think so." "They by hels as black as a nigger," said the comst. "I guess not," said the other, think he is about my complexion." Just here the stage became full, and Corwit offered to take Muster Wilson upon its kaee, for which the lady was very fankful, and became more confiding han before.

She emarked that she should like to hear this man "who is trying to get the Governorship away from her hishand" talk s little anyway, and was determined to stop over in Marietta for a night ad listen to him.

Thus matters ran on until the town was rached and the crowd began to call forthe next Governor, Tom Corwin Even then the good woman did not understand, and it was only when Cor. win replied that he would speak so soon as he put Wilson Shannon down that she appreciated the situation and departed in a passion.

It was thought at one time that the insight which Mr. Corwin thus gained into the plans of his opponent did much toward turning the scale of election in his faver. - Cleveland Leader

#### Along the Danube.

Its Beauliful Valley Mountain, Cliffs Bays and Foliage.

No language can possibly describe the superb scenery of to-day's purney. It far transcends anything I ever saw or while the income is to go to the various | conceived of woodland or river scenery. mothers, according to the number of It is the part of the Danube where the waters treak from the great basin of Hungary through the mountains. When we first left Orsova, the hills were one present needs are concerne. His first great widerness of massive and unbroken bliage, and the views of the valley were very sweet, indeed. But soon huge and shadowy cliffs began to have changed his mind about that, show themselves among the woods, and once or twice the Danube pressed its Never borrow if you can possibly sons best known to themselves, although waters through awful walls of sheer nothing in or out of the vill has vet precipice. At first I thought it like come to light showing it, and they are the Rhins, only much, too much superisnot otherwise provided for, except by or, because of the words, instead of mistheir share of income. Deceased held erable, tem , formal vineyards; but many interests in trust for the Church | presently the magnaticence and almost fearful grandeur of the scenery drove His executors are directed to turn the Rhineutterly out of my thoughts. them over. The Church is forbidden The woods were principally deciduous by law to hold more than \$500,000 trees, with an immense profusion of wo.th of property, and selt was large- walnut, and they were all matted toly held by Young in trust disfriends gether with wild vines, clematis and very large white convolvalus, while between its banks the river writhed and There is no inventory of poperty on | boiled over bars of rocks, efficiently forbidding all navigation. But now With the country prosperers and full the cliffs receded, and there came miles of incessart wood with beautiful valleys, through whose wondy gates we obtained expaisite glimpses up the mountainous gens. One in particular I remember of consummate loveliness. It was on the Servian shore, and far inland there rose a hope mountain, in shape like a crouching hon, and the valley breidened out and left the mountain standing alone against the sky. Then came a large sea-like bay, with a Servian village and church on a tongue of green fied. The broad river went by gently, wheeling solemnly in glossy eddies. It was a scene of perfect loveliness. Not a feature could be heightened or introved. Then came the cliffs again, no longer white and heary, but a deep mottled red. For the next hour. was well-th beside myself; had been the tide of many-colored autum instead of frown leaved June, with heavy green, I should have lost all senses. Refeliffs, masked in infinit various derrees of foliage, or stand abrupt like walls, or shooting up spires and pinnacles like castles, receding from the view, there through themselves forward and shutting waters up into a narrow, turk rapid-these were the features of scenery. 1) describe them is quipossible. At last we turned from chiffs and law the deep above Drenteva b

> ous and divine & | Ngling frowns as decks the royal all this day's journ y, I lever my life, and I believe I shall forget the silent astonishment in I traveled for many hours. I ost envied the bilds who were free rop anywhere in the leafy wildero, or on the rocky ledges, or to susend themselves in the air over the middle of the Danube, -F. W. Faher.

utely wearied with the

impressions made en

## The Wonders of Compound Interest.

One cent placed at compound interest at the beginning of the Christian Era, at in per cent. per annum, amounts to a dollar in October, 1844, At 1/2 per arms, cent. it amounts to \$100 in September, nd and 1847. At % per cent, it amounts to \$1,000 in December, 1849. At 1 per cent, it amounts to one million dollars in June, 1852. At 2 per cent, it amounts to one hundred trillions, in June, 1861. At 6 per cent, amounts to one quatord cillion, in April, 1858.

Mr. Editor, these calculations are true to a cent, and true to a second, and now a few words to show the mighty power of numbers to enumerate. One per cent, interest of the above named sum for one second is over three hundred decillions of dollars. A cubic foot of gold weighs 1,200 pounds, and is worth, say \$350,000. The number of cubic feet in the earth, is forty sextillions, and if it was solid gold, would be worth fourteen octillion dollars. The above interest for one second of time, would be worth more than twenty million globes worth more than twenty in least the earth!

reputation upon the correction of this result, and challenge any one t GEO. W. M.

disorders to which the

Birmingham, O. July 25,