

The Butterfly Ball.

BY MAGGIE.
O white butterfly,
You can't guess at all
What we saw at the ball.
The beautiful butterfly ball.
Why the little things,
With gossamer wings,
That danced high and low
And all sorts of things—
'Twas the funniest kind of a ball.
And I'd want to tell
How wonderfully well,
With no effort at all,
They danced, spun and twined,
At the jolliest, cunningest ball.
Then such excellent time,
That no poet in rhyme,
From sunniest clime,
Could tell how sublime
The butterfly ball was.

Caractacus Before Claudius Caesar.

BY FANNIE COOPER.

Claudius, the imbecile prince whom his own mother called an abortion of a man, "who had begun but not finished by nature," had, until his fiftieth year, lived apparently unambitious, but, when, as if living to spite the prognostications of that Roman nator, his mother, he was made to change, and to annex the Britain to his own heritage, he became a hero.

It was at the time of his fame that the metamorphosis of his policy took place; and his king-like—the dominion of a Caesar could harbor aught but dissension—was peace.

Britain, from its proximity to the maritime provinces of Gaul, and on account of a remonstrance lately presented by the Britons to the court of Rome respecting the protection of some refugees from that country who had thither fled to elude the laws of their own country, became the subject of his enterprise.

Eighty years prior to this the first Caesar had invaded the same state and spread terror and consternation among the natives; but this had now subsided, and another attempt at conquest could not fail of victory.

Aulus Plautius, an old and efficient general, was sent to conduct an enterprise thither; and in the first severe engagement the Britons were repulsed, and their ruler, with his whole family, was made prisoner.

Cesar, crowned with the laurel and flushed with victory, in possession of his royal booty, set sail immediately from Ostia, and on his way home subjugated state after state and spread dismay and frenzy everywhere. He returned to Rome after an absence of but six months.

The day of his return was made a gala day. He arrived like some great mountain that had of a sudden loomed up; and the people being eager to see that for which the expedition was undertaken, the occasion was celebrated with great splendor.

The provinces of Cantii, Atrebat, Regni, and the far-famed Trinobantes, were wrested from Britain and the jewels taken to adorn the diadem of the Caesars.

Caractacus was sent in shackles to Rome to be tried for rebellion before the tribune there.

The pride of Britain was reduced to serfdom, his rights trampled upon, property confiscated, power annihilated. An inglorious conqueror, callous to their cries for clemency, was holding sway over the miserable people, and his standard was implanted on their soil.

But the renown of Caractacus had long preceded him in Gaul, and when he arrived, captive, the people thronged to see him.

On the day after his arrival the pretorian host was drawn in martial order on the campagna adjoining the capital; and in the insignia of the battle-field, with halberds in the sheath, and the banners and emblems of their rank, the soldiers were listening to an address from the emperor.

The soft air was blowing from the plain, and the tree-tops and the leaves were waving with its breath; but the glance had no inspiration for his stoical heart, and it gave no aid to his automatic words and gestures.

At the beginning of his discourse his brow was heavy looking and gloomy, and it did not relax to the end.

When the troops were laid away and the people were loudly acclaiming what had indeed been a spiritless effort, neither their wild enthusiasm nor the noise of the war-horns, as they tramped through the ranks, dragging, for parade, the trophies of his victory, tended to dispel the lethargy into which he had settled.

When all was quiet, however, the low sigh of the vanquished was heard, and then their clanking chains; and finally they were made to bow before the tribune. This did, in some way, appear to arouse the emperor, but he suddenly awakened from sleep. He sat down upon the judgment seat, and motioned that the noise should cease.

The heathens bared their heads as they confronted him.

The wind lifted the tufts of hair from the brow of Caractacus; and a nobler profile, lighted by a finer eye, could not in all the assembly be seen. His cheeks burned with emotion, in contrast with the pale cheeks of the dull automaton, seated to mete him justice; and his whole man was as of one whose soul was suffering a hated thralldom and longed to free itself by words which it might be death to utter.

The brothers of the prince were heavily chained, and, as they walked step drove the swollen flesh, and a rain of bright blood flowed from the wounds.

There was a low, long wail heard, and the wife and daughter of

Caractacus fell at the feet of Claudius, and, with wild cries and supplicating gestures, besought his mercy. Their emerald looks expressed, without words, the feelings with which they were agitated.

At sight of these, like some volcano suddenly bursting out of its hidden fire in terrible eruption, all the pent-up feelings of anger and oppression in the bosom of the heathen seemed to rise and become more he stepped before the impetuous, and in burning words, seemed to burst the crater that fear had closed. All the pride and indignation was vented forth in an interrupted volley.

The emperor gazed upon him as one mad, making no effort to restrain him, however; but, as one without power to command, he left him to talk at his will.

Said Caractacus: "If, O Roman, to my noble birth I had added the virtues of moderation, I had beheld me rather as a captive than a captive, and you would have spared an alliance with a people governing many nations. The reverse of my fortune is to you glorious to me humiliating. I possessed extraordinary dominions, fields, men, arms were mine, and you would have said I should be unwilling to lose them? And because Rome aspires to universal dominion, must therefore resign themselves to subjection? I am in your power. You are the conqueror, I the vanquished. If you are determined upon revenge and blood must be the ransom, our fate will soon be forgotten and you will have derived no glory from what you have done; but preserve our lives, send us to our own country, and to the latest day we will remain living monuments of your clemency."

The captive ceased speaking and sat down upon a rude chair that was ordered for him, weak and trembling.

A night of horror ran through the crowd that night; but there was a deathly silence, like a hulk before a storm, a silence accompanied by angry and menacing looks from the spectators, evidences of a storm about to burst, and too well a Caesar knew what these foreboded.

Claudius and his counsellors conferred together; then the former arose, and, as if acting from the dictation of the latter, delivered a few fitting words to the multitude, and assured them of his kindly feeling for the captives. An unusual light from his eyes illumined his whole face, and looking kindly upon the stricken family, he ordered their chains to be removed, and in a low tone told them they were free.

On a golden throne at a little distance sat Agrippina, the haughty empress; the heathen approached one by one, by request of the emperor, and touching with their lips the hem of her costly robe, they repeated her declaration of eternal gratitude.

One mighty wave of enthusiasm seemed to roll over the people and carry them away; and for a moment decorum was disregarded, and there was a low, wild, joyous outbreak.

After cheer from the people went up, and as Caractacus passed freely, his pathway was strewn with flowers, and voices from all sides were exclaiming, "Dei gratia, dei gratia!"

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and I won't more than get into the house before she'll have me tucked up in the lounge, the camphor bottle down, current-jelly and sponge-cake in the distance, and she'll call out to the old gent:

"Father, it's no use of thinking of sending this boy to school. He looks stout and healthy, but he's a mere shadow. The close atmosphere of the school-room will kill him before snow flies."

The boy rose up. There was a grin all over his face, and he chuckled: "Palpitation is the keynote! A sore toe can be seen—a palpitating heart is hidden away under fat, hide and ribs. Now then—oosh—woosh, u-m-m—hold your breath, roll your eyes, kick out your leg, and make her bob around like a fly on a hot stove-plate!"—*De-troit Free Press.*

Eye-sight.
Milton's blindness was the result of overwork and dyspepsia.

One of the most eminent American divines having, for some time past, been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in value, and lost years of time, in consequence of getting up several hours before day, and studying by artificial light. His eyes never got well.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the free use of the eye-sight, reading small print, and doing fine sewing. In view of these things it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never begin to read, write or sew, for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.

It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder. Never sleep so that, on the first waking, the eyes shall fall on the light of the window.

Do not use the eye-sight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and take a walk or drive.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a bluish tinge; the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are prompted to rub your eyes, that moment cease using them.—*Dr. Hall.*

Prerequisites of Success.
Integrity of character and truth in the inner man are the prerequisites of success in any calling, and especially so in that of the merchant. These are attributes which never fail to command respect and win admiration. No one fails to appreciate them, and if they "do not pay" in the vulgar sense of the phrase, they bring an amount of satisfaction and peace to the owner that the wealth of Croesus could not yield.

There is no better stock in trade than these principles; no capital goes so far or pays so well, or is so exempt from bankruptcy and loss. When known they give credit and confidence, and in the hardest of times will honor your paper in bank. They give you an unlimited capital to do business upon, and everybody will endorse your paper, and the general faith of mankind will be your guaranty that you will not fail.

Let every young man, upon commencing business, look well to these indispensable elements of success, and defend them as he would the apple of his eye. If inattentive and reckless here, he will imperil everything. Bankruptcy in character is seldom repaired in an ordinary lifetime. A man may suffer in reputation and recover; not so the man who suffers in character. Be just and truthful. Let these be the ruling and predominating principles of your life, and the reward will be certain, either in the happiness they bring to your own bosom, or the success which will attend you upon all your business operations in life, or both.

The Microscope.
In a late address by Oliver Wendell Holmes, he spoke of the progress of microscopy. "To those of my generation," he began, "this modern world, which most of you take as a matter of course, it being the only condition of things of which you have had experience, is a perpetual source of wonder—a standing miracle. Science and art have in our times changed the aspect of every day life, that one of a certain age might well believe himself on another planet, or in another stage of existence. The wand of Prometheus is in our match-boxes; the rock of Horeb gushes forth in our dressing rooms; the carpet of Arabian story is spread in our Pullman cars; our words flash from continent to continent; our very accents are transmitted from city to city; the elements of forming worlds are analyzed in our laboratories; and, most wonderful and significant of all, the despotic reign of tradition receives its death blow when the angel of aces theia lifts from womanhood the worst terrors of the primal malediction." Throughout the address there were occasional bits of humor and philosophy, which sounded as if they might have been dropped by the Professor at the breakfast table. Here is one which, though without any peculiar connection with microscopy, needs no apology for its appearance here. After telling how he was defeated by Lewis Rutherford in "lighting objections," he observed: "Next to the satisfaction of beating another is that of being so indy and satisfactorily beaten one's self. Any defeat that falls short of competence is hard to bear, because something in us is 'Try again,' and we have lost the confidence we had when we first began the contest. But a thorough, unequivocal, unquestionable beating leaves us at peace with ourselves, and brings a kind

of astonished acquaintance akin to pleasure. Besides, here is something in every one of us which we hate; a kind of second self, who is always flattering us with an idea of our superiority, and our best self rather enjoys the humiliation of our lying and cajoling meander half when it is left sprawling in entire discomfiture."

Another Evangeline.
The story of Evangeline is repeated with wonderful fidelity in all its details in the experience of a young French girl, a resident of Marseilles. She was engaged to a sailor, to whom she was to be married on his return from a voyage to New York. He did not return, and after a year she got a birth as stewardess' assistant on one of the Havre steamers, to come here in search of him.

On the passage, a rich American lady became interested in her story, and resolved to help her to find out her lover. In New York she learned that he had gone to Canada. For months she traveled about the Dominion, sometimes close on his track, and again losing every clue as to his whereabouts. She returned to New York, and one day, while standing at a Broadway crossing waiting her turn to get across, she saw the object of her long search on the other side. She shrieked his name, and ran into the middle of the street, but a policeman caught her and saved her from the wheels of a string of vehicles.

"Angel of God there was none," she never again saw the Gabriel she had so long sought and nearly found. She learned then that he had sailed for San Francisco, and she went overland to California to meet him. Arrived on the Pacific coast, she found that her lover had fallen overboard just outside the heads and been drowned. Meanwhile, the body of a young man dressed in sailor's clothes was cast ashore on the beach, carried to the coroner's office, and, not being identified, was interred in the public cemetery. A water-soaked pocket-book was taken from the dead man, which contained only a few letters written in French unaddressed.

The girl hearing of this, went to the coroner's office and found that the letters were hers. The waves had tidily and partially recompensed her devoted search, and she was able to find the grave of her lover.—*New York World.*

Health on a Sure Basis.
In order to establish health on a sure basis, the unbroken system must acquire additional vigor. And yet, patient as this fact is, and widely known as it is, too many people neglect this vital point in the self treatment of disease, and physicians are yet often equally remiss, resorting to the use of palliatives which affect symptoms only, and fail to act upon the cause of the disease, which, in this case, is the nervous system.

The main reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so successful in overcoming disease is that they act upon the cause of the disease, and build up a superstructure for exhausted nature to recuperate upon. The Bitters also regulate the appetite, soothe the nervous system when over-trained, and are a general and agreeable medicinal stimulant, with a basis of purest botanical elements.

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Stags—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Hinds—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Sows—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Boars—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Pigs—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Dogs—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Cats—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Mice—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Rats—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Snakes—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Lizards—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Turtles—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Crocodiles—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Alligators—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Monkeys—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Apes—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Elephants—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Rhinos—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Hippopotamuses—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Gorillas—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Chimpanzees—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Orangutans—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Gibbons—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Siamangs—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Langurs—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Howlers—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Yakus—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Gazelles—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Antelopes—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Kudu—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Elands—\$0.10 @ 0.12
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Hinds—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Sows—\$0.10 @ 0.12
Boars—\$