TEACHING SCHOOL AND BOARD-ING ROUND.

My thoughts go back to the rosy prime. And memory paints anew the scenes Though hair a century intervenes.

Though hair a century intervenes.

On a highway corner the school-house stand
Under an elm-tree broad and tail,
And rollicking children in laughing bands
Come at the master's warning call.

They pile together their sleds and skates,
flam hats and hoods in the entryway.

And cathering pencils brokes and slates. And gathering pencils, books and slates, Diligent study succeeds to play. a mountain stream turns a gray stone mill, That runs with a low and themberous sound and there in fancy I wander still,

Wear by is a mansion targe and square,
With doors and casements of faded red,
A stoop that shades from the summer glare,
And wood weil piled in the sheltering shed.
There's an ancient barn with swallow holes
High in the gable, three in a line;
The lithe bay colt in the deep snow rolls;
From racks of hay feed the decile kine.
Closely are huddled the timorous sheep.
As the flails resound from the threshing-As the flails resound from the threshing

l'eaching school and boarding around.

the pilfering poultry stealthily creep And stiently watch at the open door for each stray kernel of shelling grain. Full of content was the lot I found among the farm folk, honest and plain, Teaching school and boarding around.

Chicken, and sausage of flavor rare, Grullers and cookies, and puddings and piece Are items rich in the bill of fare. The teacher sleeps in a full, soft bed, Kept clean for guests in the great spare With gay chintz curtains over his head And blankets wove in the old hand-loom. The thrifty wife ere the break of day

The farmer's table has favish supplies:

Springs from her rest, though the morn is And, breakfast ended, we haste away O'er the shining crust to the district school Mere morals are pure and manners sincere, And men in the Church and State renowned Have made the first step in a high career. Teaching school and boarding around.

In the moonlight evening long and still
The youth assemble from many a farm;
Though the air without is crisp and chill,
There's a bright wood fire and a welcome

Nuts and apples are handed around,
The hands of the clock get a backward turn,
Innocent frolic and mirth abound
Till low in their sockets the candles burn.
Young men and maidens of artiess ways
Are drawn together in groups like this;
Their hands are joined in the rural plays,
And sweet lips meet in the guileless kiss;
Twin hearts are linked with a golden chain,
And love with marriage is early crowned. And love with marriage is early crowned. How oft I dream I am there again, Teaching school and boarding around!

SELIM, THE FORTUNATE.

[The following tale was related to the auby Dr. Hamlin, of Robert College (Bebec), many years ago, while staying with him at the beautiful Island or Khalki, in the Marmora Sea. After having prepared it for the press, the author encountered the story in Dr. Hamlin's book, "Among the Turks;" slightly altered and woven into a romance he now presents it to your readers as he had previously prepared it.]

There is an old saying, so very old that, I fear, it is getting too old and feeble to be brought out much longer into public view, that Truth is stranger than fiction! Nevertheless, it is a very true saying; and truth is such a strange does get really shaky and feeble on its

true; and it happened some seventy or eighty years ago, in a country far from here, where the people and ways are quite different from our own. Turkey, you know, is a great way off, and Constantinople is its Capital. Here dwelt, at the time of which I speak, two boys, Johan and Selim. Johan was a youth of Greek extraction, with dark eyes, and noble, though somewhat melancholy features. His family was in the most humble circumstances; his father. s poor baker, scarcely managed to keep alive with all his efforts a large household, of which Johan was the eldest son. Selim, on the contrary, was of Arab, or, at least, Turkish origin. His black eves were fierce and sparkling, where Johan's were mild and thoughtful; and in their evening conversations, when after the early-closing hours of business the two lads, who had formed a strong friendship for each other, could meet, Selim's animated tones and impatient gestures were in

Selim, young as he yet was, was already a fine specimen of the Arab type. His beauty was like that of a graceful young palm, the emblem of his native land, and he gave evidence of the splendid future which he afterwards fulfilled, though now, indeed, his fortune was lowly and humble enough. An old Turk, childless and kind-hearted. had taken compassion on the boy in his utter destitution, and given him a home and occupation, the taking care of a little tobacco shop, where his old master sold snuff and perfumes, and chopped up the long golden threads for his customers of that pernicious drug that goes by the name of "Turkish

The two boys were happy enough They loved each other with a simple though Oriental warmth of affection, and the few darting visits in the daytime which they could pay to each other across the narrow street where they dwelt, and the long conversations in the evening, when work was over, were sufficient for the present to satisfy the quiet routine of their tives.

But as the days passed on the brow of Selim grew clouded; and one morning as they wandered together by the der, and the blood curdles in his veins to the remainder of the dress, requisite and watched the gliding boats and the splendid piles of buildings fading under the setting sun Selim opened his heart

'Johan!" he said, in his Eastern, passionate way. "1 can bear it no longer; the burden of my sorrow you must know. The friend of my soul shall counsel me and I will listen."

Johan turned upon Selim his thoughtful eyes, ever full of a wise though youthful consideration, but made him no answer. Used to his friend's varying moods, he waited for a further explanation. Imagine his astonishment as Selim proceeded!

"It is of no use, Johan," continued Johan, my staying here where I am! Johan, my staying here where I am!
I'm wearied and tired to death of it.
Not that my master is unkind; far from it.
I love him with all my heart as if he were my own father; and you, too, my dear, dear Johan! but—but—I can endure it no longer, this life of inaction; this weighing pounds of tobacco and ounces of snuff. No, dear Johan.
I can bear it no longer, and go I

of honor.

But Johan paid no heed to that; at least, at first. He could only gaze with tears streaming down his cheeks at his beloved Selim's face. And then, after the first moments of mutual joy had passed, the two began to converse. Johan had little to tell, and that little we already know, but Selim had a whole volume of wonders to pour forth.

Toan bear it no longer, and go I I can bear it no longer, and go I volume of wonders to pour forth.

Let us condense his history. The be inhaled at the next inspiration. This

"I will tell you. Not long ago there his place. At length there came a exposure of a heated throat to freezing came to my master's shop a slave of ministerial crisis at Constantinoule; air is the cause of much serious harm. the Pasha of G ... He came for the old Vizier sank into disgrace and some of that rose-attar, for which you was deposed; and Selim, whose adminknow our shop has long been famous. istration as Pasha had greatly satisfied I was writing as he entered. He eved and pleased the Sultan, was summoned me sharply, and when I had served with the highest praises to take his pohim and he left me, I perceived the bit sition, the most exalted in the Empire;

Chair who have been a fact to be a second

wished to speak with me. In the evented ning—for I told my master—I went to the Pasha's palace. He called for an must do me a favor in return." ink-horn, and made me write before him. He seemed pleased, asked me various questions, made me a present, and I departed. Yesterday the slave came again. He asked, or rather or-

to-morrow I go!" And, as they parted, the old Turk be- Johan, and where shall Johan find anstowed on Selim his blessing, and a other friend like me?" purse of gold-pieces, which he had long hoarded for him as his adopted son and heir. But the parting with Johan I will not stop to describe, only that the two boys made to each other a simple vow that, in after years should they ever meet again, they would renew on, he came to manage the entire their youthful friendship, and be true household and private affairs of his to each other till death. How faithful-friend, as Selim had done those of the ly that vow was kept, the sequel will old Pasha, and in honesty and strict at-

Weeks passed, and months, and a decent competency for his old age.
years, and no tidings came of Selim, for But the Sultan, who had had such an the East is not a land of mail-posts like eye for the excellences of Selim, was ours, and friends must wait with long- by no means blind to the talent and ing hearts till chance or opportunity sterling good qualities of Johan also; brings them tidings of their beloved, and, as he perceived himself pillaged And in the meantime, Johan grew mid- on every side by these who had the dle-aged. His father died and left him management of his own household, he in possession of his humble shop and did not hesitate to reb Selim of the trade; and finally Johan himself mar- services of his friend and appropriate

suddenly one day in spring a Janissary made his appearance at the open shopdoor of the poor Greek's bakery. A But though separated by their occu-visit like this at the time of which we pations through the day, the two friends speak was ominous, for there are peo-ple still living in Constantinople who can well remember the outrages they would loiter through the palace-gardens have suffered from this band of desperadoes, who then controlled even the very throne itself! Johan turned a dream those dreams that youth so often ghastly white, for the soldier's face indulges; and now, in truth, were those wore no pleasing expression.

Dashing rudely aside with his foot a basket of loaves, the Janissary approached the terrified Greek, and, laying his hand on his arm, bade him roughly quit his occupation and follow

"Whither?" asked Johan, trembling in every limb. "To the palace of the Grand Vizier," returned the soldier.

"And why must I go there?" cried

the poor baker, hoping by his questions to obtain some clue to his misfortune, or, at least, a moment's reprieve. "That's none of your concern, nor mine either," answered the brutal fellow. "What I'm ordered to do I do. So come along and make no farther de-

Poor Johan! To him the last hour the Grand Vizier.

icent one. The lofty ceiling, painted by be put off until midsummer's day, and European artists, was hung with re- should be put on-the day after.' splendent lusters, whose glittering pen-

looms, while a rich divan, or raised tubes—quickly forms the habit of taksofa, circled the apartment. those genii of whose enchantments he other until, perhaps, a chronic catarrh had so often heard the story-tellers tell has become established. A person in the evening cases, when he and his may say, "My lungs are perfectly beloved Seiim wandered together in strong. I never have colds. I am not their youth by the banks of the Golden going to bury myself under clothing!"
Horn. And Johan rubbed his eyes in But this person has a weak heart, weak the vain hope that he might awake and kidneys or weaksbowels-is liable to find himself once more in the dear old rheumatism or neuralgia. If then he

bake-shop at home. to sink with terror to the earth.

an arm encircles his neck; a face bends down to his, and a voice well-known (once, and still well beloved) slides into his ear: "Johan! Johan! my weather is an error. Once begin this brother! my beloved! Knowest thou not who calls thee?" It is the voice of Selim! Selim the of the oxygen which is their food and

lost, the found! Selim, the companion of his youthful days! Selim the old to-bacco merchant's boy! Selim the Grand equally warm, as high as it is usually

Wonders of wonders! Johan stag- up across the chest, and, unless it be gered, and nearly dropped to the floor found necessary to protect the ears, the in his wild amazement. But his old parts above may be left to themselves. friend guided him gently to the divan. But there is an exception to this advice. his companion, too much occupied with his own thoughts to heed that his friend had given him no reply, "it's of no use, had given him no reply, "it's of no use, of honor.

much astonished and distressed to utter the young secretary; and, at the fall should be stringently forbidden. The

"I. Selim!" returned Johan, sauly;

"What can so poor a creature as I do for the mighty Grand Vizier?" "A great deal," replied Setim, with energy; "do you not suppose I have dered, me to join the cavalcade which my own plans, too? Do you not sup-to-morrow starts for the Provinces, pose that I am surrounded by bitter saying that the Pasha who wanted a enemies, the partisans of the fallen confidential Secretary, had been pleased Visier, and that I need above all things. to appoint me to that office; and so, a true friend with whom I can advise dear Johan, I told my master, who has and in whom Fore trust? Have I forgiven his consent, for you know we cannot help ourselves, even did we wish it; of the old frolic of by-gone days in his and I confess I am well pleased, and so voice, "how wise Johan was of old!

tention to his business began to amass

ried, and a young family began to spring up around him.

Things were in this condition, when the source of profit which soon, though with strict honesty, filled his coffers with overflowing wealth.

> and speak of the days so sweet of old, when they used to wander together and dreams more than realized; honor, wealth and an approving conscience, which alone can make the two former possessions worth the having—all were theirs. They mutually loved and thanked each other for it; and, as each night they parted with the same old-lingering fondness upon them, Selim would gaze in admiration on his wise and faithful Johan, and Johan would breathe a blessing upon his noble friend -Selim, the fortunate! - William M Briggs, in the Golden Rule.

Clothing in Winter.

Much and serious harm is caused by the unwise practice of wearing summer clothing late into the autumn, and of assuming light outer garments and Poor Johan! To him the last hour underwear so soon in spring as a warm of fate seemed to have fully arrived. Of day appears. The health in many cases what crime or misdemeanor he had been is undermined by neglecting dress of little difference with him; had but some worn in early November, that it must does get really shaky and feeble on its legs, but grows, and grows stranger and stranger every day, till it comes to the very end.

Secret enemy accused him however be much warmer in January. What will keep us comfortably warm in the atone for it. Yet amid all his distress, damp chilliness of November, will anit still struck him as most strange that so insignificant a person as himself cold of winter. During early spring should be summoned before an officer and late fall months, the very moist so high and magnificent se the Grand air is a good conductor of heat, and in Vizier of the Sultan of all the faithful such weather the body loses warmth It was in vain to question the Janissary. very rapidly, and becomes chilled if He evidently knew as little as he cared not sufficiently clad. I cannot too in regard to the object of his commis-sion; for with him, as he truly had said, it was but to hear and obey! So with a these uncertain seasons by improper heavy heart Johan bade farewell to his dress. The winter underclothing weeping wife and children, and pre- should be put on early and worn late pared to take his way to the palace of If a day be very warm, the change must be made in the outside garments. He reached it at length. The double A lady should carry an extra shawl, a row of guards opened as he passed gentleman should by no means leave through the lofty corridors that led to his overcoat at home. If the temperathe reception rooms of the building. ture suddenly fall, both then have Here he was ordered to remain. He clothing wherewith to meet the change. heard the retreating footsteps of his Europeans dress more warmly than guide, and, after some moments of si- we, and have less catarrh, especially lence, ventured to lift his eyes and look the Dutch, one of whose great physi-around him. The hall was a magnificians once said: "Flannel should not

The fact is, as a people, we are imstrong contrast to the gentle, listening attitude of the young Greek, as he quietly argued with his friend, who, to do him justice, generally gave way to Johan's more moderate opinions in the ion, were destitute of pictures, but in their stead innumerable small mirrors. in every variety of arabesque, flashed our fickle climate. Moreover the muover their surface, hung with satins of eous membrane of the breathing ap-Bagdad and velvets from the Persian paratus—the nose, throat and bronchial Johan stood amazed! Was he asleep causes. One cold leaves effects which or awake? Why was he here? Surely dispose the parts affected to repeat the it was a dream, or the magic spell of condition. One catarrh leads to anask his system to bear too much cold. But it was no dream! An ominous he is surprised by an attack in the weak sound startled him! Some one ap- locality or organ, and is at a loss as to preaches! And, trembling in every its cause, for in other respects his life nerve. Johan listened to the coming may have been wise and careful. In footsteps till he was conscious that a such cases, the cost is paid by the sendoor has opened and shut at the farther sitive organ. Every individual, there-end of the hall, and that he is no longer fore, should study his needs as to clothalone! Who is it, friend or foe? Johan ing. No precise system of winter dress scarcely breathes. Nearer and nearer can be established. Within certain yet, till the unknown personage stands limits, each of us may be a law unto by his side, and the poor Greek is ready himself, but must see to it that the law is wise. It should invariably include the with fear. It lingers, that light, gentle modification may be made in the outer, touch, and then creeps on and on, till or, as the English call them, the "up-

practice, and it must be continued, thus depriving the lungs and blood of much worn. Button the outer garment high without first warming it. This may be "Go! Where?" gasped Johan.
"Where? Oh. Johan. I will tell you all. Now that it is settled and certain I will tell you all, for I could not bear to do so before, lest I should give you unnecessary pain. But to-night I have opened my heart to my old master, and he has, though with many tears, given me his consent and blessing, and to-morrow I go!"

"Go! Where?" repeated Johan, too much astonished and distressed to utter the voung secretary: and, at the fall the next inspiration. This arrangement accomplishes the desired result, namely, the prevention of the entrance of very cold air into a throat rapidly raised him to a high position in his master's household, till, like Joseph of old, he had at length come to manage and direct the whole course of the provincial Government. The Pasha in time was deposed. The Sultan, ever watchful over his subordinates, had been fully advised of the conduct of the voung secretary: and, at the fall voice for a whole evening in a hot room.

such an event .- Dr. Hamilton Osgood. -Mr. Carl Bock, the traveler, in his recent book called "The Head-Hunters of paper in his hand, on which I had been copying as he came in. I wondered, but soon thought no more of it. In a few days he returned. My master was again absent, yet he whispered had been a minute and a long one, its definition.

I have known dangerous attacks of

throat and bronchial affections to follow

The exquisite toilettes of this season are perfect in each most minute detail. and given to the tasteful selection of shoes and stockings as to the material of the dress and the jewels to accompany it. very serious attempt has, however, been made by European and American artists to introduce healthful or comfortable shoes, and to their credit, be it aid, our leaders of style have generalaccepted such innovations, hence the boots and shoes intended for out-oftoor wear, traveling, riding, walking or skating which are made upon hygienc principles are worthy of earnest recommendation.

The Eugenie boots, after those deigned and constructed for and worn by the Empress on her Zululand jour-ney, are made to order of soft, pliable leather. They are of excellent shape, show of the foot to perfection, and are, beside, thoroughly comfortable. In the leg they extend over the calf, and are cut open in front from just above the ankle to the vamp, and secured over an inside tongue of leather by lacing across hooks, and can be quickly put on or taken off without ores or strain. They should be perectly water proof, and are just the boots for midwinter snowstorms. Porcoise hide, alligator skin and other trong, soft leathers, are used for these

Novel traveling boots are made with wide soles, low that heels and square toes and should match suit in trimming f not in material, and if very warm hoes are desired they are lined with

The common sense shoes now favored by ladies have triple soles low flat heels, broad toes and are made of goatskin or kid, and a finer shoe, for house wear or dress occasions, is of French kid, with Spanish instep, pointed toe, made too long, so that the foot need not be pinched in the point, and finished with the Louis XV. heel, and still another shoe, with Spanish arched instep and narrow toe, has a cloth top and vamp of soft leather.

Substantial shoes for growing girls are of straight goat, with square toes, wide extension soles, low, broad heels and these are reproduced in French or American kid when ordered, but some prefer for full dress shoes with low you want to get fat. neels and round, French toes, but these should be a little longer than shoes with square toes. Order shoes for misses and children are after the same conceits as those intended for ladies and in fabrica to correspond with dresses; and most dainty are some of the shoes and slippers intended for the Christmas and New Year's festival season, which are shown side by side with cunning baby shoes in cream, pale pink and bronze kid, with combinations or gold trim-

High art novelties which are extremely dress are boots with tops in open lattice work of woven silk or the finest silk cord. They are goloshed with patg; and truth is such a strange self, that I believe it never self, With boots of this style with the open lattice-work tops any shade of silk stockings to match robe can be worn and will show distinctly through, so that with each color different boots will appear to cover the pretty feet of the stylish wearer.

Please do not imagine that reasonable priced or cheap stockings are to be scorned in all the handsome colors, stripes and plaids, when we pass on to Lisle thread novelties, which are shown in all the silk colors and designs; some are self-colored or in stripes, with clocks embroidered in white or some very light color, while some of the new stockings are in intense shades of red. blue, yellow or purple, or in the new dark shades of plum, bronze and gar-net. A silk plaited stocking also comes in all the new colors; but still later novelties are the checker-board Lisle thread stockings in blue and old gold, cardinal and old gold, and other combinations: also those with vertical stripes, blue,

Meat and Grain Consumption Com-

Philadelphia Times.

pink, red and marine, with old gold .-

pared. It is universally the belief that meat more expensive as food for man than a vegetable diet; yet, referring to our remarks in the October number of the Journal, regarding the increased consumption of mest, we would add, that an English writer, Mr. Axon, whose essay, read before the British Association, condensed in the Agricultural Gazette, gives extended figures showing the comparative value of a given surface for the production of human food, when devoted to grain growing. as compared to a like surface devoted to the production of meat. The essayist reasons that each acre devoted to growing butchers' meat will produce fifty pounds, and that, allowing three pounds to each person, the acreage named would feed 2,172,908 persons. This is on the supposition that the population would make up the deficiency with other food, as they could not subsist on meat alone. It is said that the victim thither under the pretense Canadian boatmen and the Esquimaux that an important surgical operation consume six to eight pounds each per required his attention. But Pizzo's day when deprived of other food. It father and the police had received inis argued that each acre devoted to grain raising will produce 1,420 pounds per acre, which, at two pounds per day to each person, would sustain a population of 92,702,896. Thus he reasons that upon a grain diet, leaving meat that upon a grain diet, leaving meat out of the question the land will produce the contemplated crime, and all was arranged so that the agents of the law could surprise the students just as they were about to consummate their wicked purpose. This the police were enabled to do through the coout of the question, the land will produce enough food for their own people.

The wish may, to a degree, be father to treat of the bandits on the arm of his the thought in this case. He argues that would-be betrayer, Mercadante, and the remedy for over-population is food reform, and brings in the statement of Dr. Hunter that forty-four men could be sustained on 100 acres devoted to sheep raising; fifty-three on a dairy farm; 250 on a farm devoted to wheat. and 683 on a farm devoted to potatoes. We imagine that the 683 on potatoes would hardly have strength enough to dig and eat the potatoes after they were

The British farmer, it is claimed, has quite surely continue to clamor for him for having bought peas at two more, because they find it agreeable to guineas and a half per quart (to make the taste, and satisfying; and when it comes to doing hard bodily labor, they, of course, find that bread and potatoes, while they constitute pretty good dist bers' Journal.

well-fatted flesh of the heast of the field is quite necessary to make one strong in carrying a carbine and knapsack in the jungles of South Africa. We conclude from all this that sophistry will fail utterly in changing the taste of the English working and middle classes back to potatoes, after having had a few good fills of American high-grade, well-fatted and well-marbled meat.

Therefore, we say there is no risk in breeding plenty of high-grade steers— the higher the better, as the quality gained proves -as the taste for mest is a growing one, and the population of the earth is a thing of growth and not of decay. - National Live Stock Journal.

The Butcher.

The butcher is generally a good man, but sometimes has a bad weigh of show-The butcher is a jolly fellow; therefore, it is meat that he cuts up occa-He is a good husband, and his wife

cleaves unto him. He takes great care of his cleaver. The butcher is a great favorite among the fair sex. He is always killing. The butcher never sells horse meat, although he has been known to cut up and dispose of a fillet.

The butcher will knock down an ox

and lamb a woman or a child; but let us not be too harsh on the poor creature. for a pork reacher he is. It has been said that what is bred in the bone won't come out of the flesh; but the butcher gets much of his bread in the bone he sells to you; and doesn't

this come out of the flesh? The butcher has been blamed for charging you as much for the bone as for the flesh; but he does not require you to take the bone. He carefully removes all he can before he sends it

Though the butcher charges you twenty-five cents a pound for bone, you must remember that he sells the same bone to the scavenger for three cents. So you see his average price is not exorbitant.

Butchers are almost invariably fleshy men. A meat shop is the place to go if The butcher is a great wag. He has been known to sell kittens for rabbits. It is too bad to make game of poor Puss. The butcher is usually very courteous, but some of his best customers frequently get the cold shoulder from

The butcher soon finds out a poor paying customer, and will at once cut him off. If you go to him for a pound of steak the chances are that he will cut

you off two. It is said that the butcher will as soon cut a steak off a cow as a steer. This is a miss steak. If you ask for a tender steak, the

butcher will sometimes cut a slice from the round and beat it with his cleaver. This makes it tender, but is it a legal If an old hen fall into his grasp, he will transmute it into a spring chicken.

This is a fowl proceeding.

The butcher pays for most of his tools, but he steels all his knives. The butcher is noted for his elegance of apparel. He dresses to kill, and he kills to dress.

When beef becomes a grain stale the butcher makes corn beef of it. The butcher is different from the baker. The butcher doesn't mind a little smoke when he does his bacon. The butcher has been known to cut off a calf's head and sell it, and the calf said not a word.

In past, present or future, there's none like the butcher Boston Tran-

A Wonderful Story of Crime in Sictly. In the city of Palermo, Sicily, an extraordinary criminal trial is now exciting public interest. In March last a number of needy medical students there conspired together to carry off one of their fellow students, named Pizzo, the son of a wealthy land-owner, and to extort for his ransom the sum of \$25,000 from his father, after the method of the Greek brigands of to-day. These young men, however, did not intend to keep faith after the money had been paid for the life of the hostage, but it was their plan to murder their victim, and after cutting his body into pieces, to secrete the remains. Their reasons for coming to this sanguinary determination were that they leared that Pizzo. in spite of all the oaths they could exact from him, would ultimately denounce them by name to the police, and, moreover, that, as the whole scheme would have to be carried out in Palermo itself. where there are no mountains or ravines, as in the interior, favorable to the concealment of law-breakers, it would be the safest way to remove all evidences of their guilt. A house was hired for the purpose, and Mercadante, the chum of Pizzo and his fellow

worker in the hospital, who, although his most intimate friend, was foremost in the conspiracy, was selected to lure formation of the contemplated crime. operation of young Pizzo, who, fore-

witness there the preparations for his death. The carbineers, however, intervened in time, and arrested the whole party. One of the accused is a rich student named Mattina, hitherto of good character, who is supposed to have joined the plotters from personal

enmity toward Pizzo.

Some Electioneering Tricks. When the Berwick freemen, resident been mainly driven from grain into in London, were going by sea to vote, cattle growing by the extensive ship-ments to England of foreign grain; and in which they embarked have been now foreign meats are pressing upon known to take such electors to Norway, them, and it really looks, taking Mr. on account of such skippers being Axon's figures as a basis, as if English bribed to do so. The freemen of Ipsacres devoted to cattle and sheep grow-wich appear also in the same way to dependent than ever upon the grains daughters of freemen at Bristol conand meats of other countries. The ferred the right of voting on their hus-English people are fully aware of this, bands, a trick devised at one closely-and it is reasoned that the British contested election in that city was for farmer and feeder will continually, in the same woman to marry several men. the future, encounter very strong com- When the ceremony was completed and petition from our cheaply-grown meats.

They argue very strongly that the real food value of cereals is enormously greater with them than the best yield said: "Now death us do part," which that can be obtained through stock was considered a divorce, after which growing. It is claimed, also, that the the woman proceeded to qualify an-production of stock is strictly limited, other husband at another church. At while through a better system of farm- one place bribes were given by a mysing, applied with care to the produc-tion of grains and vegetables, these in the Moon," who approached at dusk in the evening, and was at once met It is claimed also that the poor, pat-terning after their more wealthy neighthe moon?" I'll lay you five guineas." bors, spend their money for the more said a celebrated canvasser in Fox's expensive meats, whereas formerly contest of 1784, "and stake the money they ate but very little meat—very little even of the cheapest—and that if vote for Mr. Fox." "Done!" says the they would depend more upon "the free and independent, and wins his bet kindly fruits of the earth," it would be and bribe. Another plan was to buy full as well for them, and much cheaper. the voter's canary at a price which But the poor people having got a taste | would have been far too much for a of American grown meat, and finding it pretty good, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made last year, through slurs, to place is in the background, will him on the hustings. They censured

REMOVAL OF

perfect in each most minute detail, in battle, whether this battle be in the quite as much consideration is harvest field with the sickle in hand, or harves

We do hereby notify the people of Columbus and vicinity, that we have moved our Jewelry Store to the building

BETWEEN OEHLRICH'S AND KRAMER'S ON ELEVENTH STREET.

It is a new, large, commodious building, where we have now on hand, and will sell either at Retail or Whole

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When two young people love each other and marry, they restore the picture of the apostolic church. They are of one heart and soul. Neither do they say that anything they possess is their own, but they have all things in common. Their mutual trust in each other draws all that is best in both. Love is the angel who rolls the stone away from the grave in which we bury our better nature. and it comes forth. Love makes all things new; makes a new heaven and a new earth; makes all cares light, and pain easy. It is the one enchant- CURE, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the ment of human life which realizes experience of others. Fortunio's purse and Aladin's palace, and turns the "Arabian Night" into mere prose by comparison. Before real society can come, true homes a very valuable Hambletontian colt must come. As in a sheltered nook large bone spavin on one joint and a in the midst of a great sea of ice smaller one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the which rolls down the summit of charge of two Veterinary Surgeons Mount Blanc, is found a little green day reading the advertisement of Feespot full of tender flowers, so in the dall's Spanin Cure in the Chicago Exshelter of home, in the warm atmos- press, I determined at once to try it and got our Druggists here to send for phere of household love, spring up it, they ordered three bottles; I took the pure affections of parent and them all and thought I would give it a child; father, mother son, daughter; directions and by the fourth day the of brother and sister. Whatever had entirely disappeared. I used but makes this insecure, and divorce fre- one bottle and the colts limbs are as free quent, makes of marriage, not a un- from lumps and as smooth as any horse ion for life, but an experiment which cure was so remarkable that I let two may be tried as often as we choose, and be abandoned when we like .-Respectfully, And this cuts up by the roots all the dear affections of home; leaves chil-, dren orphaned, destroys fatherly and motherly love, and is a virtual dissolution of society. I know the great difficulties of this question, and how

Freeman Clarke. As a proposed new jury system, the Kentucky Law Reporter suggests that twelve jurors should be appoinnever decide for political purposes. By experience, such a jury could learn to sift the true from the false testiliarly quick and accurate in such matters .- Stanton Register.

The great philanthropist of New York is Peter Cooper, now in his ninety-second year. The caricatures that represent him as a bent, emaciated old man, are very wide of the mark. The other day I happened to see a coach get fast in the frog of a railroad rack, and one of the tugs gave way. Before the driver could get down from his seat, Peter Cooper hopped out of the carriage, lifted the wheel back and out, made a half-hitch with a cheek rein to splice the broken tug, and cherily singing out: "It's all right, Ben, hitch along lively," he jumped back into the carriage. Pretty good, this, for a nonogenarian.

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of the bear

From COL. L. T. FOSTER. Youngstown, O., May 10, 1880, Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:-1 had which I prized very highly; he had a day reading the advertisement of Kenin the state. He is entirely cured. The of my neighbors have the remaining two hottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully, L. T. Foster.

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Stoughton, Mass., March 16, 1880. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:- In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with "Kendall's Spavin Cure," one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great. Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE:

From REV. P. N. GRANGER. Presiding Elder St. Albans District. St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 29, 1880. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:-In much wisdom is required to solve experience with "Kendall's Spavin them. But whatever weakens the Cure" has been very satisfactory inpermanence of marrisge tends to dis- eured a bottle of your agent, and with solve society; for permanent homes it, cured a horse of lameness caused by are to the social state what the little very lame and I turned him out for a cells are to the body. They are the commencement of organic life, the worse, when I discovered that a ringcenters from which, necessity, all or- bone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less ganization must proceed. - James than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To Whom it May Concern .-- In the year 1875 I treated with "Kendall" Spavin Cure," a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a bens egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the bock joints since I treated him with "Kendall's Spavin Cure." Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, '79.

Sworn and subscribed to before me JOHN G. JENNE.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER, KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

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the curcuit judge. They would genth at "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" can be used on a child 1 year erally be totally disinterested, and, old with perfect safety. Its Effects are wonderful on human flesh and it holding office by appointment, would does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

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