

NEWS GLEANINGS.

The decline of Raleigh's trade during the past twelve months is said to be caused by freight discriminations.

Bird's-eye maple, which sells for \$160 per 1,000 feet in England, is used for fire wood in Western North Carolina.

The sheep men of Texas are losing heavily. Col. W. H. Martin, from a flock of fine merino sheep numbering 2,500, lost 1,200.

About 500 negroes have left North Carolina through fear of small-pox, and have gone to work on the turpentine farms of Georgia.

There is talk of an elevated railway at New Orleans, to run along the river front at a height of fifteen feet above the surface of the ground.

In Texas the State accommodations for the insane are utterly inadequate. There are more than 1,000 subjects fit for an asylum, who are dependent on private care.

Information from various sections of North Carolina is to the effect that the cotton crop of that State will be over 50,000 bales less than last year, and that great quantities of cotton left in fields unplied has been badly damaged by snow.

A "Spinsters Club" was organized at Athens, Ga., for the purpose of demonstrating the social independence of young women, and no men were suffered to attend. Then a bachelors' club was organized in self-defense, and at last accounts they were holding joint sessions.

In consequence of the recent mileage system of pay adopted by the Richmond and Danville railroad, all the freight car conductors save four have thrown up their jobs. One conductor who tried the new arrangement was not able to make more than \$19 in the last two weeks with all the running he could do.

Salt Lake City has projected five Mormon missionaries on Chattanooga, who will distribute themselves through the adjacent region. These young men were originally residents of the Southern States, having emigrated about five years ago. It is said that sixty-five missionaries are already at work in the South.

A statement just prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that there are twenty-seven cotton mills in South Carolina now in operation or nearing completion. These mills have an aggregate capital of \$4,547,000, run 4,120 looms, and 180,721 spindles. They give employment to 4,262 hands, and pay out \$728,900 in wages annually.

It is estimated that the cotton crop of 1882 yielded 3,250,000 tons of seed. The oil men now pay \$12 a ton for seed delivered at a railroad station or river landing, which would make the seed crop worth \$39,000,000. Deducting fifty per cent. of the seed for planting purposes, the remainder would bring \$19,500,000 in the market. Only ten per cent. of the entire seed crop is brought to market and an immense quantity of seed is wasted, but what is utilized for commercial purposes is worth from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. As long ago as 1834 an oil mill was started at Natchez, Miss., by two Georgians and a Kentuckian, Mr. Anderson Miller. They lost money in it and abandoned the business. In 1847 another unsuccessful venture was made at New Orleans, but in 1855 several mills were successfully operated in that city, which were closed on account of the war. Since the war closed the business has assumed larger proportions, and it is probable that in a few years every pound of the cotton seed will be utilized for oil and oil cake, at a large profit.

Bruder Unt Schwester.

A touching scene was witnessed on the steamboat dock this morning on the arrival of the City of Hartford. A man, short in stature, and about forty years old, had been waiting on the dock for a length of time to meet his emigrant sister, who was to arrive by the boat. When nearly all of the passengers had disappeared from the vessel he approached the patrolman on duty there and told him he guessed his sister did not come on the steamer. A short investigation, however, discovered a little, old German woman carrying her baggage from the vessel's dock to the wharf. Noticing the resemblance between the man and woman the patrolman hinted to him that the German woman must be his sister. Striding up in front of her he said in his own language: "Bist du meine Schwester?" to which she in turn asked him: "Wo heissen sie?" To this question he gave his name in response. The look of joy on the little woman's face was wonderful. Spreading open her arms she took a step towards him saying: "Du bist mein bruder," and followed up the exclamation with a kiss on each of his cheeks. Then standing off a short distance she took a survey of him, noted his good clothing and general good appearance, and then sank down on her knees and, holding his hands in her rugged palms, mingled her tears with exclamations of joy. Brother and sister had not met for 50 years.—N. Y. Sun.

Not a Sulk.

The first dash a black bass makes after feeling the steel, is toward his lair or other hiding place; falling in this his next move is to tear himself loose by constant motion and, with main strength, or by breaking water and main strength, or by his head to endeavor to dislodge the hook in this manner. He will always, if possible, take refuge under a rock or snag at the bottom, or go to the weeds, and will surely succeed should the angler lack skill, or his tackle be insufficient to prevent it; and once wedged beneath a rock, log, or other obstruction, or settled among weeds, he will rub out the hook or part the line without much trouble; and this by some anglers is erroneously called "sulking." But that the black bass ever sulks in the manner ascribed to the salmon, by settling sulky on the bottom, is positively denied.—American Angler.

The Pickens Sentinel.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

By D. F. BRADLEY & CO.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The last alleged discovery is that there are horned men in Africa.

The ice-gorge at Niagara recently was fifty feet in height and two miles long.

Popular feeling in France is reported to be an alarmed demand for leaders of ability.

A contest of fat people for a prize to the weightiest, is the latest New York sensation.

An Iowa town of 1,900 inhabitants is endeavoring to maintain twelve church organizations.

HENRY BENNETT is about to visit several Western cities as the guest of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

CHARLES H. BELL, of Exeter, N. H., the President of the Webster Society, wants to raise \$100,000 to found a Webster free library in Boston.

ITALIANS are the most zealous theater goers of Europe. The French and Germans come next in the list, while the people of Great Britain are the sixth.

The Empress of Austria is so hostile to female doctors that no graduate is allowed to practice in that country. She prefers a male quack to a female physician.

It is said that Mrs. Da Ponte, of New Orleans, has gone to Washington for the purpose of selling to the United States the original parchment draft of the Confederate States Constitution for \$30,000.

MISS JENNIE E. DAVIS, who has been chosen to the head of the female department of Liberia College, Liberia, was graduated at the Girls High School, Boston, ten years ago, and has since been teaching in Missouri.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Prussia, who has just died at the age of eighty-three, owes his untimely death to the excessive use of tobacco. For the past sixty years he has smoked a couple dozen of strong Havana cigars daily.

TEN EMPEROR of Germany's gift of \$125,000 to his inundated people is worthy of his rank, and it may be hoped will make an impression on Queen Victoria, whose benefactions are usually quite unworthy of her purse and position.

A PLAN is suggested for mechanically removing scars left by small-pox and ulcers. It is by daily rubbing the part with fine sand. A small sponge filled with soap lather and dipped in marble dust, offers a convenient way of doing this.

THE New York Herald thinks that theaters should be compelled to securely inclose every burner or row of lights in glassed frames as well as in wire netting; then there could not be breakage of the glass or inflammable material come in contact with the gas flame.

ACCORDING to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, the appointment of women as school superintendents in Illinois has been notably successful. They bring a painstaking care and thoroughness to their work not always shown by their masculine colleagues.

THE invalid wife of Wendell Phillips keeps her husband confined to the old house, their new home, on Common street, Boston, and his withdrawal from the lecture field and public occasions is not due to any falling of his own powers or lessening of his interests.

A BOY of eight years died in England, poisoned by the action of a substance used in dyeing stockings. Sir John Humphreys testified that several striking proofs had come under his notice of the danger of wearing many of the dyed stockings offered for sale.

DR. ELLIS, of the Canadian Association, has made analyses of the milk of cows fed with different kinds of food. He finds there is a greater amount of fatty matter in the milk of cows fed on distillery refuse, but he saw no evidence that the milk was impaired by such feeding.

MRS. MARIA APPLEY, who died recently at Morristown, N. J., aged 105, left behind her unexpected wealth. Nearly every article of clothing belonging to her was found to contain rolls of bank bills, and a pair of shoes in her bureau was filled with coin. Nearly \$8,000 was found.

It is commonly thought that the freezing of water eliminates its impurities. Under some circumstances this is so, but anybody can see for himself that the grosser impurities are often captured and enclosed in the ice, and so are imperceptible impurities of water which may be counted on as its really unhealthy properties.

It appears from the thirty-fourth annual report of the Astor Library that during the year the sum of \$18,200.35 has been expended. The fund for maintenance was \$481,500, and the endowment fund \$1,345,816.48; 5,725 volumes have been added during the year. There were 51,856 readers. The income was \$23,828.54, and the expenses \$16,161.92.

CONGRESSMAN KENDRA, who will succeed the Hon. Henry G. Davis as United

States Senator from West Virginia, will be one of the youngest men in the Senate, being only thirty-five. His early life was spent on a farm, and he won his education in a fierce struggle with difficulties and obstacles that would have proved too much for most men to overcome.

At a recent fire in the Cambridge, Mass., car shops, one of the engineers wanted help in raising a ladder, and seeing a man standing on the sidewalk near by, he called to him, "Here, you, give us a lift." The man responded with alacrity, and a moment later when the engineer took a better look at him, he discovered that his assistant was President Eliot, of Harvard University.

A WOMAN riding on a Pennsylvania railroad on a free pass was badly injured by a collision, and the company resisted her claim for damages on the ground that by one of the conditions on the ticket the user assumed all risks. The jury gave her a verdict for \$2,000, and the case being appealed, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision in favor of the plaintiff.

At the Drury Lane pantomime in London, one of the actors, made up as a poodle dog, runs entirely around on the edge of the dress circle, and the other night went to the royal box, stood up, begged and had his "paw" shaken by the Prince and Princess of Wales. This set the house wild, far beyond anything that was either cleverly or powerfully performed on the stage.

The entire supply of white pine growing in the United States and ready for the ax does not to-day greatly, if at all, exceed 80,000,000,000 feet, and this estimate includes the small and inferior trees, which, a few years ago, would not have been considered worth counting. The annual production of this lumber is not far from 10,000,000,000 feet, and the demand is constantly and rapidly increasing.

A FRENCH scientist, explaining why fish eaten in Holland are superior to those eaten in France, says that the Dutch fishermen kill their fish as soon as taken from the water by making a slight longitudinal incision under the tail with a very sharp instrument. The French fishermen, on the contrary, allow their fish to die slowly, and this slow death softens the tissues and renders them more liable to undergo change.

A FIRE balloon has been made in which the lower part is constructed of asbestos cloth, while the upper part is covered with a fire-proof solution. A spirit lamp is used to supply the hot air for inflating it, and, being fire-proof, there is no risk, as with ordinary hot air balloons. The system is said to be specially valuable for war balloons, as a supply of spirit can be easily carried where it would be difficult to take the appliances for preparing gas.

Those who are under the impression that the standard of comfort in France is high will be surprised to learn that 5,000,000, in round numbers, out of the 9,000,000 of dwellings it contains have only four openings and less—an opening being an outside door or a window. There are 250,000 dwellings in that country that are registered as having only one opening, and nearly 2,000,000 that have only two—a door and a window. The number of houses that have six openings and above are 3,000,000, or very little more than a third of the whole number.

The improved hives which have taken the place of the old cumbersome ones, that were so awkward in handling, and failed to yield an equal supply of honey, when compared to these remodeled ones, make the care of bee-keeping much easier and pleasanter. The small sections of honey make the article much more salable than formerly, though they require careful handling. Altogether, with due care and proper management of this beautiful and interesting branch of domestic industry, the apiary should be found upon a dozen farms where it is now found only upon one.

It is said the total eclipse of the sun on the 6th of May next will last six minutes, and no longer one will probably occur within the next 100 years. It will be partly visible in many places, but few will see it in its entirety, as its path almost entirely through the ocean, touching land nowhere but at a little island in the South Pacific called Caroline Island, which is out of the track of any established commerce or travel. The French Government has determined to send an expedition to that island, and it is probable a grand international gathering of astronomers will meet there to take part in this scientific quest.

A PANIC in roses is reported from New York, with a corresponding downfall in the prices of other flowers. Last autumn Roman hyacinth bulbs cost \$6 a hundred, and now the fragrant spikes of whitebloom, which they have nursed into yielding, sell for only \$1 a hundred. Lilies of the valley and other standard blooms are sold at almost as great a sacrifice. The growers are hoping that some chance will bring a rally in prices, but it is feared that the trade will not be prosperous again before Easter tide. The explanation is that the scarcity of flowers in 1881, because of the dry weather,

put the prices up to the highest figures ever attained, and this in time resulted in an overproduction since, which is now having its effect.

Grafted Teeth.

Transplanting sound teeth from the jaws of healthy persons who could spare them to those who needed them has been practiced by advanced dentists for some time. The modus operandi was as follows: The individual with the superfluous sound tooth and he with the decayed molar were mated together and the freshly drawn good tooth immediately placed in the cavity made by extracting the other. But it often happened to be necessary to remove a sound tooth from a patient at a time when no person of whom the dentist had any knowledge needed just such a one. It would therefore be lost, for only "living" teeth could be made to grow in a strange mouth, and they died very soon after being torn from their parent gums. Teeth covering the roots has any vitality. It has been the dream of great interest to dentists throughout America, to devise some means by which the sound extracted teeth could be kept alive indefinitely, until it should be needed, and to a San Francisco dentist belongs the honor of solving the problem. Dr. W. J. Younger, of this city, says the *Call*, has been conducting a series of experiments, which have resulted in the discovery of a means of preserving the life of the extracted tooth. It is nothing more or less than "grafting" it as soon as it is drawn, upon the engorged comb of a healthy rooster, and leaving it there until it is cut away, the cock being placed under the influence of chloroform, washed, and everything removed down to the membrane, and placed in the freshly made cavity where it is needed. A representative of the *Call* was permitted yesterday to examine the mouth of a gentleman in whom there was a tooth that had been planted there a week or so before, and which was apparently as firm as those which had always been there. It had been kept alive on a cock's comb for ten days, and had been taken from the comb of a young lady, whose looks were benefited by the removal.

Pie in New York.

A large pie manufacturer in New York says his firm's present rate of consumption of flour alone is 6,500 pounds daily, representing at a rough estimate 25,000 pies. The daily receipts are about \$1,500. The firm employs 150 persons, and the weekly wages bill amounts to \$12,500.

"To whom do you sell?" was asked. "To bakeries, restaurants, hotels, and latterly to a large number of private families. We keep sixty-six horses constantly going, and our constituency covers New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg, State Island, Mount Vernon and Westchester."

"Do you notice any periodical change in the public taste for pies?" "Yes. At this season we are run on largely for mince pies, pumpkin and apple. The Saturday preceding Christmas we used ten tons of mince, and made it into ten thousand pies. Into this mince we poured the contents of fifty cases of wine and one hundred barrels of brandy. You look surprised, but this is a fact."

"In addition to this we are now consuming daily six hogheads of the best New York sugar, six tierces of fire-dried lard, 330 pounds of the finest butter. We do not use any steam-dried lard at all, as it loses its sweetness. Then we consume forty barrels of green apples, ten barrels of eggs and four of currants a day."

In the fruit season our daily consumption averages one hundred barrels of huckleberries and forty cases of blackberries. You see that pile of cases there? Well, they contain ten thousand cases of apples, specially put up for our use, averaging twelve gallons each in a case. These are for use in April, May and June."

"Does the pumpkin pie hold its own as formerly?" "No. This good old institution," as I may term it, seems to be going out of fashion. Pumpkin pie is now eaten mostly by elderly folks. Among the younger ones coconut and custard is taking its place.—*Journal*.

Thoroughly Married.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Curtis, colored residents of Seipio, N. Y., have occasional misunderstandings which result in complete, utter and final separation. In a few weeks they are in court, or each other, and after making mutual concessions, make up, and, in order to observe the proprieties, call upon Calvin Tracy, Esq., a friendly Justice of the Peace, to marry them again. In a brief session, misunderstanding again arises, complete, utter and final separation follows, yearning, reunion and remarriage coming in at last, as usual. Every time Esquire Tracy performs the solemn ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Curtis start out for home as happy and as joyous as when this experience was their first. Its repetition does not dampen the happiness of the newly renewed pair, nor does experience prevent the quarreling and compromises which come in natural course. Just how often this performance has been repeated is not known; but it is believed that Mr. Tracy has remarried the couple at least twenty times in the twenty years that have just gone past, and yet, at that time they have never had any divorce except such as they had made themselves. It would trouble a court greatly at this late date to divorce a couple that has been so frequently and thoroughly married, as Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have been, by Mr. Tracy.—*Detroit Post*.

A Georgia paper says that New York handled 1,000,000 bales of real cotton last year, but sold 3,700,000 bales on "futures," and wonders that New Yorkers should call this "doing business." The Georgia man should know that all of it was not strictly speaking, doing "business." Some of it was "doing" lambs fit for slaughter.—*Chicago Herald*.

A Dissertation on Shoes.

A Geneva correspondent of the London Times writes: At the recent meeting of the hygienic congress here Col. Ziegler, who in addition to his strictly military rank is also chief surgeon of the Federal army, read an interesting paper on shoemaking, or, rather, on the evil effects of badly-made shoes, with special reference to hygiene and the marching powers of soldiers. Among other interesting facts Col. Ziegler mentioned that the Swiss examining stations are compelled to reject every year eight hundred recruits—the strength of a battalion—for malformation of the feet resulting from badly-fitting shoes. The foot is in reality a bow so elastic that at every step it contracts and expands, lengthens and shortens, and a line drawn through the center of the great toe intersects the heel. But shoemakers, who are generally utterly ignorant of the anatomy of the foot, do not give room enough for the lateral extension of the great toe. They crib, cabin, and confine it until it is forced against the other toes, and arises frequent inflammation of the great toe, corns, ulcers, and sometimes veritable articular inflammation. Another evil which Col. Ziegler ascribes in great measure to bad shoeing, is flat-footedness, whereby the arch is converted into a straight line, and prolonged walking and marching become impossible. Another cause of this defect is the habit of carrying heavy weights at an early age; but in most instances, Herr Ziegler contends, perfect shoes would restore the foot to its normal condition. The first obstacle to a reform in the shape of shoes lies in the fact that it would involve a great expense in the shape of new lasts, an expense that shoemakers are naturally loath to incur. Fashion has also its last, and shoemakers consider themselves bound to conform to the prevailing mode. A test of a perfect pair of shoes is that when placed together, they should touch only at the toes and heels; the soles should follow the sinuosities of the feet, and to give room for their expansion should exceed them in length by fifteen to twenty millimeters. As for military foot-gear, the Colonel said, without answering the question whether soldiers should wear shoes, "laceups," or "bluchers," that is a matter of opinion. Although the principle of the "normal" shoe has been accepted in Switzerland, it is so far without result, for Swiss soldiers shoe themselves at their own expense.

The question is, however, being taken up by the Confederation, and a new regulation on the subject is about to be introduced. The only armies in which the normal shoe has been adopted are those of Germany and Italy. In 1876 the Government of Baden organized a shoe exhibition, in which the Italian model carried off the honors. The French army is shod on the old vicious principle. The Russian shoe is about as bad as it can be. The ordering of this important article of military clothing should be assigned to the medical staff. The shoeing of children is a matter of great importance, and shoemakers' apprentices should be instructed in the theory of their calling. As further means toward a reform, the Colonel recommends that in all establishments controlled by the State the normal shoe be made compulsory, that military shoemakers be properly instructed, and that in every country there should be a model shoe factory for the making of "physiologic shoes."

After Col. Ziegler had read the paper, Dr. Roth, of London, produced an English-made shoe which answered to the conditions laid down by the Swiss surgeon, and he concluded that the prevailing defects in foot-gear the difference of the medical faculty was quite as much to blame as the ignorance of the shoemaking fraternity.

Dr. Jager, the great German authority on clothing and hygiene, called attention to the materials of which shoes are made. The leather in ordinary use, he considers, has quite as many sins to answer for as the shoe itself. It is inverted. Instead of tanned and blackened leather, he would have wool, felt, and above all deer skin. Of all these he showed specimens, "which appeared rational."

After a discussion on the cause of flat feet, Dr. Vallin, of Paris, admitted that the shoes for the most part were abominably bad, and the feet of their wearers almost invariably deformed. The shoes worn by Parisians are, however, not quite so contrary to nature as those worn by Parisiennes, whose aim seems to be to make their feet resemble in shape the hocks of horses.

In summing up, Dr. Ziegler expressed his regret that fashion was allowed to have so great an influence on the shoeing of human kind, and that in this, as sometimes in other matters, husband should live under their wives' slippers.

The coldest place on earth is not as has hitherto been believed by meteorologists, Yakutsk, in Siberia, but Verkoyansk, in the same region, lying in sixty-seven and one-half degrees north latitude, on the River Yana. Its lowest winter temperature is forty-eight and six-tenths degrees below zero Centigrade. This is the cold pole of the earth in Asia, the corresponding pole in America being to the northward of the Far Islands, and the line joining these two places does not pass through the North Pole, which is thus in all probability, outside the line of greatest cold. On the other hand, the greatest heat in the tropics is not at the equator, but some distance north and south.—*New York Sun*.

To perfume note paper, get a few quires of blotting paper and sprinkle the sheets with the perfume desired; then put them under a weight until they become dry. When dry put note paper, envelopes, etc., between the sheets, and place them under a weight for a few hours; when removed they will be found perfumed. The blotting sheets may be utilized again, and can be made to retain their perfume for a long time by keeping them free from exposure to air.—*Chicago News*.

Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed.—*Plato*.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

It is estimated that Virginia will this year make 2,000,000 bushels of peanuts, Tennessee 500,000 bushels, and North Carolina 125,000 bushels.

It is asserted that in the three years ended 1880 there were no fewer than 252 theaters destroyed by fire, or, partly so, resulting in 4,370 deaths and about 3,400 injuries.—*N. Y. Sun*.

The Paris Bourse estimates the total stock of gold in the world in use as coin or as banking reserves in one single year at about 2,580,000,000, of which England has \$125,000,000, France \$136,000,000, Germany \$80,000,000, and the United States \$92,000,000.

Silver veins have been found in the Palo Pinto Mountains of Texas. The ore has been assayed at 171 ounces to the ton. Negotiations are now being carried on with two mining companies—one of New Mexico and the other of Arizona—to open up these mines.—*Chicago Times*.

Statistics from trustworthy sources have been furnished the Kansas State Horticultural Society, showing the per cent. of the apple crop in seven of the Western States, as follows: Kansas, 76 per cent.; Michigan, 30; Illinois, 33; Indiana, 20; Iowa, 30; Ohio, 37; Missouri, 75.

Mr. John Field has prepared an estimate from the accounts of the companies of the quantity of gas used in London last year. It was, in round numbers, 20,230,000,000 cubic feet. This is a half a billion of one mile a year by 7,200 feet, or 1,200 miles, or 653,000 for this immense supply.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The lumber cut in the Sierras last season reached 16,000,000 feet, and of this probably 10,000,000 feet sold for about \$12 a thousand, footing up about \$300,000, and the rest sold at a lower price, making \$85, making \$385,000 more—over \$700,000 earnings, or the nine mills that run, some of them only part of the time.

Wesson, Miss., was not long since a pine forest. It now has a cotton-mill, the insurance on which, with contents, is \$400,000. It gives work to 1,000 people, uses up 4,500 bales of cotton a year, has a set of hands at work all day, and another all night, and is lighted by electricity. It makes does not, cassimeres, jeans, cottonades, knitting-cotton, sewing-thread, towels, etc. Wesson has a population of 2,500.

The lumber business of Puget Sound, W. T., is immense, and the distribution is very wide. In one day, recently, vessels were seen loading for Boston, San Francisco, Valparaiso, the Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, Mexico, Japan, China, France, England and Australia. The export in 1881 was about 175,000,000 feet, valued at \$1,700,000. Some of the logs are immense. Many measure five feet in diameter. From one tree lately cut there were sawed two logs of thirty-two and twenty-six and twenty feet, in all 118 feet in length. The top of the tree measured sixty-one inches across.—*Detroit Post*.

Evening on the Farm.

There is no more real enjoyment in this world than the winter evening entertainments and instruction on the farm with parents surrounded by noble sons and daughters seeking knowledge and moral power. The larger the family the greater the variety and spirit which can be thrown into such evening entertainments. And near neighbors can frequently be brought into the circle. This amusement and enjoyment may be mingled with intellectual improvement, but fun and frolic by itself should not be indulged in to the detriment of the main object—preparation for the great duties and battles of life. And while it is advisable to have a course of readings from the most instructive and scientific books, care must be taken that they are not too protracted, nor so such characters as to be uninteresting to any member of the family. The parents should take a leading part in these exercises and make instruction amusing and cheerful, so that home to the children, as well as parents, will be the most pleasant place on earth. Children raised by such surroundings and under such influences will be able to grow up to manhood and womanhood, and will grow up honorable and useful members of the community. And this costs nothing, nor detracts in the least from the home comforts and pleasures.

But a house which is dark and gloomy, one kind of family evening entertainment, and, above all, no one knows where, and the other head uneasy, peevish and unsober, the boys will soon seek enjoyment elsewhere, probably beyond the reach of paternal influence, and the girls as a necessity will accept the company of young men not suitable companions for them. There is a fearful responsibility resting on parents surrounded with budding sons and daughters. It is enough to awaken all of the energies and virtues of the wisest men. The best and noblest work any man and woman can do on earth is rearing a family. Its lowest duty is to honor their parents, conscientiously observe the laws of God, and bless the world with faithful services. And it is around the family altar that this can be easiest and most effectively done. And on the farm there is no time so convenient as the winter evenings. And this opens a field wide enough to satisfy the ambition, or indulge the desire for happiness of any parent or child. Make the home happy. Make it a school of instruction. Make your children companions, and exert all your time and energies to be able to lead them in all branches of information. It is a noble work, the best man or woman can be engaged in, and if faithfully performed your evening skies will be cloudless, and your sunset clear and glorious.—*Iowa State Register*.

Suicide by children is becoming frequent, a fact that is remarkable no less than distressing. The latest was the ten-year-old Nebraska lad, whose mind seems to have been injured by the reading of blood-and-thunder novels. Too little care is given to the literature the children are reading.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

FITH AND POINT.

"Time works wonders," as the woman said when she got married after a thirteen years' courtship.

A member of the School Board said: "Well, children, you spell well and you read well, but you haven't got still."

Lots of people pay for the sake of more for goods in Canada for the sake of smuggling them over the border.—*Detroit Free Press*.

"The best conductor of electricity at present known is silver." The best conductor into "society" at present known is gold. It used to be brains.—*Norristown Herald*.

There is a disgusting amount of crime in the newspapers, but the man who has no blame on his nose can't blame the looking-glass for showing it.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

A New York genius has discovered a way of making leather out of banana skins. They will thus be able to kick the man who left them on the flag-stones to endanger human life.

No man living walks in a straight line. The square-footed walker walks to the right or left a distance of thirty-six feet in a mile. "On my account?" saloon on the way he may diverge as much as 150 feet.—*Detroit Post*.

"Oh, yes," said the engineer, "I had a chance to become a hero by sticking to my post when the collision came, but when I reflected that my name would be spelled five hundred different ways in the newspapers I changed my mind and jumped."

The prosperous hardware clerk is known by his knowledge of *Bloomington*, *Hammer*, and the carpenter by his *claw-hammer* coat.—*Gold Leaf*. And the lawyer by his whole suit.—*Bruce*. But the lover you must discover by his sighs.—*Elevated Railway Journal*.

"What are you looking around for so much?" asked an Austin mother of her fifteen-year-old son, with whom she was walking. "I am looking around on your account." "Yes, I want to pick you out a good-looking daughter-in-law."—*Texas Siftings*.

When a man is excited he is very apt to talk without thinking. An Austin landlord called on his tenant the tenth time for his rent. "I haven't got any money," was the response. "Well, if you haven't got money enough to pay your rent you ought to build yourself a house."

Two rival belles at an evening party were seated in the conservatory with their respective cavaliers, enjoying their supper. The gas was turned down somewhat, as it should be in a conservatory at an evening party. "My dear Julia," said one of the fascinating beauties, "how beautiful your complexion is—in this dim light!" "Oh, thank you," responded her rival, "and how lovely you look—in the dark!"

Let her whistle!—
What if a girl whistle?
"You make your heart bristle
Or scratch like a thistle.
A whistling lass
Need not be easy,
Or vulgar, or brassy,
Nor plain or epistle
Has thrown their little missile
At women who will-tie.
It's quite becoming, in fact,
As singing or humming,
Or playing or strumming.
With a philosophy of
O men, on this topic;
Not misogynistic
Nor glibly nor mystic."
—N. Y. Sun.

The Expedition for the Relief of Lieutenant Greeley's Party.

A telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded by General Terry to the Secretary of War giving the names of the persons selected from the Department of Dakota to take part in the expedition which is to be sent out for the relief of Lieutenant Greeley and his party at Lady Franklin Bay in the Arctic regions. The detail consists of a commissioned officer and four enlisted men, who have been chosen as especially well qualified for the duties which will be required of them. The selection was narrowed down to the regiments which had served longest in the department, as it was thought that men who had seen service in the Northwest would be better able to withstand the hardships of an Arctic winter; but even with this restriction there