

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time...

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow...

There is a magical spot on the river Time...

And the name of the isle is the Long Ago...

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings...

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore...

O! remembered for aye be the blessed isle...

A New Remedy for Burns and Scalds

There is no end to specifics for burns and scalds...

The latest one that we have seen, however, comes with an indorsement of a remarkable character.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society in Salem, Dr. S. F. Waters stated that the application of bicarbonate of soda, which is the simple cooking soda to be found in all households, or other alkalis in a neutral form, would cause instantaneous cessation of pain from the severest burns or scalds, and that in all cases of mere superficial burning the treatment would effect a cure in the course of a few hours.

To demonstrate the truth of this assertion, the doctor dipped a sponge into boiling water and squeezed it over his right wrist, the water flowing almost completely around the arm, and nearly encircling it with a severe scald something like two inches in width.

Not content with this, he dipped the sponge a second time, and pressed it closely on the under side of his wrist for thirty seconds. He then applied bicarbonate of soda to the scalded surface, and laid over it a wet cloth, and the intense pain was banished as if by magic.

On the next day after this severe test, the scald, with the exception of the part purposely made most severe, was practically healed, only a slight discoloration of the skin showing where the scalding water had flowed—this, too, without a second application of the soda.

The flesh on the under side of the wrist had been cooked down to the sweat glands, and the scald was one which ordinarily would have caused an open and painful wound of long duration. The only treatment of this, however, after the first application of the soda, was to keep the part moist with a wet cloth, and no pain was experienced, and it was but a few days before this severe wound was seen to be rapidly healing.

CHICKENS AND CHICKEN CHOLERA.—The Columbus (Ind.) Republican relates the treatment adopted by Dr. VonKlein, of that city, for a supposed case of chicken cholera.

The doctor pulled out the feathers over the craw and that organ plainly showed the seat of the disease. It was inflamed to the highest degree. An incision was made in the craw, and a pair of tweezers inserted, and more than a pint of dry hay or grass was drawn out. The doctor said this was indigestible, and, when once in the craw, death must ensue, unless relief was had by extracting it, as demonstrated in this case.

This was evident to all who witnessed this operation. During the operation alluded to, the chicken made no signs of uneasiness or pain. The chickens were operated upon as above, and are now running around the yard as well as ever. The doctor contends that two-thirds of the chickens die with this indigestible grass, or hay, in the craw, and yet, most of them, as we have been convinced by witnesses here, do not.

How She Served Two Masters.—The sweetest oratory that I have listened to on earth or in forest was when I awoke from a twilight dream which had overtaken me as I sat leaning against the base of a monster tree. They were upon the opposite, and I could not run. Said she—"Since we were children I have felt a deep interest and friendliness in your welfare, and since I came to know the blessedness of hope I have longed to share my joy with you. Will you give your heart to your maker?"

He said—"I can't do that, Molly. I would if I could, because you wish it. I gave it to you last winter during our meetings of the 'Jeu d'Esprit,' and if you really don't want to keep it yourself, if you really don't in the least care for it, you may give it to whoever you like, for I shall never have any use for it. I would like, you know, to share a blessedness of hope very likely much the same as yours if you would only arrange things so that I might have you all the time to divide the joy with which I hope you mean; can't you, Molly?"

She said, "O John!" and then there was a fumbling, and if he didn't kiss her, and she didn't kiss him, why "Katy did," and the woods are full of them. Then she said,

Birds as Insect Destroyers.

In 1858 Professor Jenks devoted a season to determining the character of the robin. He found that in March, April and May their whole food was insectivorous; from the last of June till October the robin's stomach contained both insects and berries, and after July the diet was mostly grasshoppers.

Professor Treadwell, of Cambridge, demonstrated that each young robin ate to exceed his own weight each day. As during the nesting season in spring, their chief article of food is the cut-worm, we can realize in part what a benefit the robin is to agriculture.

Indeed, the onion, cabbage and radish crop are almost dependent on birds for their successful culture, as during seasons when birds are scarce the caterpillar is unusually destructive.

The oriole or golden robin feeds on the crenchlo. The cat bird seeks the grubs of the May beetle and the tent caterpillar, and according to Dr. Kirtland, a flock of jays taking up their residence in a clump of evergreens near his garden, cleaned the whole neighborhood of this obnoxious caterpillar.

"Men little know how much ignorance and prejudice as regards birds costs them," says the doctor.—Scientific American.

Lambs should now be weaned, and the ewes fed well for breeding. Next month the coupling season will begin. Nothing is gained, but much is lost by using a poor ram. As pure bred rams, of whatever kind is chosen, should be procured at once. None less than a year old should be used for breeding. The ewe lambs should be separated from the old ewes, and kept in a good pasture, or otherwise well fed by themselves.

Eating Fruit.

While few articles of food are more injurious than unripe fruit, still it is almost impossible to take too many of those that are ripe, fresh and perfect when eaten in their natural state.

The earlier in the day such fruits are eaten the better. Their healthful qualities depend on their ripe acidity, but if sweetened with sugar not only is this acidity neutralized, but the stomach is tempted to receive more than it can digest, and if cream be taken with them the labor of digestion is increased. No liquid of any description should be drunk within an hour after eating fruits, nor should anything else be eaten within two or three hours after—thus, time being allowed for them to pass out of the stomach, the system derives from them all their enlivening, cooling and aperient influences.

The great rule is, eat fruits and berries while fresh, ripe and perfect, in their natural state, without eating or drinking anything for at least two hours afterward. With these restrictions, fruits may be eaten in moderation during any hour of the day, and without getting tired of them, or ceasing to be benefited by them during the whole season.

The Value Of Advertising.

Taking for its text a statement that a prominent dry goods house in New York continues its liberal advertising the Courier-Journal thus pertinently remarks:

And thereby continues its liberal system of making all the money it wants. The house has the good sense to know that if it were to leave its advertisement out of the newspapers people abroad would soon lose sight of it, and half of its customers would gradually drift in the direction of houses whose advertisement they still found in the newspapers. It may be set down as a fixed fact that the merchants or manufacturers who adopt and maintain a liberal system of advertising, and at the same time manage their business with ordinary skill, are not only panic proof, but are always enabled to meet their bills promptly and inevitably make fortunes in the end.

A general recollection of the fact would revivify the dullest and deadest of cities, and give it a business prosperity of which it never dreamed. But there are people who wouldn't believe it though one were to rise from the dead and tell them so.

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"You must tell pa how you feel," he said: "after getting a new heart like this, 'Not at all,' and I am very happy. It is said, 'Not as happy, Molly, as if I had given my heart to the Lord, are you?' He asked his question in a pathetic and apprehensive tone, and she replied, 'It is all the same, John. I'll see that the good Lord gets it at last.'"

Then they went off to inform pa and get an earthly blessing from him, for John is in the leather business and very prosperous.—Chicago Times' Camp Meeting Letter.

A scrupulous Boston lady, whoing abhors slang, when asked at the boarding-house table why her husband was not down to breakfast, replied, bashtully, "Oh dear Willy, was upon a—a neck last night." "A what?" said her interlocutor, "A b-hosom," she explained, coloring to the roots of her hair. "A which?" said he, "A—a—a b-hosom!" she whispered behind her napkin.

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AN ORDINANCE RE-WARDING THE PARISH OF CLAIBORNE.

An Ordinance to Re-District the parish of Claiborne into Police Jury, Justice of the Peace and Election Wards.

Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the Parish of Claiborne, in compliance with the requirements of Act No. 57 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved April 19th, 1877:—

1st. That from and after the date of this Ordinance, the parish of Claiborne be, and hereby is, divided into eight Police Jury Wards, each of which shall constitute a separate Justice of the Peace and Election Ward, except Ward 7, which shall have two Justices of the Peace with offices respectively in the town of Homer and Arizona.

2nd. That the limits of these Wards be designated by boundary lines as follows, to-wit:

Ward 1—North by the Ark. State line; east by Union Parish; south by a line running due east to the Union line from the northwest corner of section thirty, township twenty-two, range five; thence due north to the Arkansas State line along dividing line of ranges five and six.

Ward 2—North by the Arkansas State line; east by range line between five and

[Special to the Cincinnati Inquirer] GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 16.—W Hampton and Gov. Matthews West Virginia, were serenaded night by the First Virginia Regiment, Col. Bradley T. Johnston command. Col. Johnston in a short and eloquent address, spoke for citizen-soldiers. Gov. Matthews response introduced Gov. Hampton. He informed the South Carolina governor that this was an assemblage of Republicans and Democrats. In some of the company before him were men who wore blue, and others who wore gray. They join in this demonstration of respect for the man of Palmetto State who is pre-eminently the representative of the spirit of reconciliation and peace.

Gov. Hampton received an enthusiastic greeting from the center of the area of township twenty, range six; on east, thence to parish line due south; on south, thence along parish line to a point one mile east of range line between seven and eight; thence to starting point.

Ward 6—On the west by the north and south line dividing townships nineteen and twenty, range six, each into two equal parts, and running from the parish line due north to its intersection with the D'Arbonne north the D'Arbonne from said intersection to its confluence with Sugar Creek on east and south by parish line.

Ward 7—North by a line beginning at the northeast corner of section thirty, township twenty-two, range seven, (a point one mile east of range line between seven and eight), and running due east to its intersection with range line between five and six; east, thence south to bayou D'Arbonne; on south, thence up the D'Arbonne to the intersection of that stream with the north and south line passing through middle of range six; thence south to centre of area of township twenty, range six; thence west to northeast corner of section nineteen, township twenty, range five, (a point one mile east of range line between seven and eight), and thence due north to starting point.

Ward 8—Begin at the northwest corner of section thirty, township twenty-two, range five, (a point on the range line between five and six), and run due east to the parish line; follow the parish line on east and south to the point of confluence of bayou D'Arbonne and Sugar Creek; thence up bayou D'Arbonne to its intersection with range line between five and six; thence north to starting point.

Approved July 3, 1877. (Signed) J. H. CHAPPELL, President Police Jury. Attest: B. D. HARRISON, Clerk Police Jury.

Jury List for October Term Dist. Court. State of Louisiana, Parish of Claiborne. On this 10th day of July, 1877, we, the undersigned Commissioners, pursuant to an Act relative to the mode of drawing the names of the Jurors to serve at the regular term of the District Court in and for the parish of Claiborne, commencing on the THIRD MONDAY OF OCTOBER next, being the 15th day of said month, when the following named persons were drawn according to law as Jurors for the first week, to-wit:

Reader, John Knighton, H. H. Adams, L. C. C. Hayes, J. W. J. Water, Troop Ashley, J. P. Eng, W. W. Hall, G. L. Oakes, W. T. Nelson, A. J. Tappit, J. A. Hester, W. D. Hester, S. A. Owens, James Johnson, M. J. Wood, T. A. Green, F. G. Phillips, Isiah Alexander, Robt. Kennedy, J. S. Smith, W. W. Ober, H. B. Taylor, J. F. Wallace, J. B. Bugg, Nathan Henry, J. D. Nelson, John G. Brown, C. H. Kennedy, S. C. O'Brian, T. W. Edmonds, W. B. Smith, J. J. Boskin, A. B. Daniels, Arthur Barrios, A. W. Sims, F. R. Cleveland, R. H. Nelson, W. J. Price, Thomas Shppard, W. D. Barrow, W. J. McAdams, B. B. O'Brian, J. W. McAdams, R. E. Davis, G. W. Taylor, P. T. McAdams, J. M. Odom, H. P. Brown, I. N.

And the following named persons were duly drawn for the second week, commencing Monday the 22d day of said month, to-wit:

Carr, W. A. South, Wash. Widder, J. B. Featherston, L. H. Smith, J. D. Deane, Peter Kennedy, W. P. Gledhill, D. W. Sparks, E. Brown, W. T. Wader, Burdell Heard, Joseph Lawrence, M. C. Podge, T. W. Marsh, Wm. Whitehead, T. J. Wise, G. G. Ramsey, J. K. Langford, E. H. Shaw, T. E. Cox, J. F. Mopeland, J. B. Baker, B. F. Tushy, W. H. Alexander, G. W. Davidson, A. H. Jarr, B. W. A. Grigsby, I. Z. Winn, G. T. Winnet, J. H.

In proof whereof, we have hereunto signed our names, on this 10th day of July, 1877.

A. McCRANIE, President. T. D. McADAMS, J. T. TIGNER, JAS. F. HEARD, DREW FERGUSON, CLK. D. C. Jury Commissioners. A true copy, this Aug. 6th, A. D. 1877. DREW FERGUSON, CLK. D. C. Aug. 22, 1877. 15t

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