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TIMELY TOPICS.

THE manufacture of iron in the west is rapidly increasing in amount. In Chicago alone there are two of the ten Bessemer steel works in the United States, and these made 85,000 tons of the 291,000 tons of the Bessemer-steel rails manufactured in this country last year.

NATURALISTS of the Meteorological society of Scotland noticed last year that herrings in fresh water rose to the surface only when the temperature had fallen below twelve degrees Reaumur. Fishermen now, when they do not find the herrings near the surface, drop their thermometers until they fall to the required point, and lower their nets in accordance, with great success.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN NEWTON, who has had charge of the Hell Gate improvements, is a native of Virginia, and was graduated at West Point in 1842. He was second in his class, entered the engineer corps and was assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren in 1846. He constructed the defense of Washington, and took an active part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, siege of Atlanta, etc.

THE American tour bids fair before long to be as fashionable with Europeans as the European tour with Americans. Hotel-keepers no longer look with speechless awe at an aristocratic autograph on their register, but call a bell boy to take his lordship's valise up to eighty-three with the same magnificent indifference as if he were Mr. Smith of Mr. Jones. During this centennial year curls are in fair supply, and continental counts and barons are too common for notice.

THERE are about seventy-five religious newspapers in this country, having a united circulation of some 500,000. The Catholic papers have more than one-third of this, the Irish World and Boston Pilot printing as many as any four other religious weeklies. There are four Observers, six Christian Advocates, four Presbyterians, three Churchmans, two Registers, two Watchmans, and one Telescope. The Hebrew papers are \$5 a year and have a total circulation of 15,000; the other papers range from \$2.50 to \$4.

A WIDOW in Poughkeepsie has obtained damages, under the civil damage law, from a liquor seller at whose bar her husband became drunk five times just before dying of congestion of the brain. The jury gave her \$800 instead of the \$5,000 she sued for, as he was a rather poor specimen of husband. The civil damage law is theoretically a perfect law, and ought to be enforced a good deal oftener than it is. Temperance societies, instead of wasting their breath in singing and exhorting, could do much practical good by finding cases in which families have been ruined by liquor dealers and then "going" for damages.

FRANCE launched her most powerful iron-clad last month, the Redoubtable, at Lorient. This vessel, which is built at three years building, is three hundred and fifty feet long by seventy feet beam. She has an iron ram at the bow weighing thirty tons, and her armor plates weigh twenty-four tons each. Her armament is eight pivot guns, capable of being pointed in any direction, and her decks are bomb-proof. Her six thousand horse power engines work a screw twenty-one feet in diameter, and there are smaller engines for working the helm, the windlass and the pumps. The displacement of this monster war vessel when fitted for sea is estimated at nine thousand tons.

MR. EZEKIEL'S colossal statue of "Religious Liberty" is nearly finished, and will soon be shipped from Rome to the United States. It was ordered by the Jewish order of B'nai B'rith for presentation to our government as a centennial offering in commemoration of American toleration. Its principal figure is a female nearly eleven feet in height, representing America, clothed in a simple and classic costume, and bearing upon her breast a shield with the stars and stripes in relief. Her left hand rests upon a bundle of tightly bound rods, suggestive of the union of the states, the scrolls of the constitution, and a wreath of laurel. The right arm is extended forward in forbidding gesture, as if commanding no approach from aught that would infringe upon the liberty of her people. On the right, and partially sheltered by America, stands a nude boy, symbolizing faith, with his head and one hand lifted appealingly to heaven, while the other sustains a vessel in which is shown the undying flame of religion. On the other side, and at the feet of the central figure, is an eagle with talons buried in the neck of a monster serpent, Intolerance, whose body is coiled partially around the bundle of rods, and extends to the rear of the group, finally protruding from beneath the flowing garment of America. Italian journals speak of it in terms of the highest praise.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.
From the Mississippi jetties the latest report is that the south pass jetty channel has now a depth of twenty-two and one-fourth feet, and that the bar does not build up in advance of the construction of the jetties, as was thought probable.

The Elconce, Ga., Baptist association have deferred the matter of dealing with members who have joined the grange until next year, in order to give the members time to withdraw from the grange.

The following obituary notice in the Savannah News tells the story of the terrible fatality of the epidemic in that city: Died, in this city, of the prevailing epidemic, yellow fever, August 25, Edward Lee, aged 9 years and 10 months. September 15, Ina Florence, aged 13 years and 3 months. September 19, Mary Lillian, aged 4 years and 9 months, beloved children of Edward W. and Mary A. Drammond. Also, on the 23rd of September, their father, E. W. Drammond, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, leaving a broken-hearted wife and one son to mourn their loss.

At Beaver, Utah, on the 10th, Judge Boreman passed sentence on John D. Lee for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, nineteen years ago. In doing so he called attention to the atrocity of the crime, the inability heretofore of the authorities to procure evidence. The conspiracy to murder was so widespread that Lee was finally offered up as a sacrifice to popular indignation; but others equally guilty might hereafter expect punishment. The prisoner having the right under the laws of the territory to choose death by hanging, shooting or beheading, and having chosen to be shot, was sentenced to be shot to death January 25, 1877.

The Texas legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a portrait of Lee, as he goes the rounds of the press, but for two pictures, one of which is that of "Lee at the Wilderness," a historical painting and not a portrait.

The Howard association has a dispatch from Dr. J. B. Brunns, of Brunswick, Ga., saying that the epidemic there may be considered at an end.

While riding home on a canon that had been used at a celebration near Augusta, Ga., John T. Perdue was jostled off and his head crushed by a wheel, and Peter Eastering received severe bruises. Mr. Perdue was the husband of "Jennie Woodbine," the Georgia poetess.

The old court-house in Rappahannock, Va., in which John Walter, Robert Ware, John Shackelford and James Greenwood were in 1774 arraigned for preaching the gospel contrary to the law of the colony, has been purchased, and is to be converted into a Baptist house of worship.

The mayor of Brunswick telegraphs: "Thanks to our generous friends throughout the union, we announce that we think we have enough supplies and money to carry us through the epidemic."

Many lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Southern Belle. Among those known to be lost are Wm. Van Phul, Mr. Drose, Miss Fannie O'Connor, an Irish lady, all of Baton Rouge; Mr. Frank, of Port Hudson; Mr. Langum, also Frank, an employe, and the steward and his crew. It is supposed that nearly all of those who were sleeping in the after-part of the boat were burned to death, as after the fire had once got fairly under way it was almost impossible to get at the bow of the boat, the only way of escape to the shore. The cargo consisted of from 500 to 800 bales of cotton. The boat was new, and valued at \$45,000 and insured for \$30,000, nearly in New Orleans companies. Mr. E. Herbert, the pilot, held the bow of the boat against the bank until all who could had escaped; he then leaped from the pilot-house to the lower deck and was severely injured.

RECENT.
It is said that the managers of the Forrest Home for actors, in Philadelphia, have received but one application for admission—this from an elderly lady in Maine.

Only sixty miles from the city of New York farmers are feeding their fruit to their live stock, there being no profit on it when shipped to the metropolis.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York, have removed from the main building at the centennial exhibition almost their entire exhibit of precious stone ornaments. They comprise a diamond necklace, a pair of solitaire earrings, a peacock's feather containing the celebrated "Brunswick" straw-colored diamond and over six hundred fine white diamonds of smaller size, and many others, all of which were valued at \$147,890. They were removed, it is said, on account of the obstruction in the passage ways in the vicinity of the exhibit by visitors, curious to gaze on so much value in so small a space.

FOREIGN.
It appears from a compilation recently made by an Edinburgh journal that one-seventh of the land in the United Kingdom, excluding that contained in the metropolis, is held by five hundred and fifty-four peers, and the aggregate of the lands so possessed is one-twelfth of that in the kingdom. One peer has estates in each of the great divisions of England, Ireland and Scotland, and more than one-fourth have estates in two of the three divisions. Nearly all those peers included in the five hundred and fifty-four have respectable incomes, and several have upwards of \$1,000,000.

The Paris exhibition may not be held after all. Paris tradesmen are by no means as anxious as they might be to have it take place, for the reason that those not already well established and advertised, would have to do the latter at great cost. One well known firm on the Rue de la Paix, considers that they lost \$3,000,000 at the exhibition in 1867. They sent several valuable and beautiful specimens of their work, which, not being sold, had afterward to be remade, and the expense consequent thereon involved the above loss.

The dispatches indicate that Russia is

herself not unaware that a slight movement on her part will make work for the vast armies of Europe. This great northern power is fully prepared for war. She has been for years preparing for the speedy transportation of troops throughout her immense area. In Russia proper railroads have been constructed rapidly and advantageously. There are lines completed to the extent of fifteen hundred miles. She can put an army in the field 1,500,000 men, and in an emergency would find no difficulty in arraying 2,000,000 soldiers against her enemies. The so-called Russian "volunteers" in Serbia are undoubtedly under official orders. In Russia Tcherassyeff is regarded as a great hero, a champion of Slavonic populations, and he is clearly the agent of the Russian government. The czar's proposition that Russian troops shall occupy Bulgaria, and that the Austrians shall occupy Herzegovina and Bosnia, thus treating severely on the Turks' coasts, may be taken as a broad challenge to anybody who wants to "maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire" to prepare for a war of large dimensions.

In Cuba the winter campaign is opening with fair prospects for the insurgents, who were recently so daring as to enter the city of Las Tunas, and hold possession of part of it. The troops upon whom the Spaniards rely to conquer this wily enemy are for the most part disaffected, having received no pay for over six months. The captain general has even declared that no more soldiers should be sent him, unless he receives money to pay them. Gen. Jovelars's willingness to return home indicates still further the gloominess of the Spanish prospects.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the following are the conditions on which the Porte expects an armistice: That Serbia be prevented from occupying positions now in possession of the Turkish army; that the introduction of arms and ammunition into Serbia and Montenegro be prohibited; that the passage of foreign volunteers into Turkish provinces be positively put a stop to; that Serbia and Montenegro be prohibited from giving any assistance to immigrants to adjacent provinces. The Porte proposes that the armistice shall extend to the fifteenth of March, 1877, and requires the powers to appoint delegates for the settlement of details. It has ordered Turkish commanders to come to an understanding with these delegates and with Serbian and Montenegrin commanders, the line of demarcation between the opposing armies to be regulated by the positions they now hold. Turkey, however, is ready to evacuate her positions in Serbia if Serbia engages not to occupy them.

A Berlin dispatch says the old report is revived that the czar thinks of abolishing if a war is decided upon. The Russian residents in Austria and Germany, who are liable to serve in the army have been ordered home. The Black sea squadron is ready to carry 100,000 men from the northern to the western shores of the sea. A detachment of officers has been sent to equip those vessels. The Persian government has been asked by Russia to cooperate. Persia, in obedience, is sending troops to the Turkish frontier. The reserves are being called out in some of the western provinces of Russia. Troops have been moved toward the northern and eastern frontiers of Galicia. Twenty thousand soldiers have been placed on a war footing in Russia Poland. These measures are believed to be intended to force Austria and Turkey to concede the independence of the southern Slavonians without war.

Cause of the Yellow Fever in Savannah.

Dr. White thinks that the present epidemic is different in very many essentials from yellow fever, as that fever has heretofore come under his medical observation. That it is mixed largely with the type of malarial fever, and assimilates to what was known years ago in Charleston as the neck fever. He is satisfied that the ordinary treatment for the yellow fever cannot be pursued with effect in the fever now ravaging our city, and that the good result following the quinine treatment pursued generally by the profession indicates that malaria enters largely into the diagnosis of the disease. The doctor, alluding to the sanitary condition of Savannah, said that he found the city proper remarkably clean, nothing apparently presenting itself to account for the toxic poison by which the city was enveloped. That the source of this malarial fever was not found in the Springfield plantation, on the western part of the city, but that from an examination of Bibb's canal he was satisfied that that was the reservoir of the poison which had devastated our city. It was in a very foul condition—the numerous bars formed by the action of tide and water created so many reservoirs, as it were, for the poison; the extreme hot weather experienced in July and August had acted as a generator, and the east winds had scattered the poison to every part of the city. Dr. White thinks it would be suicidal policy to disturb one spadeful of earth at the present time, and was very emphatic in the condemnation of any measure which looked for relief from the influence of the toxic poison by attempting to clean out the canal. He is satisfied that it would result most disastrously.

The Mortality of Savannah During September.

During the month of September the number of deaths in Savannah from all causes was seven hundred and thirty-five. Of these five hundred and thirty-eight were caused by yellow fever, and the number of deaths caused each day by the infection was as follows:

29th	21	12th and 13th	26
30th	20	14th	25
1st	19	15th	24
2nd	18	16th	23
3rd	17	17th	22
4th	16	18th	21
5th	15	19th	20
6th	14	20th	19
7th	13	21st	18
8th	12	22nd	17
9th	11	23rd	16
10th	10	24th	15
11th	9	25th	14
12th	8	26th	13
13th	7	27th	12
14th	6	28th	11
15th	5	29th	10
16th	4	30th	9
17th	3	Total	535

A curious feature of the health of the city is found in the fact that, although the colored population is within a thousand or two of the white, only one hundred and fifty-four negroes have died during September, or a little over one-fifth of the whole number of deaths.

A LIONESS IN TRUSTING.

My friend went over the sea one day. My thoughts were full of the saddest tale. Of sudden storms in the little bay. Of fondling whispers and rushing gales. I could not look at the sailing sea. For I saw the lioness in the bay. And all the summer I dreamed to me. A cruel thing, and devoid of grace. But I prayed to the God of the sea and land. To keep my friend from his hurtful night. To care for the little sailor boy. Nor one forget to pray by day or night. Yet I feared to trust him. I thought my love Was more than his, and I strove and prayed. While he was on the sea, and I was on the shore. And all the time I was sore afraid. He was not angry. He bore with me. So patient is he in tenderness. He kept my friend on the far all sea. He showed us both how the Lord could bless. And I think when I see the stars and moon. I think of the lioness and of the sea. For he loved to answer his children's prayer.

THE UTEN.

A special from Lavenworth to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says reports received there indicate that there are fears of a general uprising among the Ute Indians in Colorado, as the warriors of that tribe have been for some time in a doubtful attitude, and some fear of an outbreak has been felt in New Mexico. The Indians of that section have made several warlike demonstrations, and have collided with the United States troops more than once. From information received from New Mexico, it is extremely probable that the Indians will include in a general insurrection as soon as opportunity offers, as they are without doubt one of the most treacherous tribes on the continent. Sheriff Richard Gales of LaPlatte county, telegraphs from Parrot City to Gov. Routt, asking for assistance, saying that the Utes number fully ten thousand, and are about to make a raid. Col. Hatch, commanding the New Mexico district, also telegraphs to Gov. Routt from Santa Fe, saying that if he is so authorized him he would issue arms to the citizens, as the inhabitants of LaPlatte, Las Animas and Parrot City were afraid of an immediate outbreak. Gov. Routt telegraphed Gen. Pope at Fort Lavenworth, informing him of the state of affairs, and asking him to authorize Col. Hatch to issue arms to the citizens, but received a reply to the effect that only the president could authorize him to do so. Gen. Pope stated, however, that Col. Hatch had enough troops at Fort Union, Wignate and Garland to suppress the outbreak should any occur. This is the way the matter stands at present.

Mormon Women's Wails.

The wails of Mormon women continue to come from Salt Lake City through the trumpets of occasional correspondents. There was once a prevailing idea that the women were perfectly content under the domination of the saints, and happy in the domestic circle of polygamy. Probably they were as happy as married women generally are, and would have remained so had it not been for the efforts of correspondents to unsettle them. Agitation appears to have made them as miserable as their worst enemies could wish them to be. Their hearts have been educated in the theory that a woman can truly love only one man at a time, and that a man has no business to have as many women as he can. This wreck of the peace of every polygamous household. Multiplying the trouble one woman can make in a home when she sets about it by five, or twenty, or thirty, as the case may be, and an approximate estimate of the domestic woe of a Mormon may be made. The able-bodied man cannot stand that sort of thing forever, and it looks as if polygamy would drop out of the Mormon creed of its own oppressive weight. When the women are beginning to quarrel with it, and the men who know better, terrible consequences, the thing is dead. The Mormon women are beginning to talk it out and say that Mormonism is a very good religion for the men, but mighty hard on the women who do not believe any more that the old love remains just as strong as ever when the love foregone enters the house. That theory is exploded, and now when a lady is obliged to lead a new wife to her husband, as she is in duty bound, as a pledge of peace in the family, she does it without a whimper, but often finds solace in a cup of cold poison. Several of these cases have been reported, and they mean that women are instinctively opposed to polygamy, which is its death.

Felling one of the Mammoth Trees.

Bayard Taylor, in his interesting work entitled "Home and Abroad," thus describes the felling of one of the largest specimens of the Sierra Nevada: "After a steady labor of six weeks the tree was done, but the tree stood unmoved; so straight and symmetrical was its growth, so immense was its weight, and so broad its base, that it seemed unconscious of its own inhabitation, tossing its outer branches derisively against the mountain wind that strove to overthrow it. A neighboring pine of giant size was then selected and felled in such a way as to fall with full force against it. The top shook a little, but the shaft stood as before; finally the spooler succeeded in driving their wedge into the cut. Gradually, and with great labor, one side of the tree was lifted; the mighty mass poised for a moment, and then, with a great rushing sigh in all its boughs, tumbled down. The forest was ground to dust beneath it, and for a mile around the earth shook with the concussion."

The mere felling of it cost, at California prices for wages, the sum of \$550. Its smooth top of the stump of the tree which Mr. Taylor saw fall is a floor ninety feet round.

True happiness is of a retired nature and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self, and in the next, from the conversation and friendship of a few select companions. False happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eye of the world upon her. She does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others.

Testing the Sense of Touch.

For this experiment two persons are required, one of whom tests the sense of touch of the other. For this purpose a pair of compasses is taken, whose points, somewhat blunted, are placed at a certain distance from each other on a part of the skin of the other person. The latter must then say, with closed eyes, whether he feels the contact of two separate points, or whether both seem to be merged into one. The result of this experiment upon the less sensitive parts of the skin is very surprising. If the points are placed on the forearm in the direction of its length at the distance of 1.58 inch the sensation is a double one, but so soon as the distance is reduced to 1.18 inch the contact is felt as a single point, and the person experimented on feels considerable surprise on opening his eyes when he sees that two points have been touched instead of one. The tip of the tongue is found to be the most sensitive, the two points being extinguished when only .0394 of an inch apart. If the points of the compass be placed on the cheek near the ear, so that both can be clearly distinguished, and then brought slowly over the skin to the lips, a sensation is experienced as though the points were being separated from each other. The skin of the back has the dullest sense of touch, since when the points are at a distance of 2.36 they are still perceived as a single touch. It is quite astonishing how greatly the distance between the two points must be increased on the back before we are clearly conscious of a double impression. Weber explains these facts by assuming that the terminal limits of a nerve fibre are much smaller than sensory circles, so that the latter always contain a great number of isolated nerve fibres. If two terminal limits are excited, and if a certain number of isolated fibres excited lie between them, the impression is only a single one. A curious illusion of touch is seen when the first and second fingers and a pea is picked up between them in this unnatural position. The impression is particularly strong that the hand is holding two peas, and the illusion is especially powerful when the pea is rolled back and forth between the fingers.

Fall Fashions in Paris.

What are the fall fashions to be? is one of the interesting questions of the hour. Very unbecoming to stout people is the natural response to begin with. What with princess dresses, laced up the back, and with the darts in front prolonged the full length of the skirt for some wear and polonaises for the street, the tied-lace skirts and next-to-no petticoats at all times, it will take a flesh and blood Venus to look well in such a very close fitting attire. There will be a certain variety in out-door wraps, long loose shawls, and short half-fitting ones being shown as well as the omnipresent polonaise. As for colors, the reign of red has set in decidedly, and we are even menaced with red bull dresses. This is the natural reaction from the dull olives and dusky browns and sickly blues and pinks that we have worn so long. As to bonnets, a lively friend of mine has christened the prevailing style the Saintry Gamp, and certainly it recalls the headgear of the remarkable female. A pointed Tyrolean crown, with a broad brim flattened down at the sides and left to stick up in front, which would be worn with bright-lined flowers, with full ruchings of tulle—such is the bonnet of the period. Toques, or turban hats of feathers, will be much worn, especially by young girls. The feathers most in vogue are cock's feathers, lophophore and peacock plumes. Scarf draperies will be extensively adopted for trimming house dresses; in fact, they form the only silk or stuff trimming that can be used on the gored princess-style. The latest shade of the fashionable red is a rich deep cherry color most beautiful to behold. Wreaths and trailing garlands of red flowers will be much worn on white ball dresses. The favorite flowers are still the drooping, fringe-like styles, such as honeysuckle or lilies.

Indian Sweating Treatment.

While coming down the Rosebud, through the deserted Sioux villages, I noticed the remains of a great many small wigwags, or lodges, which show that the Sioux must have had a great many wounded in the Rosebud and Little Horn battles. Their treatment for sickness or wounds consisted almost entirely in the sweating process, very much like our modern Turkish baths. The sweating treatment is performed by placing the patient—no matter what the disease may be—under a small wickerwork frame, covered with moist earth, and with hot stones taken from a fire near at hand; are then passed in to the patient who places them in a small hole in the ground in the centre of the sweat-house, or tepee. A pair of water is then passed in and poured on the almost red hot stones. From this an almost suffocating hot steam arises, which soon produces a profuse perspiration. The patient is then taken out and plunged into the cold running stream near at hand, or in winter rolled in a snow bank, the patient all the time being in a nude condition. This treatment, of course, is a rude rule in small-pox or fever. It may be termed heroic.

The Bishop and the Bees.

We find the following good story in a foreign journal: "A French bishop, being about to make his annual visitation, went word to a certain curate, whose ecclesiastical bent was extremely trifling, that he meant to dine with him, at the same time requesting that he would not put himself to any extraordinary expense. The curate promised to attend to the bishop's suggestion; but he did not keep his word, for he provided a most sumptuous entertainment. His lordship was much surprised, and could not help censuring the conduct of the curate, observing that it was highly ridiculous in a man whose circumstances were so narrow, to launch out in such expense, nay, almost to dissipate his annual income in a single day. 'Do not be uneasy on that score, my lord,' replied the curate, 'for I can assure you that what you now see is not the prudence of my

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A QUEER old gentleman being asked what he wished for dinner, replied, "An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin."

There is nothing better for fever in the feet of horses than bandages wet with water. It is better than "stuffing" with fish, so often recommended.

It is said that the bite of a blackbird will breed a case of hydrophobia, and, all things considered, no man is safe unless he goes down a well and has a trap door shut upon him.

A BRIDE-EYED little girl on being taught by her orthodox mother that Jesus was God and the father, said: "Why, mamma, how can God be on the right hand of himself?"

The most bitter piece of satire on a man generally affects him least. It is written and composed after his death, and is commonly known as "an obituary notice."

A DREAMY philosopher has discovered that mosquitoes are animated by the souls of wicked men who have gone to their last account. It is this so good many wicked men's souls are being plastered up against bedroom walls.

MOSS, COLMBIER, a merchant of Paris, recently deceased, had left 30,000 francs to a lady of Rouen, for having, twenty years ago, refused to marry him, "through which," says the will, "I was enabled to live independently and happily as a bachelor."

DR. HOLLAND thinks it does not pay to be an author. Very true. When a man attempts to write poetry who might be better employed opening clams, there is some mysterious power that interposes to keep him poor.

A NEVADA gambler said he would blow his brains out if he lost his last five dollars, and when he lost it he was as good as his word. If he had said: "I will quit gambling," he wouldn't have had character enough to sustain his resolution.

A NEGRO being asked what he was in jail for, said it was for borrowing money. "But," said the questioner, "they don't put people in jail for borrowing money." "Yes," said the negro, "but I had to knock the man down five or six times before he would lend it to me."

TOMMY—who has been allowed a seat at the table on the occasion of a tea-party, and is scrutinizing the engravings on his tea-spoon, which is odd—"Why, mother, these spoons were on Aunt Jane's supper the other night, when cousin Fred had his party." A look from the maternal, and a smile all around.

THE New Orleans Bulletin says he now thinks it is unsafe to leave blotting paper around the office. His wife found this on a piece.

Be Social.

Men who isolate themselves from society, and have no near and dear family ties, are the most uncomfortable of human beings. Byron says "happiness was born of twins," but the phrase, though pretty and poetic, does not go far enough. We are gregarious, and not intended to march through life either single or double file. The man who cares for nobody, and for whom nobody cares, has nothing to live for that will pay for the keeping of soul and body together. You must have a heap of embers to have a glowing fire. Scatter them apart, and they will become dim and cold. So to have a brisk, vigorous life, you must have a group of lives, to keep each other warm, as it were, or afford each mutual encouragement and confidence and support. If you wish to live the life of a man and not of a fungus, be social, be brotherly, be charitable, be sympathetic, and labor earnestly for the good of your kind.

Dull Boys.

Don't be discouraged. Slow growth is often sure growth. Some minds are like Norwegian pines. They are slow in growth, but they are striking their roots deep. Some of the greatest men have been dull boys. Dryden and Swift were dull as boys. So was Goldsmith. Napoleon at school had so much difficulty in learning his Latin that the master said it would need a gimlet to get a word into his head. Douglas Jerrold was so backward in his boyhood that at nine he was scarcely able to read.

Isaac Barrow, one of the greatest divines the Church of England has ever produced, was so impenetrably stupid in his early years that his father more than once said that if God took away any of his children, he hoped it would be Isaac, as he feared he would never be fit for any thing in the world. Yet that boy was the genius of the family.

To What Base Uses.

The practice of using the portrait of the paps of his country to embellish all manner of business signs has a very decided tendency to lower that great and good man in the estimation of the rising generation. A prominent music dealer of this city, who lives on Columbia street, purchased a very fine steel engraving of G. W. and hung it in his parlor, and when the youngest hope of the family came home from school he was told that they had a new picture. The boy's eyes brightened with anticipation and pleasure, but when they led him to see the treasure his face was clouded with disappointment and disgust. "Ho!" he exclaimed, mindful of the pictorial sign of the establishment which furnished the meal with its fleshy viands. "Ho! old meat market picture!" The moral is obvious.

We have ready for distribution blank forms of petitions and summons for county judges, police judges, county clerks and justices of the peace, required to be kept by them by act of the last legislature.—Courier-Journal.

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MOSS, COLMBIER, a merchant of Paris, recently deceased, had left 30,000 francs to a lady of Rouen, for having, twenty years ago, refused to marry him, "through which," says the will, "I was enabled to live independently and happily as a bachelor."

DR. HOLLAND thinks it does not pay to be an author. Very true. When a man attempts to write poetry who might be better employed opening clams, there is some mysterious power that interposes to keep him poor.

A NEVADA gambler said he would blow his brains out if he lost his last five dollars, and when he lost it he was as good as his word. If he had said: "I will quit gambling," he wouldn't have had character enough to sustain his resolution.

A NEGRO being asked what he was in jail for, said it was for borrowing money. "But," said the questioner, "they don't put people in jail for borrowing money." "Yes," said the negro, "but I had to knock the man down five or six times before he would lend it to me."

TOMMY—who has been allowed a seat at the table on the occasion of a tea-party, and is scrutinizing the engravings on his tea-spoon, which is odd—"Why, mother, these spoons were on Aunt Jane's supper the other night, when cousin Fred had his party." A look from the maternal, and a smile all around.

THE New Orleans Bulletin says he now thinks it is unsafe to leave blotting paper around the office. His wife found this on a piece.

Be Social.

Men who isolate themselves from society, and have no near and dear family ties, are the most uncomfortable of human beings. Byron says "happiness was born of twins," but the phrase, though pretty and poetic, does not go far enough. We are gregarious, and not intended to march through life either single or double file. The man who cares for nobody, and for whom nobody cares, has nothing to live for that will pay for the keeping of soul and body together. You must have a heap of embers to have a glowing fire. Scatter them apart, and they will become dim and cold. So to have a brisk, vigorous life, you must have a group of lives, to keep each other warm, as it were, or afford each mutual encouragement and confidence and support. If you wish to live the life of a man and not of a fungus, be social, be brotherly, be charitable, be sympathetic, and labor earnestly for the good of your kind.

Dull Boys.

Don't be discouraged. Slow growth is often sure growth. Some minds are like Norwegian pines. They are slow in growth, but they are striking their roots deep. Some of the greatest men have been dull boys. Dryden and Swift were dull as boys. So was Goldsmith. Napoleon at school had so much difficulty in learning his Latin that the master said it would need a gimlet to get a word into his head. Douglas Jerrold was so backward in his boyhood that at nine he was scarcely able to read.

Isaac Barrow, one of the greatest divines the Church of England has ever produced, was so impenetrably stupid in his early years that his father more than once said that if God took away any of his children, he hoped it would be Isaac, as he feared he would never be fit for any thing in the world. Yet that boy was the genius of the family.

We have ready for distribution blank forms of petitions and summons for county judges, police judges, county clerks and justices of the peace, required to be kept by them by act of the last legislature.—Courier-Journal.