

Poetry.

Speak Nae Ill.

Oh! people have their faults and... And so have ye as well; But all ye chance to see or hear Ye have no right to tell...

Be careful that ye make nae strife... And ye will find enough to do If ye but look at home...

If ye should feel like picking flaws... And read the book that tells ye all About the mote and beam...

If ye canna speak o' good... Take care, and see and feel, Earth has all too much o' woe...

Dianna lend a ready ear... Or, perhaps, 'twill make for ye Nae funny thing of life...

Oh, dianna add to others' woes... Nor mock it with your mirth, But give ye kindly sympathy To suffering one's of earth...

If ye canna speak o' good... Take care, and see and feel, Earth has all too much o' woe...

[Anna Linden.]

Children's Department.

What a Little Girl Can Do.

During a meeting held at London in the immense Exeter Hall, and where a great number of Sabbath-school children were assembled...

"That young girl," he said, "frequented a Sabbath-school, where she had been taught to do good every day. Seeing two little boys in the street who were quarrelling, she approached them and told them how very wicked it was, and after having succeeded in separating them, she persuaded them to come to the Sabbath-school. These boys were named Jim and Tom. Tell me children, continued the pastor, would you like to see Jim? "Yes, yes," they cried, all of a voice. "Jim stand up!" he said, moving towards another side of the platform...

Tom's Dilemma.

Hi-c—'I believe the sun shines with a blue light this—mornin'—and I—hic—won't go. Here Tom, your saddle—hic—Selin, and ride over to Mr. Sawyer's, and settle this note. Here's the money; the interest is—hic—five dollars. I expect the old man will be so drunk, he will tell you its—hic—six. If he asks you to drink, Tom—hic—don't insult him with your stupid temperance notions."

Tom was soon galloping over the prairie. There was quite a contest going on in his mind. He was a boy of thirteen; he believed in filial obedience, but he did not believe in drinking. "I'd like to obey father, but I am resolved to touch, taste and handle not," he said aloud. "Trot along, Selin, a little faster."

Mr. Sawyer was sitting in the pleasant loudest grove. He had just enough of "spirits" about him to feel that he was monarch of things in general, and of himself in particular. Tom's business, with some tests of patience, was at length dispatched, and the expected invitation came.

"Now, Tom, come and drink a glass with your father's friend, for the sake of old acquaintance. Here's to your health and future prosperity."

"Thank you, Mr. Sawyer, I don't like liquor; I won't drink." "Humph! boy, you don't intend to say that you know more'n me?"

"No, sir; but I'll stick to temperance. It's blessed, and drunkenness is cursed."

"Poh my word, you'd better turn lecturer, you impudent young scamp. You ought to be sent to the Reform School first. Here, saucybox, take this bottle of Bourbon to your father; he won't insult it." In an excited way he put the bottle into Tom's pocket. "Tell your father you settled the business to my satisfaction, but I have a poor opinion of your maunners."

Tom was quickly off, but the bottle became heavier with each mile. He knew it would make his father beastly drunk, and that would be a sin on his part. How to give it to him in such a way that no evil would result, now became the question.

He rode along whistling a sober air. At length, on the still prairie came a boyish shout: "I have it! G'long Selin!" and the sober air changed to a merry laugh.

"Here we are at home, and Selin, you shall have a good supper of hay and oats. No chance of father's taking a 'drink' out of that bottle." The family were at tea when Tom entered, but with a manly tone he said: "Here, father, is a bottle of old Bourbon Mr. Sawyer sent to you. As I heard you say, yesterday, you wanted some strong camphor for your rheumatism, as I came through town I purchased some gum and put into it. I knew you could not go to town this week, and I thought it might do you good to have the camphor."

Tom's father looked as if he would rather have had the Bourbon without the gum. But he had sense enough left to say: "Carried your temperance ideas into practice, Tom? Well, stick to them, Tom, and you'll never lose yourself, or give me a chance to be ashamed of you. I'm proud of you, Tom. Eat your supper now."—Interior.

Miscellaneous.

Queen Victoria in a Scotch Kirk.

About the first to appear on the scene was the Queen's piper—a fine-looking Highlander—who, being mistaken for John Brown by some, was stared at with unflinching interest until a lady in black noisily entered and proceeded to the royal pew to bow her head in silent prayer. "The Queen," in a hushed whisper, passed from lip to lip, and simultaneously every face brightened, as if that presence touched a tender chord in the warmly-beating hearts around her. Pretty Princess Beatrice, simply dressed in white, came next. The little royal lady is growing up a beauty, and promises to be the fairest of the Queen's daughters. Then came the Duke of Edinburgh, brown and hardy-looking, in his Highland costume—the youthful Prince Leopold following, also in kilts, a dress that suits him well. When the royal family were seated there was a fresh scramble for places, and the passages were crammed down to the edge of the Queen's pew. But the reverent demeanor of the royal family was a sort of check to their fellow-worshippers, and when the minister rose to begin the services it is but fair to say that he was followed with attention throughout, although sometimes prying eyes would wander to the royal pew and forget to turn away when their persistent stare became visibly annoying to the gracious lady who had come to worship, in common with her subjects, their common Father. The old forms are still respected in Craithie Kirk. The congregation sit during the singing of the psalms, and rise to prayer, and the Queen set the example of conforming to the ancient rule as still observed. With the aid of her glasses she looked up the places in the psalm-book and joined in the singing, which, by the way, is conducted by a well-trained choir. She rose to her feet with the congregation, and remained standing during the long prayers to the end. The collection is "lifted" at the conclusion of the services, by means of long-handled ladies, which are shoved along the pews to receive the offerings, and no reservation is made when the ladle comes to the royal pew. Scarcely advancing it holds on its way to right and left, almost brushing the Queen's bonnet as it zigzags along in the hands of the patriarchal elder in charge. It is pretty heavy before it arrives at the Queen, but Her Majesty is ready with her collection in her hand, and as the ladle, backing out of the opposite pew, wheels round into hers, she quietly drops the royal offering, which I am afterward told is a ten-pound note, in among the jingling brown coppers. The Princess then drops in her "collection," and the ladle goes on its way to arrive at the other end of the royal pew in due time for the Princess' offering and those seated next to them in their order. During the lifting of the collection the choir sang a doxology, and very beautifully it was sung.—Before leaving the church, the Queen stood with her head bowed in silent prayer for a few moments. Then her daughter threw a black mantle around her, and as quietly as she had entered Her Majesty departed. There can be little doubt that the crowd pressing so closely upon her, together with the ill-bred staring to which she was subjected, must have been discomposing to the Queen; but she bore it all with an unruffled countenance and with gentle graciousness. Of course the instant the Queen's back was turned there was a

Girls and Bread-Making.

Boston journals have lately been advocating the instruction of girls in the public schools in the art of bread-making, and experiments have already been made in the girl's normal school in that city. On this subject Zion's Herald says: "There is an amazing amount of good, honest flour spoiled for lack of knowledge and care in this prime domestic art. We have no doubt invaluable suggestions may be made in the chemistry classes upon this subject, which comes home to the stomachs, if not to the bosoms, of the whole community. But we have an idea that the true normal school for bread-making is the home itself, and the best instructor of daughters are the mothers, and not the cooks, in this branch of housekeeping. Our old New England mothers were famous in their days in this line. Whatever help they might have from servants, they presided over the chemistry of the kitchen themselves. When Bridget abruptly closed her services, the lady of the house knew what was to be done in the extremity. The meat that came to the table, and the bread whiter than the spread beneath it, showed that her hand had not lost its cunning, nor her mind its well-trained knowledge of housekeeping. Mothers are entailing hours of depressing anxiety upon their daughters by not giving them as faithful and practical a home training as they enjoyed themselves. The music of the piano, the vase of artificial flowers, fine needle-work, readiness to address a Frenchman in his own tongue, are all well in their place; but an ability to run the housekeeping department in an Irish rebellion is a grace that, in the hour of trial, transcends all others. No mother has done her whole duty by her daughter until she has made her, temporarily at least, independent of help, so far as directing domestic affairs is involved."

To-morrow may never come to us. We can not find it in any of our title-deeds. The man who owns whole blocks of real estate and great ships on the seas does not own a single minute of to-morrow! It is a mysterious possibility not yet born.

Useless Treasure.

A rich nobleman was once showing a friend a great collection of precious stones whose value was almost beyond counting. There were diamonds and pearls, and rubies, and gems from almost every country on the globe, which had been gathered by their possessor with the greatest labor and expense. "And yet," he remarked, "they yield me no income." His friend replied that he had two stones which cost him about ten florins each, yet they yielded him an income of two hundred florins a year.

American Jewish Character.

The Jews of America are divided into two camps—Orthodox and Reform Jews. The latter are "Reform" to an extent of which our London coreligionists have no practical conception. Men worship bareheaded and without talithim, and in the English or German languages; gentlemen and ladies sit together, or in family pews; while organs and young ladies perform oratorios and masses from secular compositions; christian clergymen address the congregation from the Amosmarr of the synagogues, or, as they are occasionally called by a strange perversion of the English language, the "temples," a word which, this need, may be French, but certainly in that application is not a correct English term for a synagogue. Sunday Sabbath observance is "firted with;" and a very fanciful form of worship is the result. Many of the preachers are German by nationality, and, indeed, a great element of the American population is of German nationality. On the other hand, it must be admitted that, though there is a great and very censurable laxity as regards Sabbath observance in the States, there is a strong Jewish feeling. A rather powerful organization has been founded under the term Bhai Berith, or children of the Covenant, which is spread throughout the country, and which has numerous lodges and numerous adherents; there are numerous and well-supported Jewish institutions, of which the Mt. Sinai Hospital is a notable instance; there are Jewish literary societies, and Purim balls, and other purely Jewish undertakings; there are numerous Jewish schools, refreshment-houses, and hotels, etc., as is evident from the advertisement columns of our contemporaries. . . . There are certain broadness of spirit and generous enthusiasm in the United States in the matter of contributing toward the erection of synagogues, which we in this country might emulate with advantage.—London Jewish Chronicle.

Cattle in Colorado.

Buffalo, says a western traveler in a letter from Denver, can be seen every day along the lines of our far Western railroads. They have become so accustomed to the cars that they pay no more attention to them than do the cattle grazing beside the road. For 50 to 70 miles along the "Buffalo range" the carcasses are almost as thick in some places as the bunches of "grama grass."

Whole herds died during the terrific snow of last winter; some of them appeared just as they fell—mummified, as it were, by the dry air. Others, by far the larger number, have been turned into clean white skeletons by the wolves. Going from Denver to Colorado Springs, one journey through the Platte Valley, which has the appearance of an old, healthy, and rich country. Leaving the Platte, we follow the line of a small stream, where we find some farms cultivated without irrigation. Passing the summit, we are on the head-waters of the Fountain Cae Bouille, where immense herds of cattle and sheep are living happy, fat and growing lives. At Colorado Springs, one man has 14,000 sheep and other persons have 150,000 herd of stock in the small valleys around. This is really the place for sheep, being high, dry and cool in summer, and not injuriously cold in winter, and having moisture enough to make the grass excellent. Here at Colorado Springs are the celebrated medicinal waters which make the place very desirable for the sick, as well as a gold mine for the stock raisers.

Mt. Blanc at Sunrise.

Of course we could not think of leaving this country without seeing the great Mt. Blanc under the splendors of sunrise. This mountain can be seen distinctly from Geneva every day is perfectly cloudless—said to be forty miles distant in an air-line, and about sixty by the usual route. But it requires a rapid drive of more than eleven hours by diligence to reach the base of Mt. Blanc. Chamounix, a small town, is situated here, well provided with hotel accommodations. About three years since, Napoleon finished a very fine road, winding up through the Alps to Chamounix. We had not passed from Geneva more than about five miles when we passed the boundary-line into Savoy, and a French officer demanded our passports. This was done going and coming. Some of the passengers, among whom I was one, had left their passports at Geneva purposely, not understanding that we were to pass into the French dominions before returning. The officer, with much authority and clamor, insisted upon his demand. A few days previously he sent back a German, as would naturally be expected; but learning that we were Americans, he requested our private cards in lieu of our passports, and we were permitted to proceed on our journey.

Arriving at Chamounix, we determined at once to ascend to a point overlooking the highest glacier in these parts—the Mer de Glace, or Sea of Ice. This is, of course, in the immediate neighborhood of Mt. Blanc. We succeeded, with much effort, in ascending about 4,000 feet above Chamounix, which again is 2,000 feet above Geneva. These mountains are differently designated, according to elevation. That portion extending from the base to a height of 4,500 feet above the level of the sea is called the lower Alps. This reaches to the highest line of vegetation. That portion embraced between the boundary of perpetual snows is called the middle Alps. This is usually barren rock. That portion which extends from the snow-line to the highest summit is called the higher Alps. This, in Mt. Blanc, is 8,800 feet on the south side. From our stand-point, the glacier beneath us opened out into vast fields of ice, having a strange, wild aspect. The canon of the village below reported to us that five persons had successfully ascended Mt. Blanc to the summit, and returned in safety. Our own descent, which was accomplished by dark, was necessarily and painfully rapid. The next morning we were all up early to see the sun light up the Alps with the splendors of morning. The day was just breaking over mountain and plain. The scene surpassed anything conceivable to the mind. The village was quite astray with preparations for the day. Males saddled for the purpose, and attended by the guides, were quietly moving to and fro. Parties were starting up the steep passes of the dangerous way. The deep plains below were yet dark with the shadow of the silent mountains; the wild torrents gleamed out grandly from the gorges; the first intimations of sunlight were now falling upon those fields of everlasting snow, so far above us, seeming like a beautiful cloud resting upon the mountain-tops. In a moment more when all the mountains around appeared burdened with translucent splendors, old Mt. Blanc, the monarch of them all, lifted his snowy crown into the sky, and seemed to salute the sun.—Dr. S. L. Bozman.

Remedy for Croup.—Mothers will be interested to know that turpentine is a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it, and place the flannel on the throat and chest. In very severe cases from three to five drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly.

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It is the only Truss that will retain the bowels with any certainty, and the wearers can feel assured that he is using a remedy that will be at all times safe and effectual in its operation. Of this we guarantee entire satisfaction to all who may come under our treatment.

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THE VERDICT.

GOOD CABLE SCREW WIRE, BOOTS AND SHOES BETTER THAN PEGGED OR SEWED. Change of Schedule. SOUTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY, Columbia, S. C., Sept. 26, 1872.

Change of schedule, to go into effect on and after Sunday, 29th instant. Mail and Passenger Train. Leave Columbia at 9:00 a.m. Arrive at Charleston at 4:30 p.m.

Leave Columbia at 6:30 a.m. Arrive at Charleston at 7:10 p.m. Camden Accommodation Train will continue to run to Columbia as formerly—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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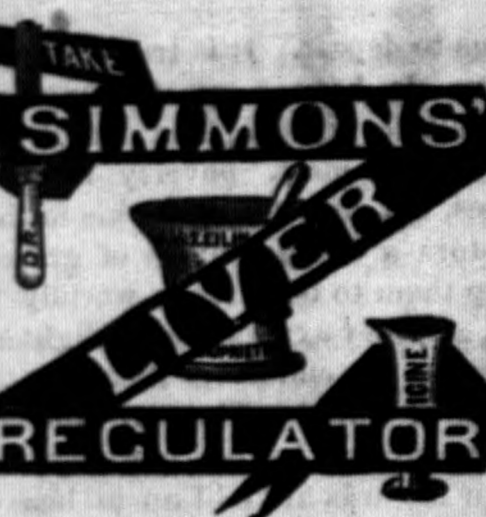
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It contains four medicinal elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the Body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for Liver Complaint and the painful offspring thereof, viz: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Dropsical Swellings, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c. &c. Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER.

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A servant faithful laborer... Lord had white... sammers ago... object was... wanderings... led them one... rocks, the lo... covered with... "We must as... young man;... be glorious."... asserted, and... once to climb... path. When... at the gate of... was asked to... given. They... and beautiful... mountains and... ed itself before... The young man... with rapturous... fowed with lo... majesty and gl... man is silent. T... youthful compa... greater is his r... former exclaims... view wonderfully... but the view of... beautiful." The... lost in thought... on, asks careles... in the castle th... inquire," said t... How can we do... proper." "Certa... let us ask." The... The young man... leader. They ente... evidently belong... distinguished ma... inquires, whether... speak with any... The aged man su... visit the port... He demitt... hour. He demitt... The aged man is... his request. "Wh... announce?" asks... your lady, that... to see her." The... the earnest soldi... dresses her. "We... to thank y... permitting us to... view; but the v... much more beau... live this?" The... she turns round... husband, whom s... and speak to a... man, who talks... whom she can not... The gentleman g... pilgrim addresses... come to thank y... mitting us to e... view; the vie... more beautiful... this?" The gent... few moments wa... itation. At last... have company;... ling to ask my g... "Glady, if you... gather they ente... room. A large a... table; but earth... attractions for th... he approaches the... the third time... question, and add... you believe this... there. He keeps... the gospel in de... Spirit and with... assembly. The p... easy. They are... such an entertain... While the ag... witness to the... Christ, one g... leaves, and whe... few remain over... go too, but the... him to stay. H... vain. He remai... fuses to stay any... of the castle th... a private conve... enter a private... dows of which... "Look," says th... you see that bu... down behind it... asked the Lord... to strengthen h... should deny His... lately become a... Christ, and I wa... not have streng... fess my Lord and