Poetry.

Gather the Wayside Flowers.

O cherish the human flowers
That are scattered along the way,
And help them turn their faces
To the light of the brighter day!
O help them to seek the sunshine
That gleams o'er the path of right,
Till the shadows that lie about them
Shall change to a glorious light.

O many there are that are fading
On the great highway of life!
Fading, drooping and dying
'Mid ceaseless toil and strife.
But there's never a little flower,
Be it e'er so humble and small,
By our heavenly Father forgotten;
He tenderly loveth them all!

O ye who would serve God truly,
And hear the words, "Well done!"
Stretch forth thy hand to his children,
And gather them one by one
Into the beautiful sunshine,
Out of the shadow of sin;
With a hand that is gentle and loving,
Tenderly gather them in.

O then will the blessings of angels
Be wafted to thee from above,
And the light of their presence will guide thee
In thy beautiful mansion of love.
And for the kind words thou hast spoken
To the suffering children of God,
A crown of bright flowers immortal,
My brother, will be thy reward!

Children's Department.

For the Lutheran Visitor.

Josiah, the Young King.

"Josiah, although only eight years old when he was made king, walked in the ways of the Lord, and turned not to the right hand nor the left after wickedness. Before he was sixteen he sought the Lord, and began to purge the city from idolatry. He broke down the altars of Baalim, an idol god, and the carved images, and made dust of them, and strewed it upon the graves of those that had worshiped the idols, and he burnt the bones of the priests that offered the sacrifices. He also gave orders to Hilkiah the priest to collect sums of money from the people, so that the temple of the Lord could be repaired, and by this means a large amount was obtained. Skillful workmen of all kinds of trades labored hard to repair the temple, and to restore it to something of its former splendor."

"Who built the temple, mother?" said Henry.

"Why, don't you know?" said Susie, "it was Solomon, and it was covered all over with glistening golden plates."

"Some time won't you tell us about the temple, mother?"

"Yes, I will try to bear it in mind," said Mrs. B. "It seems that in clearing up the house of the Lord the priest, Hilkiah, found a book."

"A printed book like ours, mother?"

"No indeed, printing was not invented then, by means of type and ink as our books now are printed. The books then were simply rolls of parchment, made of different material from our paper, and written upon with ink and a reed pen, and then rolled up and tied carefully. Sometimes several rolls were together upon the same subject. These rolls were called books. The book that was found proved to be the book of the law of God, given for the government of the Jews. Shaphan, the scribe, told the young king about this book, and said, 'Hilkiah has given me a book, and I would like to read it to you.' 'Do so,' said Josiah. When the king heard for a short time some of the words of the law, he rent his clothes."

"That was a mark of deep sorrow, you told us the other night," said Henry.

"Yes, he was greatly distressed, and he called the priest and his attendants and said, 'Go and inquire of the Lord for me about this book, for the anger of the Lord is great, because our fathers have not kept this law as God commanded.'"

"Who did they go to, mother, to inquire about the book?"

"There was a good woman named Huldah living in Jerusalem, a prophetess, and the priest and the other men went to her and asked her to inquire of the Lord for them. She answered them, 'The Lord says that He will surely bring dreadful evil upon this place, even all the curses written in the book of the law; because the people have forsaken him and worshiped idols, and disobeyed all the commands of the law.'"

"That was a dreadful message to return to the king, mother."

"Yes indeed, but the Lord said also, that because the young king had humbled his heart, and had tried to do what was right, that he would not bring this terrible trouble upon the city and people in his lifetime, and that his reign should not be disturbed if he obeyed God."

"What did the king say when the priest told him that message, mother?"

"He sent out and collected all the elders of Judah and Jerusalem, and had them all to go with himself and the people to the temple, and then he stood before the Lord and made a solemn promise and covenant to walk in all the commandments of God, and to keep the testimonies and statutes, and to perform all the words which were written in the book that they had found."

"Did the people agree to it, mother?"

"He *made* them agree to it, and having taken away all the idolatrous places of worship, he made the people go to the temple and serve the Lord. There were especial directions given in the law for the observance of the passover. Do you remember what I told you about this feast?"

"Yes, mama, it was to commemorate the passing over of the houses of the Hebrews by the angel of death, the night when all the first-born were killed in Egypt, and the same night when the king, Pharaoh, sent for Moses and Aaron, and told them to hurry and get away with their people as fast as they could," said Susie.

"That is right. Josiah found that this feast had not been properly kept, and he ordered all the directions to be read to the people, and made them obey them, so that the Bible says there had not been such a passover kept since the days of Samuel, the prophet, as Josiah kept. God prospered Josiah until the time He had appointed him to die came, and then he was shot by the archers of the king of Egypt, who came up to fight against a king who lived by the Euphrates, and Josiah went out to give him battle as he was going through the land. All Judah and Jerusalem mourned for him, and buried him amongst the kings in the royal sepulchre. He was still young when he died, and his son took his throne, and acted so badly that he did not live long. Soon after the king of Babylon destroyed Jerusalem, as had been foretold." B.

Miscellaneous.

How to Attain Eloquence.

The peroration of Lord Brougham's celebrated defence of Queen Caroline, against the charges of her brutal husband, George IV., is considered one of the most eloquent passages in the English language. In a letter from Lord Brougham to Zachary Macauly, father of the historian, he writes:

"I composed the peroration of my speech for the Queen, in the Lords, after reading and repeating Demosthenes for three or four weeks, and I composed it twenty times over at least, and it certainly succeeded in a very extraordinary degree and far above any merits of its own. This leads me to remark that though speaking, with writing beforehand, is very well until the habit of easy speaking is acquired, yet after that one can never write too much. This is quite clear. It is laborious, no doubt, and is more difficult beyond comparison than speaking off-hand. But it is necessary to perfect oratory; and at any rate it is necessary to acquire the habit of correct diction. But I go farther, and say that even to the end of man's life he must prepare, word for word, most of his finer passages."

It is said that Cicero acquired his richer vocabulary by translating Greek into Latin.

William Pitt devoted much time, for ten years, in translating Latin into English. He thus attained a wonderful mastery over the English language. Words were his tools, his weapons, and he wielded them with power which has seldom been surpassed.

Rufus Choate pursued this plan of translation through his whole life; for every foreign word—Latin, Greek, German, or French, endeavoring to find five or six corresponding English words.

"This exercise," his biographer says, "he persevered in daily, even in the midst of the most arduous business. Five minutes a day, if no more, he would seize in the morning for his task. Tacitus was his favorite author for this purpose, and Plautus. 'Cicero,' he said, 'though noble, could be too easily rendered into cheap and common English; and not rare English that one ought to command who is aiming to control a jury's ear.'"

Mr. Choate pronounced a eulogy upon Daniel Webster before one of the societies in Dartmouth College. Edward Everett, speaking of this performance, says:

"The eulogy on Daniel Webster, in which he mingled at once all the light of his genius and all the warmth of his heart, has, within my knowledge, never been equalled among the performances of its class, in this country, for sympathetic appreciation of a great man, discriminating analysis of character, fertility of illustration, weight of sentiment, and a style at once chaste, nervous, and brilliant."

Referring to this eulogy, Mr. Parker, the biographer of Rufus Choate, writes:

"He was invited in October, 1852, and delivered it in August, 1853. Meantime I believe he worked upon the eulogy, creating its thoughts and painting its scenery every moment which he could snatch from his office and the courts. It was the pastime and the toil of nearly a whole year to him."—*Christian Weekly.*

Stay at Home to Die.

"In my sojourn here," says a doctor, being at St. Augustine, Fla., "I have met with so many sad cases of those who are sick and suffering, far away, not only from the endearments, but from the comforts of home, that I am more confirmed in the opinion that I have long entertained—that it is far better, as a general thing, for an advanced invalid to remain at home than to wander away and be sick, and perhaps die, among strangers. Many are the couches by which I have stood this winter in the discharge of curative duty, where the patients have sighed with bitter tears for a mother's heart or a sister's hand near them, where the only request of an earthly nature has been that they might live to reach home. I have always admired from my heart the beauty of the Eastern salutation, 'May you die among your kindred,' but I have never known so much of its beauty as now. When once the last scene is o'er, it matters little to one who is gone, where or in what circumstances the last agony was endured; but there is much suffering before this hour arrives, and it leaves a lasting and bitter regret in the hearts of surviving friends that were able to do nothing to cheer the hours of those who had been tenderly loved. Unless there is a strong ground to hope for actual restoration by a change of climate, I would advise any acutely suffering invalid to remain at home. Home has comforts, and palliatives, and anodynes which are not to be found among strangers in the most genial clime on earth."

Young America.

Nearly related to a false view of liberty which prevails among us is a disregard of parental and other just authority by the youth of the country. Of this is born that character known among us as "Young America." "Young America" is the personification of *young ruffianism*. He is ignorant, crude, and therefore full of self-conceit; forward unmanly, impudent; wanting in all respect for age, or station, or character; the boy controlling the father, the pupil patronizing or cashiering his teacher, and the young man demanding that court be paid him by the old man; sharp-faced, and hard-faced, and precocious in the knowledge of all evil. This is "Young America." It is well when such a character gets a name, that he may be identified, and that common decency may put into the hand of every honest man a whip, to lash the young rascal naked through the world. I feel a great interest in boys; I like boys, but not this boy "Young America." He is a bad and dangerous fellow. He will steal your purses; he will burn your houses; he will unseat your judges; he will break up your ballot boxes; he will mob your assemblies. Keep your eye upon him; mark him; whip the "unwhipt Adam" out of him, or he will ruin you.—*E. D. MacMaster, D. D.*

Poisonous Wall-Papers.

The poisonous effects upon the air of rooms of arsenical pigments on wall-paper have been generally ascribed to the inhalation of dust, which was found to contain arsenic and copper, but cases of arsenical poisoning of this kind have occurred in which, on account of the moisture still present in the wall and effectual fixing of the colors, this explanation will not answer. Upon these a recent series of experiments by Fleck throws some light. Air in glass receivers was subjected to the action of Schweinfurth green and arsenious acid by simply placing these substances beneath some bodies in a moist condition, and by applying them as a coating to others, with and without paper, potato and wheat starch being employed as pastes. After from eight days to three weeks, in different cases, the presence of arseniureted hydrogen in the air was unmistakably revealed by tests, and left no doubt that cases of chronic arsenical poisoning must be attributed not only to the mechanical mixture of arsenical compounds with the air of rooms in the form of dust, but also to the presence of this gas, resulting from the decomposition of free arsenious acid in the Schweinfurth green. It was also found that the development of the gas is favored by moisture in the air and the presence of organic matter, especially that in the paste. Mould appeared upon the paper in some cases, showing that arsenic is not a preventive of its formation, as often stated.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Street Scenes in Pekin.

In the busy streets of trade the scene is almost animated. Thousands of scarlet signs with gilded inscriptions hang from oblique poles raised in front of the shops. Carts, palanquins, mules, camels, coolies, soldiers, and merchants throng the streets, while to add to the confusion myriads of children play about your legs, and the old men carrying their kites toward the walls add to the singularity of the scene. The kites, representing dragons, eagles, etc., are managed with a dexterity which comes only from a lifelong practice. They are sometimes furnished with various eolian attachments which imitate the songs of birds or the voices of men. The pigeons also in Pekin are frequently provided with a very light kind of eolian harp, which is secured tightly to the two central feathers of their tails, so that in flying through the air the harps sound harmoniously. This curious, indistinct note had excited the court's attention, and he learned its cause from a pigeon which fell dead at his feet, having in its flight struck itself against the cord of one of the kites. Their use was explained by the natives as a protection against the hawks, which are very common in Pekin.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Portraiture of Patrick Henry.

Dr. Alexander, who wrote his reminiscences of Henry in 1850, concurs in saying, from his observations of Henry and the American orators covering this period, that Henry was an extraordinary and consummate orator, and verifies the manner of his speaking and the power of his eloquence, and that they were due to his emotion and passion, accompanied by a versatility which enabled him to assume at once any emotion or passion which was suited to his ends. No less indispensable was his matchless perfection of organs of expression, including voice, intonation, pause, gesture, attitude and indescribable play of countenance. In no instance did he indulge in an expression that was not instantly recognized as natural; yet some of his penetrating and subduing tones were absolutely peculiar, and as inimitable as they were indescribable. These were felt by every hearer in all their force. His feelings were sometimes indicated and expressed by a long pause, aided by an eloquent aspect and some significant use of his finger.

Henry owed much to his insight into the feelings of the common mind. In great cases he formed his estimate of the jury, and made his his appeals to their predelictions and character. He addressed the court with profound respect. Dr. Alexander, hearing him in 1794, in defence of three criminals, declared that his manner was such that he felt an instantaneous sympathy with his cause, and it was felt by every hearer.

Mr. Henry was above the common height, and in later years there was a slight stoop of the shoulders, but when animated he always straightened to his full stature. He wore a brown wig, and sometimes a scarlet coat, according to the fashion of the day, though usually his dress was black, and plain, and sometimes negligent. His features were strongly marked, and his complexion dark. His eyes were hazel, or a blue grey, as the shadows fell upon his face, for they were small and deep set. The expression of his face was one of solemnity. Dr. Alexander says that he knew his sister, Mrs. Meredith, who was the finest conversationalist he ever met among ladies, and who had a native eloquence equal to Henry himself. So, if we go back to Dr. Robertson, the historian, and down to his kinsman, Lord Brougham, and his celebrated nephew, Wm. L. Preston, of Carolina memory, we discover that there is a native eloquence in the Henry family cropping out during the last century, scarcely inferior to that of the Pitts and Foxes of English renown. So we trace the native eloquence of Henry, and so we need not be amazed at the strains of his untaught eloquence, for he was not an orator like Fox, after a long training in debate, and in spite of nature, as Pinckney said. Eloquence ran in his native wood notes. It ran in his blood, and burst out on the first occasion.

Henry was the man of the people. He stood by them and they by him. He was the most popular man in Virginia in a revolutionary age, and his popularity remains undiminished to this day. He was always a sincere republican and undaunted defender of liberty. George Mason and Henry led the Spartan band of Virginia, though Henry was an Athenian in eloquence. Mr. Jefferson was never so democratic in his sympathies and tastes. Henry ever spoke against Jefferson's foreign tastes. His sturdy love of country and of mankind animated him through all his career, and thus he was an inflexible republican in character, who, like Brutus, would drive out every tyrant, and banish the Tarquins all. So his fame is peculiarly American, for he declared at the opening of the first Congress: "I am no longer a Virginian, I am an American."—*National Quarterly Review.*

Postal Cards.

The following abstract of the laws and rulings of the Post-Office Department respecting postal cards, up to September, 1873, is worthy of preservation.

Postal Cards are sold at all post-offices in the United States, in small or large quantities, at the value of the postage, or for one cent a piece, the Government charging nothing for the card, the printing on the face, and the transportation from the manufactory to the place of distribution.

Postal Cards deposited in any post-office for mailing, must be treated by postmasters, in all the details of transportation, the same as letters, and are not to be carried in newspaper sacks.

Postal Cards are carried by the stamp on them to their destination, not only from one post-office to another, but to every part of any city where they are mailed; the law fixing two cents on drop letters in cities, when they are delivered by carriers, not applying to them.

Postal Cards may be forwarded to another post-office, at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge, provided they have not been delivered; but if delivered to the person addressed or to their order, they can not be again mailed except as letters and at letter rates of postage.

Postal Cards must be without any writing or printing upon their face other than the address, to entitle them to pass by mail for one cent a piece.

Postal Cards issued by the Government are the only ones with written matter on them that can be sent by mail for one cent; all other printed cards having any writing on them except the name and residence of the party addressed, can not pass by mail at less than letter rates.

Postal Cards spoiled in directing or otherwise can not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever.

Postal Cards that have reached their destination and remain in the post-office can not be returned to their writers even though they contain such a request, nor can they be advertised, or sent to the Dead Letter Office; but if not delivered within sixty days from their receipt, the postmasters are instructed to burn them.

Time-Keeping Flowers.

The flowers of certain plants are so sensitive to the effect of light and heat that they open and close at the same time each day, marking the sun's altitude and inclination. This fact was made by Linnæus, the great botanist, the basis of many experiments and observations, resulting in the arrangement called his "floral clock." It consisted of three divisions, containing flowers that open and close earlier and later, according to the state of the atmosphere. This was the "meteorological division," and indicated the state of the weather. A "tropical division," as it was called, contained flowers and marked sunrise and sunset; and a "horological division," consisting of flowers that opened and closed at fixed and invariable hours.

It is a curious fact that there are twenty-four varieties of plants whose blossoms open successively at the different hours of the day and night. Looking over his list, we find the daily lily opens at five o'clock A. M., and the evening primrose at five P. M. Midnight belongs to the "cactus grandiflorus," or night-blooming cereus, whose magnificent flower expands and diffuses a subtile perfume soon after sunset, gradually unfolds and then closes before day-dawn, when its strange mission is ended. The African marigold opens at seven o'clock in the evening and closes at four, if the weather be fair. If it does not open, rain is certain the next day. It is said the flowers of the water-lily close and sink into the water precisely at sunset, rise again to the surface and expand with sunrise.

Pliny describes the lotus of the Euphrates, which follows the same order, and the reverence which was paid by the Egyptians to the lotus is supposed by some to be from its associations with the sacred sun.—Flowers and fruit of the lotus are engraven on Eastern tombs and monuments, and adorn the heads of the sculptured deities. Besides the "floral clock," there is a floral calendar, in which each month is marked by its own loyal flower.

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Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC,
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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

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May 9 —242—cow—1y

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THE best and most effective Truss known for the cure and relief of Hernia or Rupture. This Truss has received the sanction of the most eminent physicians of this country, who do not hesitate to recommend it to those afflicted with Hernia as being superior to all others.

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

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Feb 14 —1y

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Aug 8 —1y

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July 7 —1y

The Short Line Schedule.

C. C. & A. RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL TICKET DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, June 15, 1873.

ON and after MONDAY, June 16, 1873, the following Schedule will be run over this road:

GOING NORTH.

	Train No. 2.	Train No. 4.
Leave Augusta,	3 52 a m	5 30 p m
Leave Graniteville,	4 45 a m	6 40 p m
Arrive Columbia,	*6 20 a m	10 40 p m
Leave Columbia,	8 42 a m	.....
Arrive Charlotte,	‡2 27 p m	.....

GOING SOUTH.

	Train No. 1.	Train No. 3.
Leave Charlotte,	4 20 a m	.....
Arrive Columbia,	9 30 a m	.....
Leave Columbia,	*9 45 a m	‡1 15 a m
Leave Graniteville,	1 10 p m	7 40 a m
Arrive Augusta,	‡3 00 p m	8 30 a m

*Breakfast. ‡Dinner. §Supper.

Standard time 10 minutes slower than Washington; six minutes faster than Columbia time.

All trains run daily. No. 2 makes connection at Charlotte for all points North and East, either *via* Danville or Richmond, Raleigh, Weldon, Petersburg and Richmond, or Raleigh, Wilson, Portsmouth and old Bay Line steamers; also, at Richmond, with Chesapeake and Ohio Road, for the Virginia Springs and the West.

Both South bound trains make close connection at Augusta for all points South and West.

Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points North, East, South and West.

E. R. DORSEY, General Ticket Agent.
JAMES ANDERSON, Gen'l. Superintendent.

G. & C. Railroad.

DAILY, Sundays excepted, connecting with Night Trains on South Carolina Railroad, up and down; also with trains going North and South on Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad and Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

UP.

Leave Columbia at	7 15 a m
Leave Alston	9 05 a m
Leave Newberry	10 40 a m
Leave Cokesbury	2 00 p m
Leave Belton	3 30 p m
Arrive at Greenville	5 30 p m

DOWN.

Leave Greenville	7 30 a m
" Belton	9 30 a m
" Cokesbury	11 15 a m
" Abbeville	3 15 p m
" Newberry	4 30 p m
" Alston	6 00 p m
Arrive at Columbia	8 00 p m

Anderson Branch and Blue Ridge Division.

DOWN.		UP.	
Leave Walhalla	5 45 a m	Arrive	7 20 p m
Leave Perryville	6 25 a m	Leave	6 30 p m
Leave Pendleton	7 10 a m	Leave	5 50 p m
Leave Anderson	8 10 a m	Leave	4 50 p m
Arrive at Belton	9 00 a m	Leave	4 00 p m

Connecting with down train from Greenville.

Accommodation trains run on Abbeville Branch on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On Anderson Branch, between Belton and Anderson, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THOS. DODAMEAD, *General Supt.*
JAMES NORTON, *General Ticket Agt.*

Change of Schedule.

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY,
Columbia, S. C., June 29, 1873.

Change of schedule, to go into effect on and after Sunday, 29th instant:

Mail and Passenger Train.

Leave Columbia	5 30 a m
Arrive at Charleston	1 10 p m
Leave Charleston	6 00 a m
Arrive at Columbia	1 40 p m

Night Express, Freight and Accommodation Train (Sundays excepted).

Leave Columbia	7 15 p m
Arrive at Columbia	3 10 a m
Arrive at Charleston	1 00 p m
Leave Charleston	6 00 a m

Camden Train will run Monday, Wednesday and Friday as follows:

Leave Columbia	10 00 a m
Arrive Camden	2 00 p m
Leave Camden	6 00 a m
Arrive at Columbia	10 00 a m

A. L. TYLER, Vice-President.
S. B. PICKINS, Gen Ticket Agt.