ONE AND THEN ANOTHER.

One step and then another, And the longest walk is ended ; One stitch and then another, And the longest rent is mended One brick upon another, And the highest wall is made One flake upon another, And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little choral workers, By their slow and constant motion, Have built those pretty islands In the distant dark blue ocean ; And the noblest undertakings Man's wisdom bath-conceived, By oft-repeated effect

Has been patiently achieved, Then do not look disheartened On the work you have to do. And say that such a mighty task, You never can get through ;

But just ondcavor, day by day, Another point to gain. And soon the mountain which you feared Will prove to be a plaiu.

"Rome was n t buil 'ed in a day," The ancient proverb teaches, And nature, by her trees and flowers, The same sweet sermon preaches, Think not of far-off duties, But of duties which are near And having once begun to work, Resolve to persevere.

The Twin Brothers.

Every one said that Clara de Joinville was foolishly fond of her husband. A nature as free from suspicion as hers proved an uncorrupted and incorruptible heart.

It was her custom in the long winter evenings, when her husband, deeply engaged in his business affairs, was absent, to prepare for his return a delicious little supper, and then, quietly awaiting his return, dream over his last words of love; for Clara was a foolish little blonde, and certainly loved well, if not wisely.

One evening she was surprised by a visit from a maiden aunt, who was noted for gossip, and heretofore had been very sparing of her visits to this house of wedded bliss. Alas! what untold miseries have resulted from the venom of the human tongue. Clara's aunt, on this occassion looked portentously dismal, and after a few commonplace remarks she launched at once into the subject-matter of her discourse.

"My dear," said she, "I suppose you are totally unaware of what is going on in the theatrical world. You have not heard of the extraordinary beauty of Mile .the leading star at the varieties?"

"Aunt, you know husband's time is so I dearly love the theatre, but I occupied. cau't enjoy myself when he is laboring for

"But did you never think it strange, my child," said Aunt Liza. "that De Joinville, who is so immensely rich, should be forced to labor so hard? Why, another girl would be crazy with suspicion."
"Oh, Aunt Liza! said the sensitive girl,

as her eyes filled with tears. "I could not suspect the husband I have married and

"Well, my child, there are men and women, and you are one of the most trusting little dears I ever met. I trus vill never have cause to repent of your

fi lehty." Ciara sat by the window gazing at the

star embossed heavens with a vague feeling of uneasiness which she found it impossible to reason away. There had been cases where loving and faithful wives were deceived by those whom they cherished as the incarnation of goodness. She had read many a novel with tearful eyes, wherein those who seemed best and noblest proved base and yile. She knew in her short experience of life that men were lined away by influences they strove in vain to resist All these thoughts came to her, and with them a firm resolve to question her kusband that very evening.

The hours passed away, sceming centuries to the poor girl who was thus awak. ened from her dream of bliss by the venom of a woman's tongue. At last, as the clock struck eleven, Clara heard the welcome step on the footpath, and was soon in her husband's arms. For an instant doubt and suspense was at an end, Gazing into that noble face, reading truth and love in those proud black eyes, it seemed impossible that such a one could harbor deceit or create

Mr. de Jouville consumed his supper with great relish. He was satisfied with the loving gaze of his wife, and spoke but little; but astonishment was m store for

"Herbert," said Chra, suddenly nervously twining her hands, "what is this business that detains you evenings? Oh, do tell me! Let there be no more secrets between us or I shall die."

Mr. de Joinville pushed his rlate from him and regarded her attentively.

"My darling," he asked, simply, "who has been here?" "No one-that is Aunt Liza," replied

Clara, wondering. "Ah! said De Joinville.

"But, Herbert you have not answered me; you treat me with contempt." "Oh, no, my dear!" said Mr. De Joinville, quietly, "not you. Come, love you are overcome by nervousness and groundless suspicions. I promise you I will be

more at home hereafter, and give to my little rosebua of a wife that love which her angelic disposition so justly deserves." There was something in his quiet, selfpossessed manner that set Clara's tortared

mind completely at ease. She kissed her husband fervently and said, "Forgive me for doubting you. Herbert

It was my love caused my fear." "There is nothing to be forgiven, my sweet wife. God bless and keep you al

Clara's eyes filled with tears, and the re conciliation was complete.

A few days after this Clara was at her favorite window, gazing out with rare pleasure at the handsome equipages which | City of Guatemala was first placed near El | gave the prostrate form lashed past. It was a splendid winter day, and the merry lingle of the sleighter Agarthquak ann im There.

mingled with the de sound of haughter, mingled with the as sound of laughter, mingled with the frosty air. Since the city was rebuilt further to the north. been supremenappy, her husband had been spendips evenings regularly in her company, find once even taken her to the very are spoken of by her aunt. True, signed her attentions were rather and highest to her husband, but she playning to banish suspicion forware. playnined to banish suspicion forever.

It was an easy task, for frankness was one of the chief virtues in her lovely character. Absorbed in her pleasant reverse, she had not noticed the approach of a maid who handed her a letter. A vague presentiment of evil came over her as she opened at. It was from Eliza. and ran as follows:

"My Dear Nicce: I regret exceedingly the position I am placed in , but feel bound, under the circumstances, to expose your husband's duplicity, I saw him unobserved, thus forenoon conversing in the lobby of the Varieties with M 10——. I overheard enough to convince me that he is going to attend the performance to-night. He is cruelly deceiving you, and I strongly advise you to unmask his villainy and separate from him. Affectionately yours, Aunt Liza."

Clara crushed the letter in her hands, and sat there looking at the fast falling snow. It was growing darker and he would soon be here. And then? Would she show him the letter and demand an explanation? No. It would be met by equivocal replies. He was a master in the art of deception,

but that night would end it forever.

As she thought this she felt a dull pain at her heart—and the evening grew deeper. "Why, little wife, are you sitting alone

in the gloaming ?" It was Herbert's cheery; voice he had entered unperceived.

"Herbert,"-the tone was forced and hollow-"are you going out to night?" "Why, yes, my dear, I might have told you this morning. I have an important engagement. It will not be long now, pet

What did he mean? He could not the weird beauty of that pale face as

It was a gala night at the varietie benefit of Mile.—, the name beauty and talent it was whise boxes, a crowded audience: had boxes, animated scene.

There was one there, however whose heart was aching with pain. Ye fille.

—was beautiful; and there is no mistaking the fervent admiration sh which she was regarded by a i, but ne especially by the solitary occupant of or of the boxes; and this person Clara re cognized as her husband. The entert in ment progressed, and mid the cheers and applause, the floral tributes and the inense of glances which were offered up at the shrine of the favorite actress, this, timid, half-veiled woman had eyes only for the man she loved. How changed be looked! The contamination of that woman's presence seemed to infect him with fever; there was an unnatural brilliancy in his splendid eyes, notwithstanding which his face looked worn and haggard.

He was never so at home. The curtain fell at last, and tumultuous applause brought Mlle. -- before it. She was greeted with flowers and cheers, which were treated by the pampered beauty with proud indifference, till at last & bouquet more elegant than the rest fell at her feet. She gave a glance at one of the boxes, kissed her hand to the occupant, and withdrew. Clara felt the building swim round before her, but by a strong effort she controlled herself, and reached the en-

trance in safety. Shutting herself in her carriage, she waited patiently, much to the astonishment of her coachman, an unusual stolid individual, quite averse to adventures. Half au bour afterward he received the welcome order to drive home.

Clara had seen her husband emerge from the stage entrance with Mile .deadly pallor overspread her countenance and she fainted.

On arriving at home Clara proceeded to the drawing-room, As she opened the door a cry of astonishment broke from her lips. Mr. De Joinville was seated in an easy chair, reading.

He looked up good-humoredly and said: "I urn about is fair play; where has my net wife been?" Clara sat down wearily.

"Herbert, you can deceive me no longer, I was at the theatre to-night. I saw you and know all."

"I was not at the theatre to-night. Clara I do not like Aunt Liza-she has been here "Herbert, am I mad ? I saw you, and

and that woman." Mr. De Joinville advanced and took his wife's hand in his. "My pet wife," he said quietly, "the

erson you saw to-night at the theatre is my twin brother. Years ago he was compelled to leave the country on account of his participation in a forgery. He had an inveterate enemy to whom he was deeply indebted, and who held the knowledge of his crime. Notwithstanding a long career of profligacy, I loved this erring brother of nine. I accumulated money by additional abor without impairing that fortune which, in the event of my demise, of rights belongs to you. I have finally paid his debts, and summoned him back to his native land, as his enemy is now no more. He has improved but little, I am sorry to say, but his destiny is in his own bands, and he can make or mar it as he chooses. And now, my dear, are you satisfied?'

"Oh, Herbert, darling I can you forgive

me, wretch that I have been? "On one condition, Clara," said Mr. De Joinville, smiling-"that you will never listen to Aunt Liza again.

Quatemala Volcanoes.

The mountain climbers seem to have be come dissatistled with the limits of the Alps. They are scattering over the globe in search of new peaks to conquer. The recent exploits of Mr. Whymper and his companions among the giants of the Andes have just been followed by a still more haz ardous performance in Guatemala, where some fearless explorers clambered to the top of the active volcano, El Fuego, boldly penetrating the curtain of deadly vapors about its summit under protection of favoring wind. The volcano and its neighber, El Agua, have a curious history. The Agua, and in 1541 was destroyed by an marking:

tion was ascribed to the mountain, me book, which can be obtained only the city was rebuilt further train, and by stion at the branch and subordi-This brought it nearer to El Fuego, which proved to be as formiable an enemy as the other mountain. It shook up the inhabitants with earthquakes and terrified them with eruptions of lava, until in despair they moved their town a second time, and, going still further north, founded the presinto small ent Capital City of Guatemala upon a high a caldro

Chamber of Lorrors.

The satanic cunning whis, occasionally characterizes the method by wich revenge-ful husbands may wreak their vengeance upon unfaithful wives has sellem had a more thrilling illustration than the afforded by the terrible tragedy recently bacted in the city of Saltillo, in the northest of Mexico.

Francisco Besezzi resided in magnific quarters just on the outskirts of Saltillo nd was reputed to be quite wealthy. He frequently laughed at the idea of his ever marrying, and ignored the fact that he ever could become susceptible to womans' charms. On the occasion of a select fete given by a friend he met and was introduced to Senorita di Cellant, a lady of marvelous beauty, in whom there was a rare loveliness of form and feature, bler ded with an expression of innocence and resignation sufficient to kindle a flame in the coldest and hardest heart. Besozzi, to his surprise, fell madly in love with the pretty senorita, and in a short time made her his bride. He did not allow his passion to blind his eye to his wife's weaknesses, which he seems to have discovered uncom-

honeymoon had scarcely they quarreled, and the mpatibility continued until it waned. mutus Al for a gossiping community. a she appeared, her abundant and .illiant attractions drew crowds of .rers, among whom she was known to Aribute her favors with more liberality nan propriety. Under the guise of allevi ating the sufferings of the poor and aiding charity in its different phases, she would make protracted visits from her home. Though Besozzi suspected that all was not right, his mind was quickly disabused of all suspicion by the flattering caresses of the woman and her apparent great love and

devotion for him. One morning the husband was handed a note written in a neat hand and reading as follows:

"KENOR - Prompted through motives of pure friendship, I take this means of saying to you that your wife's charity is a closk, yourself, in the capacity of husband, a conventional conmission, and the weman you call wife a comsition of base deception and unfaithful-

Sozzi, upon reading this note, deternihed to discover for himself the truth or falsity of the statement, and with this end in view engaged the services of a skilled

detective. Senorita was not long in discovering the true condition of affairs, and her paramour was informed that she would accept no less a concession from him than a promise to murder the detective.

Don Pietro Valperga, Senorita's lover, promptly consented, and one night in company with a number of rufflans, waylaid the officer and hacked his body to picces.

Shortly after this occurrence workmen were busily employed in the construction of a room in Besozzi's mansion, which was, according to rumor, to be used as a store room for the safe keeping of expensive imported fruits and delicacies. On one occasion of Senorita's departure

on her pseudo mission of charity, Besozzi adroitly followed, and though her route was a circuitous one, she finally brought up at a rendezvous, and shortly after was

"I swear," said he, "by the eternal God, that I will not only kill him, but I will inflict the tortures of hell upon her.' Burning with the thought only of re

enge, he set about his work of vengeance. No act or word of his ever betrayed his intentions or his knowledge of his wife's

One evening, upon her return from meetng with Valperga, she found a note on her dressing table from her husband stating that he would be absent for a few days. Upon his return be appeared particularly affectionate to her. She, on the contrary, seemed greatly worried over some matter. Almost daily she would leave her home and return in a depressed mood, her face wearing a look of despair that was actually pitiable. During her absence one day a large box arrived at the house, and under Besozzi's directions was placed in the room lately constructed.

Some days later Besozzi entered his wife's apartments and requested her to follow im. He led the way to the mysterious room, and when they had entered he locked the door and put the key in his pocket. Then, turning to his wife, he said :

"Madame, this being the second anniversary of our marriage, I have brought you a present, which I wish you to ac-

cept.' Then removing the cover from off the box he continued :

"Do you recognize that face?" A piercing scream followed these words and the woman fell to the floor in a swoon. With a coldness that was surprising, Be sozzi began to resuscitate his wife, and

upon her recovering he hissed into her "Ah, ha! You know who it is. Now you have an opportunity to practice charity. You can be Valperga's chief

mourner.' The unfortunate woman shook like an aspen leaf and begged piteously for for-

simply excuses to meet this man Valperga the ground painted and stamped about the ground painted (en posts, well seasonpany. His minions through your instigat, nurdered the detective I placed on h track. My gold which you obtained he me under the pretence of alleviation his sufferings of the poor, went to ng. gambling debts and drunken debau 701 "Yes I I killed him. When he to his

apartments. By a decoy letter assisthim to a lonely street, and withing him, ance of a confederate, after my I had him brought here." e woman's A thrilling moan burst fro nto unconlips, and she again relapsgust Besozzi sciousness. With a look o'age kick, re-

some nights ago, I followed hiprought

Your death "You have not hear it would be a graved wool is not to be 3 t, thofferings you are orate bine and gold henge for the

> sweet the Singer Manufacturing to endure,"

After the la. ACTURING CO. consciousnesce, 34 Union Square, New York.

last trace of your lover has been oblitera-

With eyes almost starting from their ockets the woman obeyed, but it could have been noticed that there was a gleam of ferocity in those eyes, which, had Be-sozzi noticed would no doubt have awed him. He quietly continued to carve his victim while Senorita performed the part allotted to her. Watching her opportunity, while his back was turned to her she dealt him a terrible blow on the base of the sku'

ith the iron ladie, and before he cou wver she struck him again and agai the life with which he was mutilating valped deep into his heart. Taking the key of light door from his pocket, she let door from his pocket, she let herself of and then carefully locked the

Valper of mysterious disappearance caused no comment, and as some of of his friend sew of his relations with Senorita, they are to know of his whereabouts. Failing these methods, they caused her arrest. caused her arrest. zzi's disappearance also caused comment, it she was accused also caused comment, she was accused of foul work toward he husband. She was finally informed one husband. She was finally informed one ning that the bodies of both her husband d Valperga were found, though they had been, and woman-like, in her surprise a been, and betrayed herself. She confessed age, she betrayed herself. betrayed herself. She confessed whole story, and as witnesses had seen the story, and as witnesses had seen the story, and as witnesses had seen the story story and as witnesses had seen the recently constructed, together with one story that the story the recently constructed, together with one extenuating circumstances, Senorita was will take pains to preserve a new after a lengthy trial, declared innocent galico no less than a new silk. We knew By law, the vast fortune of her husband | Young lady once who put on a nice new falls to her.

Our Northern Frontier.

Not one in a thousand, perhaps, of the fifty millions of people living in the United States knows how their country is bounded on the line between the United States and the British territory. It will be interest-ing, therefore, to know how the northern boundary has been traced and marked The work is now completed, except as to the Territory of Alaska, ceded by Russia to us under the treaty of 1867. Ever since the treaty of Ghent we have been establish ing our northern boundary with Britain until a year or two ago, when the worl was finally completed by a joint commission, consisting of Maj. Donald R. Cameron, Royal Artillery; Capt. S. Anderson, Royal Engineers, and Capt. A. C. Ward, Royal Engineers, for Great Britain, and Archibald Campbell and Capt. W. J. Twining, United States Army, for our Government. The commission experienced considerable difficulty in discharging their duties from the errors committed by former commissioners. In April, 1870, while engaged in locating a military reservation for a post near Pembina, our engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the British posses sions and the United States at that place feet swith or the forty-min parallel, and if run on west from such au initial point, would throw the fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina into the United States. Here was indeed a difficulty, and the officers at once commu-Joined by Valperga. Besozzi's rage at to the British Government, and Great

cated the facts to the Government. The President, Gen. Grant, sent the information vitnessing this was almost beyond descrip Britain asked the consent of the United tates to occupy the fort of the Hudson Bay Company until the matter could be determined. Of course such a reasonable request was at once granted. The President then sent a message to Congress recommending the establishment of a joint commission to fix the true boundary-line between the two countries, and Congres assented, appropriating \$100,000 by join resolution to carry on the work. The propriation was not available until 18 172, when 's work was begun, as above stanted, by a joint commission of the two Ge vern-

ments. The northern boundary is many ked by stone cairns, iron pillars, wooder pillars, earth mounds and timber posts. cairn is 71 feet by 8 feet high 4. 8 inches square at the bottom and 4 in ches at the top, timber posts 8 feet high and 8 inches square. There are 328 of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains. That Prortion of boundary that lies east and west of the Red River Valley, is marked by cast-if pillars at even mile inter vals. The Bri placed one every two miles and the Unite States one between each British post. States one between each part of the pillars or markers were made at Datish pillars or markers were made at Datish pillars or markers were made at Datish Mich. They are hollow iron called the thickness Our three eighths of an inch in thickness Our three eighths of an inch mandal pyramid. 8 fc. troit, three eighths of any act in the consideration, form of a truncated pyramid, 8 fc. truncated by a factor of the bottom and stings, at the top as before states. They in the at the top as before states. the top a solid Pyramidal cap, et high, the top a solid Pyramua on 1/4 inches bottom an octs conal flange I med inches the land at the ness. Up, the opposite faces have at the letters 2 iches high, the and at the etters 2 iches high, the and at the etters 2 iches high, the and in thick-tonvent on of London," and in in thick-1818." The inscriptions begin are cast in 6 inches bove the base and inscriptions, to make the bove the base and inscriptions, the introduction of the hollow. October 20, with will seasoned cedar in about 4 feet than electric posts are filled. ilt an securely spiked the lead upward, it am securely spiked the posts are filled cast the pollars for the posts, sawed to ave go weight of each posts, sawed to ave go weight of each pollar spike holes ple four feet in the significant pollar when complete earth is well settle he pillars are all the pilla giveness.
"Woman," said he, "I have discovered hem.—For the wood round, with the ineverything. Your acts of charity were ed logs are selected orth and south, and the ground painted d and stamped about

ing and shrinking, and the portion above well, but the Indured, to prevent swellfuel, and nothing red, to prevent swellfuel, and nothing These posts do very long. Where the These posts do very long. Where the their down for ments of stone but iron will last very being in some out from will last very under water, a line crosses lakes, monu-under water, a lawe ben built, the bases feet above the lawe being eigeteen feet mark. In the places being eigeteen feet felling the places being eight felling the places surface at high water away the under the line is marked by away the ulrests the line is marked by ting throu rests the line is marked by very great derbrush. The work of cutthe bourderbrush. The work of cute mmiss that it best better the swamps was but it has been well done and Michigan distinctly marked by the

n to Alaska. Old Timber.

be lece of timber from the frigate Philhia is now on board the Wyoming to sladelphia, while blockading Tripoli harboro, S. or October 31st, 1803, grounded on a reef goot laid down in the chart, and was captured by the Tripolitans and afterwards sunk. The piece of timber now coming to this country has been in the water since the date above mentioned.

The Care of Clothing.

Concerning the fashion of clothing and he various fabrics of which it is made, information is full and frequent. Very little, however, is said abort the care of clothing and the ways in which it may be preserved for the longest time and in the best possible condition. To those who change their garments with every change of style this is a matter of slight importance, but to those ho purchase a silk dress or a broadcloth

oly once in a series of years it is a of interest and value. Silks, cashs, cloths of stan lard style and quality, are very little affected by the various currents of fashion. They hold their own through a 1 the years, and are always good, always "stylish," always suitable. new fabrics are for the hour of their popuarity high-priced, these standard goods sell at the standard price, and know little of rise or fall in standard value.

Neglect and carelessness deteriorate clothing a great deal faster than steady wear does. The housekeeper who, instead of changing her nice dress when she passes from the street or the church to her kitchen, keeps it on and takes it with her through the various processes of dish-washing, sweeping and cooking will soon rob it of all its nicety, while she who wears her fine clothes only in places where fine clothes are suitable may keep them in good condi-tion for an indefinite time. To dress according to one's work is good taste, good sense and economy. The careful person

nso which she had taken great pains to dew and wore it through the morning from bulk the cows. To keep her arms decline soiled or tanned by the sun, she In two dturn up the sleeves of the dress. the rest of he nice new calico looked like unclean. \ dresses, dowdy, slatternly, who had six i new another young lady them was fit to dresses, and not one of had been made at though none of them spotted, draggled, to year. They were We knew another ye cd, mussed, abused, fortunate possessor of cady who was the dress which she wore on ce black alpaca season through, and alway occasions the lessly dressed. She had no geared faultwould especially soil her clott to do that drop of anything that could a stray fell upon her dress it was at once a spc, All dust was brushed off, a spong in ammonia water brightened fad

and snowy collars and cuffs sug, ty habits of cleanliness. The care of clothing to habitual. The hardest P the habit, and this car TO ON be formed. Most c' y

mud pics, and play and give little he aler. clean. This is they should it e dirt generally, they should be seeping themselves but it is "poor at look" of in their mud pies, clothes on, of the ply "in the last degree to vastly easily reason or to optiate the work. It is condition in a soil of the work. It is condition in a soil of the a good coat for a loot of very rich soil with a mixture or a foot of very rich with well and we made very rich with well depth of at the shadows.

It is all very well to read a history of the R formation, but it would be spring; In making a rose bed, it is spring; In making a rose bed, it is of the R formation, but it would be composed of the soil for two or it very well to read a history of the R formation, but it would be composed of the soil for two feel.

An ill argument introduced with eeping themselves poor one! han it that a young person to condition in a soil by while at work. It is to put on a soil by a good coat for a sponge R thorou is to restore to its pristing sponge R thorou is to restore to its pristing sponge R thorou is to restore to its pristing sponge R thorou is to restore to its pristing sponge R thorou is to restore to its pristing sponge R thorou is to restore to its pristing for sand. After the plants are set, mulch them with long litter from the stable. This will keep the roots most and cool during the heated term, and make a healthy growth of branches and flowers.

After the June flowering has passed, all monthly roses should be severely pruned

beesses, and let dust and spots of ammor of crasive s-brush, a wisp broom, a bottle form a s-brush, a wasp second from cy soap, a vial of alcohol, should part of the furnishings of every black After all dust has been removed Nothing spots may be taken out of hol hol cloth with the hand-brush dipped in well ture of equal parts of animonia, alcomoand water. This will brighten as i as cleanse. Benzine is useful in re-

ving grease spots, Facis about the Sea.

The sea covers three-fourths of the surface of the globe. Its saltness is attributed to rivers and springs which are constantly washing into it chloride of sodium and other soluble salts. The color of the sea water when free from all mixtures is a pure deep The color is due to the fact that the blue rays of the spectrum are less hable to be absorbed by masses of transparent substances than the others, thus predominating in the reflected pencil. Objects at a depth of 1,000 tathoms must bear pressure of a ton on a square inch; moreover, at a depth of fifty fathoms, the sun's light is almost entirely cut off. It was long thought that animal life was impossible at great depths, and the first absolute proof that animal life could be sustained at such depths was from fishing up a cable that would not work, lying be ween Sardinia and Bona. It was corroded, broken, and covered with marine animals, cemented to it. In 1868, 1869, 1870, her majesty's ships Porcupine and Lightning made many hauls of the dredge in the Atlantic, the deepest being twenty-seven miles off the Bay of Biscay, where animal life, neluding bony fishes, was found in abundance. In regard to the enormous pressure at great depths Sir Wyville Thomas estimates the pressure upon a man at a depth of 12,000 to be equal to a weight of twenty locomotives, each with a good train loaded with as often as the crying commenced. When pig iron. But a body supported within and without, through all its tissues, by a comparatively incomprehensible fluid as water is, would not be necessarily incommoded. We sometime fird, when we get up in the morning, by a rise of an inch in the barometer, half a ton has been piled upon us during the night, but we experience no inconvenience.

An Indian Burying-Ground.

Several new discoveries of Indian relies have been lately made on the farm of David Sharadin, near Kutztown, Pennsylvania. There is an Indian burying ground oners the whole distance from there which is believed to contain the bones of many sons of the forest. A few years ago a number of graves were opened and itensils which had been placed therein were obtained. A coffee kettle and gun found at that time are now in the possession of Dr. Wanner, while the collection of Indian curiosities owned by Eugene Sharadin, of Kutztown, was greatly enriched from the same locality. The fact of their being an Indian burying ground in the vicinity creates great interest among the residents of Kutztown, and the scene is frequently visited by persons in quest of

Mill Feeds.

One of the most inportant and valuable

cattle foods is the waste of the miller.

This consists of the refuse husk or skin of the grain that is left when wheat is ground and bolted into flour. This waste product has become a stuple feeding stuff, and the quantity annually produced in this country is enormous. Considering that three fourths of the product of wheat is made into flour at home, and the remainder only is exported whole, and that the waste is equal to twenty per cent., we have the equivalent of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 3,600,0000 pounds of these waster available for cattle food, It is very well worth while, therefore, to investigate the actual feeding value of these wastes, because they vary in kind and in quality. In fact there is much local ignorance and misapprehension in regard to these substances, for they are not even recognized by name in many places. We have bran, coarse and fine, coarse and fine middlings, shorts, sharps, mill stuffs ship-stuffs and mill fied. Some of these are synonymous, and with some of them there is an important difference in quality according to the variation in the process of manufacture. For in the old process of milling much less flour is taken out of the grain, and much more of the flour is left in the waste than in the new process. The modern improvements in milling, such as the middlings purifiers and double and treble grindings, take out all the flour that is possible by the ingen uity of the miller and the mechanic, but they leave the most valuable part for cattle foods. Bran, the shelly, outer husk, is generally known everywhere by that name. Coarse middlings, sharps and shorts are used to designate the mixed product, which consists of the finer portions of the bran and the coarsest part of the meal. Middlings is a coarse, meat-like product, dark and yet free from bran, excepting that portion of it which has been finely broken up in the old system of close grinding. I'me middlings is more like coarse flour and is often used as such by the poorest purchasers, to whom the low price is an inducement to use this coarse food. Mill stuffs is an Eastern term applied to the whole of the miller's wastes bundled and mixed together, and including bran and middlings of all grades. The "fine feed" of Boston is equivalent to the coarse middlings and sharps of other localities. 'Shipstuffs" is identical with mill-stuffs, and is a bealism prevalent in the South and West,

Ro es.

To raise roses in perfection, in is needful greated them well and place them in the sunlight, and not where they will be easy must bid by trees or shrubs. After they is in forming loomed prune them closely, and also too carly in life ey commence to leaf in the early love to make shifthe beds in which they are planhave made very rich with well de-

spring from fresh growth from the roots; knife must be freely used. For a few weeks, your pets may seem shorn of their glory, but soon they will renew their beauty and give you plenty of flowers, while, it you permit the seed-buds to form, it will stop the blossoming in a great degree.

better yet, cut it while in its bloom. From the branches which are pruned new plants can be raised. As a rule, all cuttings should be taken off just below a bud or joint; and they should be selected from young growth rather than from old where the bark has become hardened, Try to snap the branch. If it bends without breaking it is to old to grow easily; but if it snaps off at once it is in the right condition to strike root quickly. Leave one or two buds above the bottom one, and trim off two or more of the lower leaves, as they will wilt easily and thus injure the

Clear sand kept very moist is the best soil in which to strike cuttings, and they can be p aced in a pot only an inch apart, ind put up infor the shade a few days, Warmth, an even temperature, and moisture, are essential for root growth It will take from three to four weeks to develope the roots, and then the plants can be placed in rich soil with a little sand to lighten it, and soon they will be good, stocky plants.

Water for Isabies.

I was one day called upon to v.su sick little one in a family residing near my office, The babe I found in apparent good health, but crying and struggling in its mother's arms as though suffering

from excruciating pains. The mother informed me that the child scemed desirous of nursing continually; and that to quiet it, she had given it the breast that did not soothe the little one, a dose of Mother Somebody's cordial had been administered.

did you last give your babe a drink of water ?" "I don't remember," replied the lady

water as adults who cat more solid food. Often when a child cries it is only thirst

ral food, it cries on harder than ever.

Use a little discretion. The poor little

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Great and mighty is the force of rejected love.

Make yourselves honey and the flies will eat you. Alas! all music jars when the soul is

out of tune. Far happier are they who always know what they will do.

The best thing in the world is to be able to live above the world.

Everybody knows good counsel except him that hath need of it.

Life is a comedy to him who thinks, and a tragedy to him who feels. He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it. Divine vengeance comes with feet of

ead, but strikes with a hand of iron, All things are admired, either because they are new or because they are A man, when he rises in the morn-

ng, little knows what he may do before night. Human life is everywhere a state in which much is to be endured and little to be enjoyed.

A little less money and a little more good character would improve hosts of people vastly.

Our best intentions, even when they have been most prudently formed, fail often in their issue. It is not only arrogant but it is pro-

fligate for a man to disregard the world's opinion of himself. He who can contemplate his past and not receive many warnings from it must have had a remarkably stupid

existence. Absence diminishes weak passions

and augments great ones; as the wind extinguishes tapers, but increases a confligration. Bul temper is its own scourge. Few hings are bitterer than to feel bitter. A man's venom poisons himself more

than his victim.

The pebbles in our path weary us, and make us foot sore much more then the rocks, which require only a bold effort to surmount. The best way to apologize is to do

such a kindnesss to the off inded one that he will forget that you ever attempted to injure him. Bad habits are the thistles of t heart, and every indulgence of them

seed from which will come forth crop of rank weeds. It is better to be the bullder of your own name than to be indebted by

scent for the proudest gifts knothe books of heraldry. We are hanging up pictures every day about the chamber walls of our hearts that we will have to look at

monthly roses should be severely pruned and the new growth cut back two or more mebes; also the old branches should be cut away. The handsomest flowers always and to make these start vigorously the Therefore as each rose fades, cut it off, or,

cutting.

"My good woman," I inquired, "when

"I seldom let him drink water. Does he "Need it? Why should he not need it as much as you? This child is suffering from thirst-nothing more,'

I called for cold water, gave the infant few tablespoonsuls, and it was relieved of all its trouble, stopped crying, and sank peacefully to sleep in its mother's arms. Let this be a reminder to mothers and nurses. Infants who nurse at the breast may often suffer as much from want of

which causes it. Do not then, dose it with the poisonous 'soothing syrups" or nursing cordials, or press it to the breast, which it will eagerly grasp, expecting to satisfy its burning thirst; but, filled to the brim with its natu

one canuot tell its wants; if it could, i would often cry, 'Water I water I'

An ill argument introduced with deference will procure more credit than the profoundest science, with a rough, insolent and noisy management. It is, after all, the person who stak s this, after all, the person who stak is the least that loses the most. In the affections this is wholly true. He who risks nothing loses everything. Socrates said that there are two sci-

ences which every man ought to learn -first, the science of speech, and second the more difficult one of slience. The gold of the sanctuary must be tried before it is accepted; and is thrown into the fire, not because it is of no value but because it is so pre-

It is very difficult to be learned; it seems as it people were worn out on the way to great thoughts, and can never enjoy them because they are too Life is so complicated a game that the

devices of skill are liable to be defeated at every turn by air-Jown changes, incalculable as the descent of thistle A critic, in noticing a discourse or. The Sayings and Doings of Great Men," remarks: "It is too sad to ob-

serve how much they said and how A desire for knowledge is the naturil reeling of mankind; and every human being whose mind is not debauched will be willing to give all that he

ans to get knowledge.

It is hard to personate and act a part long, for where truth is not at the botom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and petray herself one time or another. Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares as a help either to for-

get or overcome them, but to resort to intoxication for the case of one's mind is to cure melanchely with madness. We may compare the soul to a linen cloth; it must be first washed to take off its native hue and color, and to make it white; and afterward it must be ever and anon washed to preserve it

white. The secret of happiness is found by him who has subordinated the selfish elements to the moral and intellectual, because he realizes that it is through selfishness and appetite a man is most vexed, harrassed, and thrown out of balance.

A laugh raised at the expense of a well-meaning pers n is highly injuditious, and in many cases rarely forgoten. The ridiculling of another percharitable and huitful practice, for, when long forgotten by the speaker, his remarks rankle in the the mind of the vict m.

Truth, when it is won, is the possession of the whole nature. By the action of the whole nature only can it be gained. The king must go with his counselors at his side and his army at his back, or he makes no conquest. the intellect must be surrounded by the richness of the affections and backd by the power of the will, or it attains no perfect truth.

A healthy body is good; but a soul in right health—it is a thing, says Carlyle, beyond all others to be prayed carryle, beyond all others to be prayed for, the blessedest thing this earth receives of heaven. Without artificial medicament of philosophy, or tightacing of creeds—always very questionable-the healthy soul discerns what is good and retains it; discerns what is bad and spontaneously easts it off.

The munda-