

My proud wild horse, my young and dear ally,  
Through what bright meads did he not bear  
me well;  
Till the hour came 'twas in him to rebel—  
Betwixt us twain the issue was to try,  
In his gay strength so easy to defy  
As light a rein as ever horse beel!  
Could a white child so swart a courser quell?

'Tis over, servant he, and victor I.  
Bystanders saw the quivering of my hand,  
And bid me curb him lest he rage again;  
I smiled, and loosened on his neck the rein;  
With bounding pulse we range life's lovely land.  
Shall I for fear hold back, in gloom restrain;  
I that am king, am I afraid to reign!

## HOME INTERESTS.

## PERFUNCTORY PERFORMANCES.

A great many men and women, young and old, are eagerly inquiring into the secret of the success attained by the few favored ones. Some believe that blind Fortune empties her affluent horn indiscriminately on the deserving and the undeserving alike, and the only reason that they are not among the fortunate ones is merely that they are "not in luck." It is true that some are "born with a silver spoon in their mouths," and that some "have greatness thrust on them," but those who achieve greatness, who conquer success, do it by no haphazard methods. They do not succeed merely because their inventions were good, or because they had friends, or because of some chance circumstance. Their success is owing to a persistent, patient mastering of details, and the faithful performance of every duty great and small, but especially of the small duties. It is in these small duties that the thorough worker is made manifest.

Now, a great many women who are trying to make their way in the world wonder why they don't succeed. The difficulty in many cases lies probably in their want of preparation for the duties they undertake to perform. As an instance in point: A gentleman the other day sent from a country station his trunk by express to a certain Erie depot in New-York City, and marked its value at \$350. When he looked at the receipt given him by the lady agent he found no depot specified, though there is more than one, and the value of his trunk given as \$350. It was evident that the agent didn't know where to put the decimal in writing down values in money, and unless he had had the baggage-master on the train correct the receipt he might have spent a whole day in hunting up his trunk after reaching New-York, and in case of losing his trunk have been able to recover only \$350 for it. Now no amount of good intention or of good looks could atone for such a blunder as this. The tears and regrets of that agent couldn't avert the consequences of her ignorance and incapacity.

It is one thing to go through the forms of doing things, it is quite another to do the thing, and yet every day employers are expected by ignorant and incapable employees to "put up" with half-done work and pay full price for scant and defective service. It is no charity, no kindness, to cover up delinquencies in this way. The work that is not up to the standard ought to be thrown out, the servant who shirks his work or neglects it or deceives in its quality deserves to reap the fruit of his deeds; only so can he be taught how to do right. This is not harsh. "As a man sows he must reap."

Any one who will read that very interesting volume, the "Forty-third Annual Report of the Board of Education" of Massachusetts (1878-79), will easily see how much perfunctory work is done in public schools of that State—a State supposed to be as far advanced as any other in the matter of public education—and can form some idea of how much of this sort of work is done in less favored regions. No doubt the quality of the services rendered by the majority of teachers was proportionate to the pay they receive, but that is not the question. The average work done seems, to speak exactly, to have been just 5 per cent more than half done. Now, until teachers will do their work thoroughly whether paid for it or not, the profession will not be held in the highest honor, while those belonging to it who discharge their duties in the best manner will not finally fail of either honor or remuneration, though both may be delayed.

"He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much; and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much." It is the little things that we are to look out for and the larger ones will take care of themselves. But the most of us think that some great thing will be done for us or by us when what we ardently desire becomes our possession, and so we neglect the small matters, and they become "the little foxes" that destroy the entire vintage. The time to begin to do whatever we have to do well is now. No child is too young to be taught to do well and thoroughly whatever it does at all. The mother, the mistress, the employer, the teacher, who requires thorough work from all under their supervision is an invaluable benefactor to their subordinates, and to society at large.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

**PALESTINE.**—Our correspondent who asks for a book on Palestine will probably find Thomson's "Land and Book" as useful in her Sunday-School class as any other we can name. To this she will add Bartlett's "Egypt to Palestine"; with these and a Scripture Atlas she will be able to identify nearly all if not all the localities mentioned in connection with the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness and their residence in the Promised Land.

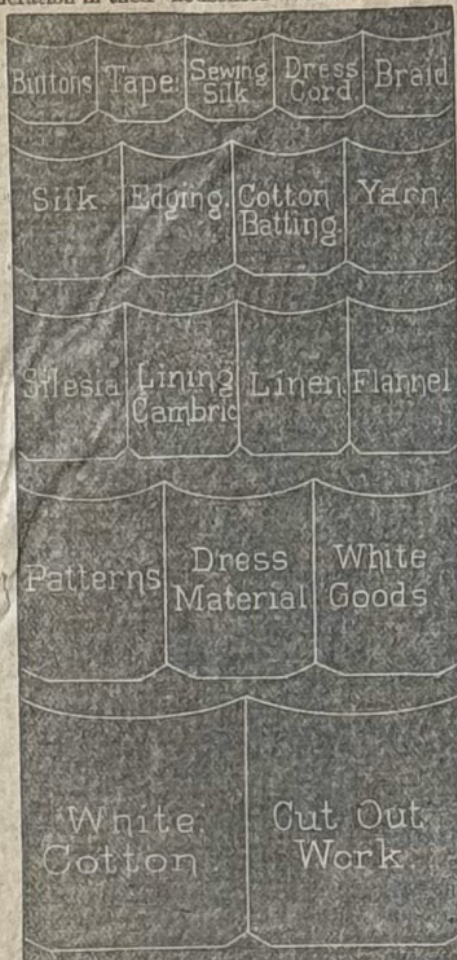
**GROWING OLD.**—L. M. M. writes: "I am growing old and I am sorry; youth is beautiful to me. Can you commend me to a book that will make gray hairs seem as beautiful as black or golden?" Our correspondent should read Lydia Maria Child's "Looking Toward Sunset," and she will see that "what a have misnamed the shady side of fifty is in fact a sunnier side, the most golden, most mellow, most serene, the Indian Summer, the beautiful sun-land, where heaven bends lovingly down to meet earth."

**SAKY CHIMNEYS.**—D. W. E. writes: "Years upon substituting a stove with an indirect for one with a direct draft we had trouble the chimney leaking. On moving the stove the chimney the leaking stopped. It is a by absence of sufficient heat to evaporate fluids, and is greatest on very cold weather. I do not do to try to get the benefit of all the heat room. Part of the heat must go to warm chimney or the air in it. Wood was used in chimney."

**LEND A BROKEN OVEN.**—C. W. M. writes: "out ashes from sifting into her oven Mrs. she'd make a cement of one-third fine

table salt and two-thirds fine wood ashes—those of oak wood are very good—mix with cold water as thick as cup cake, and apply with a broad bladed knife.

**A USEFUL DOOR POCKET.**—A description of the following labor and space-saving invention comes to us from one of our readers who has found the article invaluable in her housekeeping. It proceeded originally from the fertile brain of Miss Catherine Beecher, who wrote so much to aid the women of the last generation in their household labors.



A breadth of new dark calico a yard and three-quarters long forms the back. In the first row the pockets are each six inches long and eight broad with the lower corners slightly rounded. These are so put on that each occupies one-fifth of the width of the calico. A continuous elastic runs through to the hem of the pockets from side to side. In the next row the pockets are each eight inches long by ten broad; in the third row the pockets are ten inches by ten. The fourth row has pockets twelve inches by fourteen, and the fifth and last two, fifteen by eighteen. Muslin written with indelible ink and sewed on to each pocket forms the labels, or letter paper may be used and the labels gummed on. When the pockets are done, line the top with strong muslin, as it must sustain considerable weight when the pockets are filled. Tack firmly to the door across the top, also between each row of pockets and across the bottom below the last row. The door of the sitting room or kitchen closet may be utilized for this purpose.

**TO DYE YELLOW.**—Mrs. M. E. S. sends the recipe requested by Mrs. L. B. E. It has been tested for ten years. "Dissolve four ounces bichromate of potash in eight quarts of cold water in a wooden pail. Dissolve one-half pound sugar of lead in six quarts of hot water in a tin vessel. Dip the rags in the sugar of lead solution until they are well saturated, then wring and dip in the potash solution. Continue this until the rags are a good color. Hang in air out of the sun, dry, shaking apart often. This colors five pounds of rags.

**TO DYE BLUE.**—Take two and one-half pounds of the yellow rags colored as above, dip them in a solution of two ounces of Prussian blue dissolved in enough cold water to cover the rags, then in a solution of one ounce of oxalic acid dissolved in the same amount of hot water as was used for the blue. Hang in the shade to dry." As yellow and blue make green it seems to us this last recipe should read to dye green. How is this, Mrs. M. E. S.?

**THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY** is at 19 East Fourth-st., New-York City, to which place all apparel for the use of destitute children may be sent. Letters of inquiry addressed to Charles L. Brace, Secretary, will be answered.

**TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.**—If M. E. H. will write to the school connected with the New-York Hospital, New-York City, for circulars, she will find in them an answer to all her questions.

**YEAST.**—"On Monday morning boil two ounces of good hops in one gallon and one pint of water for half an hour, then take one pound of flour, one-half pound of sugar, two ounces table salt, two ounces ginger, put all in a large crock and pour on the boiling liquor, stirring until it becomes smooth. Put by the stove, as other yeast, until Wednesday, then add three pounds boiled potatoes mashed finely. On Thursday put the yeast in a jug, cork firmly. Shake before using. This yeast will keep a month or more and will give satisfaction if made according to directions." For Mrs. M. M. from L. B. D.

**WANTS.**—A. B. D. wants to know if powdered copperas put into lime whitewash will kill or prevent green mold on basement walls, and will it discolor the whitewash? Who will answer these questions? Mrs. L. A. W. wants to know how to freshen an old grenadine dress pattern so it will look bright and new, also how to renew black lace that looks gray. V. wants directions for varnishing over a papered wall. Mrs. S. B. O. wishes to know if there is any way of cleaning bronzed chandeliers other than by having them rebronzed.

**SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.**—It is a long time since the editor of this department has received a mail which did not contain inquiries whether some advertisement offering something for nothing could safely be trusted. For the most part all such inquiries go at once to the waste basket, of course. When a man offers to send a parcel of silverware for the bare cost of packing and shipping it, or a \$15 washing machine for 75 cents, or a deed to a \$250 lot for \$1, or a \$7 dictionary for 30 cents, it would seem as though "the net" was "spread" indeed in full "sight of the bird." But we have no idea that even this hint will relieve our mails. There are still thousands who seem neither to think nor to reason. But what can we do for these?

## THE MAGIC FLOWER.

From the German of Julius Grosse, by E. V. Smalley.

I know a legend: Once a wanderer stood  
Where mystic bell-tones filled the forest air.  
He found a magic flower deep in the wood,  
And plucked it dreamily, for it was fair;  
Then home he returned in melancholy mood.  
Astonished thronged the people round him there.  
The world a hundred years had older grown,  
And in the crowd no soul to him was known.

Then art my wondrous flower of mystery,  
And captive to thy dreamy spell am I,  
My old companions now are strange to me—  
A hundred years seem to have passed me by.  
All unfamiliar are the scenes I see,  
The sad world with the weight of age doth sigh.  
With blossoming wreath of happiness I stand,  
The only youth in all the mournful land.

Here, Love, with thee do I return to dwell,  
A joyous settler in the forest ground—  
Forgotten would I be. Life's sparkling well  
Sends healing waters forth for every wound.  
Thine eyes with radiance soft all clouds dispel.  
In happy thralldom by thy kisses bound,  
A thousand years may swiftly pass away,  
Back to the world again I ne'er will stray.

## HOME INTERESTS.

## FLOWERS.

It is hardly credible that even the most utilitarian of our readers should consider flowers as unworthy the pains necessary to their successful production. But many letters from women, farmers' wives and daughters, who "adore" flowers and who are not allowed time and means of cultivating them, assure us that this is the case. In behalf of this suffering class we are constrained to put in a plea for flowers around the farm-house.

Convince any "hard-headed" farmer that there is money in flowers, and he will at least permit though he may not encourage their cultivation. It may be that he is too remote from a probable purchaser to make it an object to improve his place in appearance with a view of commanding a higher price for it. It may be that the odors of trailing arbutus, the tints of apple-blossoms, the exquisite beauty of the lilacs and snow-balls, awaken no responsive chord in his heart. There are those who care nothing for the concord of sweet sounds, nothing for balmy odors, nothing for pictures, nothing for books, nothing for flowers, and they cannot appreciate the ecstasies into which some or all these things throw their fellows. But even these unappreciative persons can see that a "willing mind" in a co-laborer is a great desideratum; they know well enough that cheerful labor is far more valuable every way than labor grudgingly performed. If indulging their wives and daughters in the delight of cultivating flowers will render labor in the dairy, the kitchen, the laundry, the harvest-field and the garden more cheerful and willing, is there not money in flowers? Will not the reciprocal interest in stock and crops taken by those who are indulged in their flowery fancies be money in the farmer's pocket?

The love of art and the cultivation of art in every department is every year increasing in this country. Of late, in connection with the Metropolitan Museum in this city, schools of art have been opened with the express object in view of increasing the money value of our manufactures and our commerce by producing in abundance skilled artistic labor. The men at the bottom of this enterprise are practical, hard-headed business men, by no means insensible to the higher intellectual and social results of their enterprise, but engaging in it from purely business considerations. Central Park is kept up at great expense, not for the rich only, but that the poor may be educated by it into cleanliness, order, symmetry, and the love of the beautiful. "The Flower Mission" is doing a vast amount of good in our hospitals and among the sick and the poor. A bunch of violets, a spray of apple-blossoms, is often of more help to the languishing invalid in narrow and humble dwellings than any prescription in the pharmacopoeia of the physician. The cultivation of house plants by the pupils of our industrial schools invariably results in habits of increasing tidiness, cleanliness, thrift and virtue. There is money in flowers.

Under the inspiration of gladness we can perform marvellous achievements. A chief source of gladness to a woman's heart is the possession of beauty and fragrance. And to this she is entitled as to her birthright. It is the right of farmers' wives and daughters to surround their homes with shrubbery, to brighten their door-yards with tints and exquisite shapes, to perfume their rooms with the odors of fragrant blossoms, and to enjoy the refining, cheering, elevating influences of these marvellous creations of the Divine workmanship.

In this latitude the 20th of May is early enough for planting in the open ground. A trifling sum will suffice to procure seeds, slips and cuttings enough to produce a succession of abundant bloom till the snow comes. Many wild flowers may be transplanted to advantage, and the poorest cabin may be made bright and sweet with vines and flowering grasses.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

**AFRICA.**—A Virginia correspondent writes: "I would like a list of the works on Africa, especially the modern researches and discoveries. The colored people of this land will probably carry enlightenment into their father-land, and I will be glad for a list as above for my own advantage and for the benefit of those among whom I live. Probably two-thirds of the people of this country are colored." Our correspondent will find Baker's "Africa" the most recent work on the portion of Africa of which it treats. Bartlett's "Travels in North and Central Africa, Abridged" is a standard work. The latest on Central Africa is Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent." Livingstone's "Last Journals" are full of interest. In Putnam's "Best Reading" the catalogue of works on Africa covers over a page, and to this our correspondent is referred for further information.

**WOOD ENGRAVING.**—J. F. D. writes: "Can you tell me where wood engraving can be learned, how long it would take, and what the expense would be; also, can it be followed at home?" Any good engraver could teach the art. It is taught in Cooper Union, New-York City, and in the various art schools in our large cities. The time required to attain tolerable facility varies from one to four or five years, according to the ability of the student. In many of the art schools the pupil is at no expense for tuition, but must furnish her own tools and materials. Engraving can be done at home in a recess of the parlor or sitting room, as well as anywhere else, when one understands it well enough to do without a teacher.

**GROWN OR MADE.**—Mrs. M. H. W. is requested

to send her full address, giving Post Office and State. We do not know where to write her.

**ETIQUETTE.**—"Inquirer" is informed that the first dance of the evening party she must dance with the young gentleman who escorts her to the party, also the last dance before supper, then she goes with him to the supper table, dances the first dance with him after supper, and the last before going home. When she emerges from the dressing-room prepared to go home, she finds him waiting her coming in the hall.

**SEA-SICKNESS.**—A gentleman widely known as an author tells us that a glass of Scotch ale taken early in the morning at sea is a sure preventive of sea-sickness. He has tested it thoroughly in his own case and confidently commends the preventive to others.

**HOUSE PAINTING FOR WOMEN.**—"Painter" writes: "Your recommendation of house painting as a new field for women in which to labor in your article on 'WHAT WOMEN MAY DO' would if acted upon open a large, pleasant and profitable field to scores of women of talent in every city in the country. There are hundreds of men and women who as artists are not a success, but who might as house decorators and fresco painters reap a rich harvest. Inside painting, filling, varnishing, would not overtask healthy women of the lightest build, but kalsomining and ground work for fresco would, I fear, task the strength of all but the most robust. But it is not necessary for them to do this; they can confine their work to the making of designs and decorations. I have soon to see advertisements in THE TRIBUNE like the following:

Miss A. M. CLARK,  
Sign Painter and Decorator.

Estimates furnished for all varieties of House Painting.

Should any of your lady readers desire to take this new departure, I shall be happy to furnish them with any information that a long experience in the business will enable me to give." Any lady wishing the address of this gentleman should enclose stamp or addressed postal card.

**LUMINOUS PAINT.**—In *The Boston Journal of Chemistry* for the current month R. M. J. will find this topic discussed and references given to other articles on the same subject.

**DECIDEDLY FLAT.**—A Western lady writes: "I can see but one way in which your paper can be improved, and that is the HOME INTEREST column. Compared with similar departments in other papers it is decidedly FLAT." Nothing is more grateful than frank criticism. We thank our Missouri friend for so plainly expressing her mind, and will thank her yet more for practical suggestions. One of the chief objects for which we live is to make HOME INTERESTS interesting, helpful, useful; and any helpful hint will be welcome. This is the first offer of the kind we have had in more than ten years, and it fills us with hope.

**TO KEEP BREAD MOIST.**—Hate the dough stiff when it is set for the last rising. The larger the proportion of flour to that of moisture in the dough the longer it will keep moist. After the bread is baked and cold put it in a tin box or an earthen jar with close cover and keep it covered tightly. Bread thus made and kept cool and always from the air will last and be moist for a week. This in answer to Mrs. O. C. C.

**WHAT SHALL SHE DO?**—"Country Girl" writes: "I have spent all my life on a farm, am the youngest of five daughters; was allowed to grow up pretty much as a tree grows, following my natural bent, and doing much as I liked with my time. I went to the public schools of our town, and one year to a seminary in a neighboring town. With my studying as with everything else, I did as I pleased, studying what I liked, and passing by what I did not. Now there has come a time when I must do something, and there is nothing for which I am fitted. If I should teach it would be only for the livelihood, and I know I should hate the work. I am not strong enough to do all the work of a house, and that is what a 'girl' has to do here. I helped nurse an elderly lady last winter, and everybody said I had a natural aptitude for nursing. Do you think I could find a situation as nurse?"

Is there any need of pointing out to mothers the moral of such a letter as this? Here is a young woman permitted to grow up "pretty much as a tree grows," and now that she must depend on her own exertions for a living can do no one thing well enough to give her a comfortable sense of self-reliance. Hundreds and thousands of girls are growing up just in this way, and are bound to come to suffering and want and many of them to worse than either suffering or want, simply because their mothers fail in training them to self-supporting industries.

Probably the best thing this young woman can do is to enter a School of Nursing, and learn the business thoroughly. Then she can be reasonably sure of honorable and lucrative employment. She can write to the Training School for Nurses connected with the New-York Hospital, New-York City, for circulars, which will give her full information concerning qualifications, terms and time of serving her apprenticeship.

**EASTLAKES COTTAGE.**—If C. B. V. will have her cottage painted a warm light brown with trimmings of a darker shade we think the effect will be satisfactory.

**CALLA LILIES.**—W. S. D. writes: "Our calla lily steadfastly refused to bloom until we put the pot in a vessel of water, keeping about three inches of water in the vessel, and we have now a fine bloom as the result."

**SWEATING CHIMNEYS.**—L. H. R. writes: "To prevent a chimney or stove pipe from sweating by admitting a current of air, cut a hole in the pipe about two inches in diameter, over which place a slide or piece of sheet iron, held in position by two overlapping strips of metal riveted to the pipe. A simple handle can be formed by trimming one end and bending it outward. Any unsmith can fix it. A small cast iron pin wheel or register which revolves on a pin or rivet in the centre is convenient, but not always to be found."

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—Dr. Beck, of Leipzig, a celebrated scientist, says: "The nervousness and peevishness of our times are chiefly attributed to tea and coffee. The digestive organs of confirmed coffee drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, producing fretful and lachrymose moods. Green and chocolate are neutral in their psychic effects and are really the most harmless of our fashionable drinks."

**OLD POSTAGE STAMPS** are bought up, washed, re-gummed and sold as new, by dealers who are thus defrauding the Government of something like a million of dollars every year. The buyers of these old stamps advertise shrewdly and purchase cunningly, so as not to be caught at their pretensions. House-keepers will not countenance such frauds by making collections and sales of old postage stamps.



# Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at Sullivan Feb

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Char.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
Feb 8	44	1353	Irsts	W. J. Pinnell	Pittsburg 1 Car Cattle	2411	18000	22		12 00	2	12 00		
"	"	45	8422	Same	do 1 Car Cattle	11	18000	22		12 00	4	12 00		
"	"	46	2035	Same	do 1 Car Hogs	11	17000	44		12 00	4	12 00		
"	"	47	Irsts	R. Noyce	Mattoon 1 Car Ice	11	5000	11		5 00	2	6 50		
"	"	48	Same	do	1 Car Ice	11	5000	11		5 00		5 00		
"	"	49		J. H. Evans	Bethany 1 box bread	11	65	11		35	4	23		
"	"	50		James Taylor	Mattoon 1 Keg Sausages	11		4						
"	"	51		R. Noyce	do 1 Car Ice	11	5000	11		5 00		5 00		
"	9	52	682	Irsts	do 1 Car Corn in the Ear	11	20000	14		14 00		14 00		
"	"	53	982	C. B. Knight	Monroe N.Y. 1 Car Shelled Corn	11	20000	14		14 00		14 00		
"	"	54	839	Same	do 1 Car Shelled Corn	11	20000	14		14 00		14 00		
"	"	55	954	Same	do 1 Car Shelled Corn	11	20000	14		14 00		14 00		
"	"	56	1228	Same	do 1 Car Shelled Corn	11	20000	14		14 00		14 00		
"	"	57	8057	Same	Middletown N.Y. 1 Car Shelled Corn	11	20000	14		14 00		14 00		
"	"	58	8179	E. J. Jennings	Mattoon 1 Car Corn in the Ear	11	20000	14		14 00		14 00		
"	"	59		R. Noyce	do 1 Car Ice	11	5000	11		5 00	2	5 00		
"	"	60		Same	do 1 Car Ice	11	5000	11		5 00	6	5 00		
"	"	61		A. R. Scott	Bethany 40 Sack Flour	11	2000	11		12 02		12 02		
"	"	62		J. R. Duncan	Mattoon 6 Bbls Sticks	11	425	11		53	2	53		
"	"	63		R. Noyce	do 1 Car Ice	11	5000	11		5 00	2	5 00		



**Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at Sullivan Feb 187**

Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
									Local.	Back.	Total.		
Feb 12	64	3048	Thomas Benham	N. Y. City	1 Car Shelled Corn	240490		70 25	95 98		95 98		
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"	"	66	6775	Same	Do	20000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	67	45	Same	Do	20000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	68	873	C. B. Knight	Mattoon 6 Beer Kegs	150				30	30		
"	"	69	880	Do	1 Car Shelled Corn	20000	7	14 00	14 98		14 98		
"	"	70	1138	Do	1 Car Shelled Corn	20000	7	14 00	14 98		14 98		
"	"	71	574	W. J. McElernan	Do	20000	7	14 00	14 98		14 98		
"	"	72	315	S. H. Cutter	Do	20000	7	14 00	14 98		14 98		
"	"	73	2016	Abb. Patterson	Do	20000	7	14 00	14 98		14 98		
"	"	74	1477	Do	1 Car Cattle	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	75	1316	Do	1 Car Cattle	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	76	0	Do	1 Car Hogs	12000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	77	0	Do	15 Empty bar Kegs	375			75		75		
"	"	78	0	Do	4 empty of 460 gr	20000			126 25	189 03	189 03		
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"	"	199	0	Do	20000	20000							
"	"	200	0	Do	20000	20000							



Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

Sullivan July

Station From	Date of Way Bill	No. of Way Bill	No. and description of Car	Consignee and Destination	Description of Articles	Weight	Total Weight	Rate	Pre-paid	CHARGES			Under Charges	Over Charge
										Local	Back	Total		
	Feb 15	77		Caldwell Bros	Mattoon 1 Bbl Sacks						25	25		
	"	78		M.P. McGuire	Bethany 140 Bbl Flour				120					
	"	79		E. D. Williams	Bethany 1 Can & Co				2	35		35		
	"	84	8021	E. D. Williams	Mattoon 1 Car Sheep		17000		3	1700		1700		
	"	16	81	W.M.R. Onick	Bethany 1 Bbl Whiskey			100						
	"			Samuel Muntz	1 Keg Gin									
	"				1 " Wine									
	"				1 " Whiskey									
	"				1 box Oysters									
	"				1 " Candy		600							
	"	82		Bowser & Johnston	Dirre Haute 4 Empty 1/2 Bbls	900								
	"				1 1/2 Bbl. Beer	100	300							
	"	17	83	990	h W									
	"			C.B. Knight & Co	Cornwall N.Y. 1 Car Shelled Corn		7000		1400					
	"	84	434	John Cutler										
	"			Ashland Map	1 " " "		7000		1400					
	"	85	8049	Same			7000		1400					
	"			Do	1 " " "		7000		1400					
	"	19	86	910	C.B. Knight & Co									
	"			Middletown N.Y.	1 Car Shelled Corn		7000		1400					
	"	87		J.R. Duncan	Mattoon 9 Hides				1400					
	"				1 Pruch Corn Hus	500	3		1400	87		87		
	"	88	6046	J & D James	Mattoon 1 Car Corn Bulk		7000		1400					
	"	89	3525	Same										
	"			P.E.N.C	50 1 " " "		7000		1400	11		1400		
	"	90		John Michels	Muncy Indiana 1 Box		100			25		25		
	"	70	91	W.P. McGuire	Bethany 1 Coffin		200			40		40		
	"	92	1090	E. D. Jennings	Whit. Hin Mattoon 1 Car Shelled Corn		7000			1400		400		

FLY FRINGE.  
For ties, shawls, mats and other articles, whether knitted or crocheted, a simple and common edging, known in the shops as "fly fringe," may be made as follows:  
When several yards of it are required take two studs or nails on opposite sides of a room or as far apart as may be desired. With the cotton or wool to be used, fasten to one of the studs and wind the material around the two studs half a dozen times, or more if a heavy fly is wanted.  
Now take the ball and tie tightly round the loose strands, as they may be called, of this long rope, just below the first stud or nail. Make another tie three-quarters of an inch or an inch lower, not cutting off the thread, but making a tight double hitch. Repeat these double hitches at the same intervals till the second stud is reached.  
Next take a pair of scissors and between each tie out the threads through, all except the one which was used to make the ties. This remains intact from the beginning to the end. The other threads, when severed, form little tufts, bound together by the ties at regular intervals, very much like the sections in the tail of a boy's kite. The tufts, or flies, can be made larger or smaller by increasing or diminishing the number of threads wound around the studs, and can be placed any distance by regulating the double hitches or ties. The fringe can obviously be made of any particular color, or mixture of colors.



Station from.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
	Feb 20	93		J. R. Duncan Mattoon	1 Box Furs 1 Bbl Copper 1 Bbl Cow skin 2 Packs feathers 1 Bbl Pelts 10 Hides 14 Bbl Rags	25 75   550 558 900			5720	5732	170	6002		
"	21	94		Wm Layton Mattoon	1 Featherbed	700	908			5720	5905	170	6175	
"	"	95	403	C. B. Knight Co Cornwall, N.Y.	1 car Shelled corn	7000		1400			50		50	
"	"	96	3	C. A. Rosa Mattoon	1 car Poltry	1700				1400		1400		
"	"	97		Jack Evans Bethany	1 Box Bread						25		25	
"	22	98	1142	J. T. D. Janus W.L.	1 car Shelled corn	7000				1400		1400		
"	"	99	3102	Dunn S-S	1 car Shelled corn	7000				1400		1400		
"	"	100		Chap Pitre Mattoon	overcharge on W.B. 50						600		600	
"	"	101	642	Ira. L. Janus	1 car Meal	7000				1400		1400		
"	"	102	479	S. M. Cutter Co Ashland Map.	1 car Shelled corn	7000		1400						
"	"	103	722	C. B. Knight Co Morroe N.Y.	1 " " "	7000		1400						
"	"	104		Knigzell Mattoon	28 Empty Kegs	700				140		140		
"	23	105	1050	C. B. Knight Co JTSAS	Newburg, N.Y. 1 car Shelled Corn	7000		1400						
"	"	106	519	E. D. Jennings W.L.	1 car Corn Shells	7000				1400		1400		
"	"	107		J. R. Duncan Mattoon	1 Bbl. Yellow	300				60		60		
"	"	108	1198	E. D. Jennings W.L.	1 car Corn Bull	7000				1400		1400		
"	"	109		Albert Webster Staunton Ind	2 Bbl Flour	400				80		80		
						193600		5600	8955		8955		600	



# Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at Sullivan July 1872

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
	July 28	130	1133	J. & S. James	Mattoon	1 Car Shelled corn	460774		84 00	48073	3 70	283 43		6 00
			cccrdly				7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	131	3126	Same	Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	132	47	Same	Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	133	485	Same	Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	134	564	Ashland Map	Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"			cccrdly	S. R. Cutter	Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	29	135	1014	J. & D. James	Mattoon	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"			cccrdly		Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	136	1058	Same	Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"		cccrdly		Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	137	164	Same	Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	7000			14 00		14 00		
"	"	138		J. R. Duncan	Mattoon	1 Bbl Hires. 1 Bbl Pass				25		25		
"	"	139		R. Hampton	Bethany	1 Bbx				25		25		
"	"	140	2006	Abb Patterson	Pittsburgh	1 Car Cattle	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	141	1311	Same	Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	142	1419	Wat Wallace	Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	143	7037	Same	Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	144	1423	Same	Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	145	1315	Same	Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"		W.D.		Do	1 "	18000			12 00		12 00		
"	"	146		J. Evans	Bethany	1 Sack Bread				25		25		
"	"	147		W. Layton	Mattoon	1 Sewing machine	175							
						1 Bx Eggs	50	225		65		65		
							46613			46613	3 70	469 33		6 00







# Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

*Sullivan Mch*

1812

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
	<i>Mch 4</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>1450</i>	<i>Kingman &amp; Co</i>			<i>319260</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>247 02</i>		<i>247 02</i>		
			<i>J &amp; S</i>	<i>Indpls Ind</i>	<i>1 Car Hogs</i>		<i>17000</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>12 00</i>		<i>12 00</i>		
	<i>" 5</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>Wm Fisher</i>				<i>1</i>						
			<i>3616</i>	<i>Chicago</i>	<i>1 Car Cattle</i>		<i>18000</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>17 00</i>		<i>17 00</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>Scrubville Preson</i>				<i>1</i>						
				<i>Chicago</i>	<i>43 Empty Beer Kegs</i>		<i>575</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>1 15</i>		<i>1 15</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>8126</i>	<i>J &amp; S James</i>				<i>12</i>		<i>14 00</i>		<i>14 00</i>		
			<i>W</i>	<i>Mattoon</i>	<i>1 Car Shelled Corn</i>		<i>7000</i>	<i>12</i>						
	<i>" "</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>Same</i>				<i>12</i>						
			<i>ccr &amp; S</i>	<i>Dr</i>	<i>1 "</i>		<i>7000</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>14 00</i>		<i>14 00</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>Same</i>				<i>2</i>						
			<i>ccr &amp; S</i>	<i>Dr</i>	<i>1 "</i>		<i>7000</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>14 00</i>		<i>14 00</i>		
	<i>" 6</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>E &amp; D Jennings</i>				<i>100</i>						
			<i>ccr &amp; S</i>	<i>Mattoon</i>	<i>1 " Corn Bulk</i>		<i>7000</i>	<i>10</i>		<i>14 00</i>		<i>14 00</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>Wm Layton</i>				<i>14</i>						
				<i>Mattoon</i>	<i>1 Store 6 PC Ripe</i>		<i>300</i>			<i>60</i>		<i>60</i>		
	<i>" "</i>			<i>Bowser &amp; Johnston</i>										
				<i>Don't Hawk</i>	<i>1 Box Pot</i>		<i>50</i>			<i>25</i>		<i>25</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>29</i>		<i>J. A. Blip</i>										
				<i>Mattoon</i>	<i>1 Bif &amp; 1 Bbl Mase</i>		<i>700</i>			<i>40</i>		<i>40</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>J &amp; S James</i>										
			<i>J &amp; S</i>	<i>Mattoon</i>	<i>1 Car Shelled Corn</i>		<i>7000</i>			<i>14 00</i>		<i>14 00</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Same</i>										
			<i>ccr &amp; S</i>	<i>Dr</i>	<i>1 Empty C</i>		<i>7000</i>			<i>12 00</i>		<i>12 00</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>E &amp; D Jennings</i>										
			<i>J &amp; S</i>	<i>Mattoon</i>	<i>1 Car Corn Bulk</i>		<i>7000</i>			<i>14 00</i>		<i>14 00</i>		
	<i>" 7</i>	<i>33</i>		<i>James A. Perry</i>										
				<i>Keokuk Ind</i>	<i>1 Store 1 Box Mase</i>		<i>1400</i>			<i>80</i>		<i>80</i>		
	<i>" "</i>			<i>Mattoon &amp; Co</i>										
				<i>Don't Hawk</i>	<i>1 Bbl Sugar &amp; 1 Bbl (3)</i>		<i>100</i>			<i>25</i>		<i>25</i>		
	<i>" "</i>	<i>34</i>		<i>Fred Kuzell</i>										
				<i>Mattoon</i>	<i>4 Empty Beer Kegs</i>		<i>200</i>			<i>25</i>		<i>25</i>		
	<i>" "</i>			<i>Gulick &amp; Perry</i>										
				<i>Don't Hawk</i>	<i>1 Box</i>					<i>25</i>		<i>25</i>		
							<i>491085</i>			<i>370 97</i>		<i>370 97</i>		

*370 97*

*370 97*



## CAMPAIGN SONG.

## FOR THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Alr—"John Brown's Body."  
Shout, oh comrades! for the battle's crowing hot,  
Rally for the country we saved with sword and shot.  
Keep the old flag flying under which we fell and fought

As we went marching on!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
As we went marching on!

Did we fight for freedom and spill our blood in vain?  
Shall the rebel devils come back to rule and reign?  
Shout the Union war-cry and flash the sword again,  
As we go marching on!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah,  
etc., etc.,  
As we go marching on!

Hark! your dead are calling from every bloody grave,  
Prison-pen and hill-side that hold the martyred brave,  
"Rally round the old flag we died to serve and save!  
When we went marching on!"  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
We'll all go marching on!

## HOME INTERESTS.

## STUDIES AT HOME.

"DEAR MADAM: You editors little guess how barren our lives are away off in the country, far from any town of size, deprived of the privilege of hearing great sermons or lectures, or of getting books from public libraries and reading rooms. Sometimes I think I am starving for mental food. When I go to the little village visiting, gossip is the only kind of food dished up to my starving soul. When my acquaintances come to see me, I study so hard for some subject that we can talk upon. With some I can talk politics, with others tanning, preserving, our different creeds, or somebody's ancestors; and oh I become so vexed! I say to my husband when they are gone: 'What an unprofitable afternoon I have spent,' but I cannot help it; I have no choice but to submit. I have a daughter fourteen years old now, who is a fine scholar, and it seems through her that my knowledge, that in the cares of family life had all left me is returning, and the dear old TRIBUTE is my teacher. Your last week's essay has completely roused me, and if it is not too late I wish to make something of myself yet; at any rate I must get out of this starving condition. I am doing without the good dress I so much need to send my girl to select school this fall. My husband lost a leg at Gettysburg, and receives a pension, with the help of which we are trying hard to pay for our little home. So I cannot afford to buy books. I wonder sometimes if everybody has to struggle as we do to get along."

Our friend (who calls herself a Presbyterian in her letter, part of which we have quoted) believes that death to the good is but the beginning of a life of endless progress. Why should an end to progress come here? She intimates that she already sees a way out of her mental starvation, and this by the agency of her daughter, who is a good scholar, and who will from this time on be occupied with advancing studies, in which without any additional onlay the mother can join her. In a short time this daughter should be able to contribute something peculiarly as a return for what she is receiving, and then the mother may be able to procure such reading as she likes. Doubtless, were she diligently to inquire, she might borrow books from her neighbors who do not read them, from her physician and from her pastor. Most people willingly lend books to those who they are sure will be careful in their handling, and not keep them too long or forever.

Our friend might possibly organize a Reading Club, and this would enlarge the topics of conversation, which in all small villages and among small-minded people everywhere are quite sure to have a very narrow range. "What should we do when visiting if it were not for sewing-machines?" said a lady who could have conversed intelligently with Mrs. Somerville on her own themes: "I find them an invaluable and inexhaustible topic." It is all very well for our friend to go without a new dress that her daughter may go to school, and right that she should economize and labor to pay for their little home; but meanwhile wouldn't it be wisdom for her to provide somewhat for her own intellectual clothing, habitation and nutriment by taking some one of our leading magazines, so as to have a current of fresh literature coming into the household every month? There are duties each individual owes to himself, and in the estimation of our friend above quoted the treasures of the mind are superior treasures. It is right to lay up for a rainy day, to educate the daughter, but one has but one life to live, and it is right to enjoy life as we go along. When the daughter is educated and the place paid for our friend may be dead, and her sacrifices for the future, so far as she is concerned, avail nothing. It is possible for a hungry-souled mother to sacrifice too much for her child. We have no call to love others better than we do ourselves, but as we do ourselves. This mother may confer benefits as intrinsically valuable upon her family and her neighborhood by cultivating herself as in any other way. This she will do, if by furnishing herself the intellectual nutriment she needs she comes into a serene and contented frame of mind and kindles in other minds the flame of aspiration which burns within her own, and which for want of proper material consumes even her spiritual force. We have given space to the discussion of this letter because many such reach us and awaken our profoundest sympathies. But the help of all we thus write is in themselves. They must use the facilities nearest them, and thus climb up and out into light and warmth and room.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

SELF INSTRUCTION.—G. D. E. writes: "I wish to study Geometry, but am dependent on self-instruction. What work would be most suitable for me? There is a good deal that I do not understand in the Nautical Almanac. Is there any work on Nautical Astronomy that would be of any benefit to me in this respect?" In Geometry Davies's Legendre is a standard text-book. Learn the proposition verbatim; draw the figure without referring to the book and demonstrate the proposition. You may use a glass and pencil, or lens pencil and paper, or have a blackboard with chalk as they do in class rooms. You should master each proposition before going to the next, and review frequently to keep fresh in what has gone before. If you will get Robinson's

"Surveying and Navigation" it will enable you to read your Nautical Almanac.

BLANKS.—"Teacher" writes: "Will you please inform me whether it is possible for me to procure blanks of the different United States bonds? If so, where can I get them? Can I also get blanks of railroad bonds? I desire to use them in my school." No-blanks of United States bonds can be had. For others apply to The American Bank Note Company, New-York City, or to the Western Bank Note and Engraving Company, Chicago, Ill.

COMPOSITION.—Another "Teacher" writes: "Can you suggest any method by which the terrible task of writing compositions can be made easy? I am satisfied there is no school exercise more profitable to pupils than this, and I wish to make it pleasant as well, and as easy, as possible." The two things most necessary to be learned at school are how to read well and how to write legibly and correctly, and doubtless these two branches of reading and writing are more neglected than any other two that may be named. Reading is taught "after a fashion," and usually after a very poor fashion, and composition is as a rule entirely neglected in common schools. The best suggestion we can make to "Teacher" is to adopt the idea which originated in the fertile brain of the wise editor of *The Wide Awake*—give the children a picture, and let them write a story to match the picture. A prize offered for the best story, including penmanship, spelling, syntax, will bring out their best efforts. A small volume published for the purpose by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., with thirty pictures in it and as many blank pages, costs only 50 cents, and will be an inspiration to teachers and scholars in this work.

DON QUIXOTE is pronounced by the Spanish Don Kehoote; Wilhelm is pronounced as though the j were a y.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—C. L. asks "where information may be obtained regarding the Argentine Republic, and the inducements for migration thither for a young man unmarried and desirous of growing stock." Probably a letter addressed to the United States Resident Minister, the Hon. Thomas O. Osborn, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, would elicit full and authoritative information.

BRIEF ANSWERS.—Vago's Modelling in Clay is published by Robert Clarke & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is not known certainly what is the origin of the sign S, but it is supposed to be the capital letter U with an S inscribed on it, meaning United States. Steel's Series of Scientific Text Books is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York City. We know of no better self-sealing glass jar than the one mentioned by "A Fruit Eater."

PRESERVING FRUIT.—E. A. P. writes: "Do you know anything of the process of preserving fruit, berries and vegetables by exposing them to the fumes of sulphur for several hours? Water treated in the same way is then poured over them, and they are put away in jars, buckets, or even half-barrels, and they keep excellently. The water in which acid fruit has been immersed soon becomes first-rate vinegar. I wish to know if this fruit and vinegar are likely to prove unwholesome."

CHAPPED HANDS.—"Rustic" gives the following directions for keeping the hands smooth during cold weather and curing them when chapped: Wash them in buttermilk in which some wheat bran has been stirred twenty hours before using, and dry them over the fire without a towel. The remedy is most effective if used at night just before retiring.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.—Pick over the beans, rejecting all imperfect ones; soak them over night; in the morning parboil them till the skins crack open, dip them from the kettle with a perforated skimmer into a glazed earthen pot, salt to taste, put in the top of the pot a piece of fat salt pork with the rind scored, cover with water, put on a cover of dough or tin and bake in an oven not very hot for six hours. If the oven is of brick they may be put in at night and remain till morning. Butter or suet may be used instead of pork. Sometimes a tablespoonful of molasses is put in when the salt is added.

TO MAKE VINEGAR.—1. Boil either corn, wheat, barley or rye about one pint of the grain to a gallon of water, strain, and to the liquor thus obtained add syrup or sugar until pleasantly sweet. Let stand in a warm place, and you will soon have good vinegar. The stronger and sweeter the liquor the stronger will be the vinegar and the longer in making. 2. Pack in a jar the skins and cores of apples made in preparing pies and sauce, and cover with boiling water. When another lot is made, add them and more hot water till the jar is full. In warm weather set the jar in the sun, carefully covered with a cloth; in cool weather in a warm place in the house. The apples do not rot at all. In six or eight weeks the water is turned into excellent vinegar and of an amber color. No yeast, nor spirits, nor acids, nor sugar, nor molasses are needed—nothing whatever but the skins and cores and water.

OYSTER STUFFING.—Make your stuffing of bread-crumbs, sage, summer-savory, pepper, salt and a little chopped pork and celery. Chop finely and fry in butter some onion and add to the stuffing which should be well amalgamated, and bound with one egg beaten. This stuffing is better if the pork is omitted and the bread-crumbs are first mixed up with the best fresh butter. Stale bread-crumbs crumbled with the hands and mixed with butter makes stuffing so much superior to soaked and squeezed bread that it seems another thing altogether. The clammy stuffing of the average hotel is a thing which cannot be eaten and seasoned to the delicious taste before it is put into the bird is a thing which may be rich and wholesome, but as surely delicious. For oyster stuffing add oysters cut in halves or quarters to the above.

TO CAN GREEN CORN.—To every six quarts of corn take one ounce of tartaric acid dissolved in boiling water. Cut the corn from the cob and put in sufficient water to cook. When the corn is cooking put in the acid water and seal in air-tight cans. When you wish to use it pour off the water from it, put it in fresh water and a small quantity of soda; let stand a few moments before cooking. When nearly cooked, say about ten minutes, add cream or rich milk, butter, pepper and salt.—(Ann's Addie.)

WANTS.—M. A. O. wants to know "how to make a landing-net of moderate size—for bass, say."

## NARROW EDGING.



Mrs. Peterson sends this pretty pattern:

Foundation chain of 15 stitches.

1st row: With the last 6 stitches make a loop; make Sch., and fasten to 9th stitch of foundation chain; then Sch., and fasten to 12th stitch; then Sch., and fasten to end of foundation chain.

2d row: \* 3ch., 1 SC in first loop from the needle; repeat from \* to end of row. 3d row the same.

4th row: 3DC in 1st loop; 3 DC in 2d loop; 3 DC in 3d loop; 12 DC in 4th loop; fasten over 4th DC in preceding scallop.

5th row: Put 1 SC in top of every DC in scallop, and Sch. over each of the 3DC following, fastening down to make loops as at the beginning of the pattern. Repeat from beginning.

## FLUTED LACE.

N. A. P. kindly sends a sample of pretty fluted lace with these directions for making it:

Cast on 18 stitches.

1st row: \* Knit across plain.

2d row: Purl 14; this leaves 4 stitches on the left needle: turn the work as if to begin at the end of the needle.

3d row: Slip the first of the 14 stitches from the left needle on to the right one; knit 9, narrow, over, knit 2.

4th row: Purl 14; turn the work as in 2d row.

5th row: Slip the last of the 14 stitches as in 3d row; knit 13; this ends the 1st quill or fluting. Now begin the 2d:

1st row: Knit plain across.

2d row: Knit 4, purl 14.

3d row: Knit 1, narrow, over, knit 11; turn the work.

4th row: Slip the last of the 14 stitches as before, knit 13.

5th row: Knit 18 across plain. Repeat from first \* to the last, thus making 2 quills. This lace can be made of any width desired for children's ruffles. The addition must be made in the plain work, the edges remaining as above.

BY H. J. E. (A Maine Gentleman)

## For Our Young Folks.

January so bleak and drear,  
With icy breath and snow-clad wing,  
First reigns supreme; then leaves his throne  
For a milder milder than his own—  
Who only can his praises sing.

Then February brings with her  
No balmy airs, or fragrant flowers,  
But blasts as wild, that thro' the trees,  
They rudely blow, and scatter leaves,  
That once were green from sun and showers.

But March winds now are whistling loud,  
And passing by they leave their trace  
Of chilly air and frostwork fine,  
Upon our noses; which Father Time,  
With magic wand, will soon efface.

Next come the gentle April showers,  
Which clothe the fields in garbs of green,  
While in the meadow, flowers bright  
Spring up from darkness into light,  
And are robed in their brightest sheen.

But April soon gives way to May—  
Who comes with dainty, graceful tread,  
And brings rich buds and blossoms rare,  
With balmy days, both bright and fair,  
And sunny skies above her head.

And May to June with roses crowned,  
Who brings the clear and pebbly brooks,  
The leafy trees, the summer birds,  
Whose singing o'er the wood is heard,  
From every deep, sequestered nook.

July beams down upon us next,  
With kindly smiles and cheerful face,  
Her blazing sun, so warm and bright,  
And skies of blue with fleecy white,  
No lowering cloud in them we trace.

But August now bids July haste,  
And leave for her, the sultry sun,  
That makes the daisy flowers fold  
Their petals bright, of red and gold—  
And then her fleeting race is run.

The month of harvest time has come!  
September, with her golden glow  
Of autumn leaves, with berries red,  
In graceful wreaths twisted round her head,  
And festive garlands hanging low.

October's sun now floods the sky,  
With streaks of red, both rich and light;  
But soon to fade and pass away,  
Like man's fleeting and sunny day,  
Yet glows the deeper in its might.

October's sun has ceased to shine  
And flood the sky with crimson bright,  
November, dreary queen, has come,  
To gather her broad harvest home,  
And wield her sceptre, now, with might.

December, saddest queen of all,  
Your time to reign has come!  
But soon in death your eyes will close,  
And you will gather sweet repose—  
While angel forms will bear you home!

A GERMAN EDGING.—Cast on 9 stitches.  
1st row: 3 plain, over, knit 2 together (twist stitch), over twice, narrow, over twice, 2 plain.  
2d row: 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, over, knit 2 together (twist stitch), 7 plain.  
3d row: 3 plain, over, knit 2 together (twist stitch), 7 plain.  
4th row: Last of 3, 5 plain, over, knit 2 together (twist stitch), knit 1 (twist stitch).  
Repeat from the beginning.



The top on three ironing testimony of our...

FLANNEL EDGING.—Mrs. T. H. C. obligingly sends this pretty pattern for an edging for flannel skirt. Cast on 6 stitches. 1st row: Slip 1, knit 1, over, knit 2 together, over, 2 plain.  
2d row: Knit plain. Repeat these rows until you have 12 stitches; in repeating the 1st row knit plain to the last four stitches, then yarn over, 2 together, etc.  
12th row: Slip 1, knit 2 together, over, knit 2 together, over, knit 2 together, knit the rest plain.  
13th row: Knit plain. Repeat these last 2 rows until you have put six stitches on the needle, then commence at 1st row. This sample is knit with Angola yarn on fine stocking needles.

PRETTY CROCHETED EDGING.—Minnie E. T. kindly writes: "I have knit and crocheted several of the edgings given in your excellent paper, and found some very handsome patterns. I have an edging quite different from any I have seen. It is simple and quite pretty. For the first vandyke make a chain of 6 stitches, miss 4, and in 5th chain make 1 D C. This forms a loop; turn, 3 chain and 3 treble in this first loop; turn, 3 chain and 3 treble in the 2d loop formed by the 3 chain before worked; turn, 3 chain and 12 treble in the 3d loop and join the last one of the 12 treble to the first loop of 6 chain; turn, and work 2 chain and 1 D C. between 9 of the 12 trebles, leaving 3 trebles.

2d vandyke: 3 chain and 3 trebles in the next loop; turn, 3 chain and 3 trebles in the next loop; turn, 3 chain and 12 trebles in the next loop, and join last treble to last 2 chain worked in the 1st vandyke; turn, 2 chain and 1 D C. between 9 of the 12 trebles, leaving 3 trebles.

Work on as 2d vandyke until your edging is of sufficient length.

MATS.—M. A. L. kindly sends the following directions for knitted mats:

Knitting-needles number 14; red Saxony yarn and Dexter cotton number 12. Cast on 22 stitches.

1st row: Knit 15, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 1, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together.

2d row: Knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 1, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 3.

3d row: Slip 1, knit 2, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 3, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together.

4th row: Knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 3.

5th row: Slip 1, knit 5, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 5, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together.

6th row: Knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 5, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 3.

7th row: Slip 1, knit 8, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 7, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together.

8th row: Knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 7, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 3.

9th row: Slip 1, knit 11, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 10, make 2, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2 together.

10th row: Cast off until there are only 21 stitches left on the left-hand needle. Knit 4, make 1, purl 2 together, knit 15. These ten rows complete a pattern and are repeated twenty-four times. Then sew together and draw up, to lie smooth, the hole in the centre of the mat. I begin with the white cotton and join yarn for second point; do not break off the cotton but carry it around, as also the yarn.

Always slip the first stitch in the odd rows, and always knit 3 more than on the previous row, in knitting the even rows. M. A. L. adds: "The mats may be made larger by casting on 30 stitches and knitting 21 before 'make 1 and purl 2 together.' Then knit 3 instead of 1 before 'make 2 and knit 2 together.' The result will be six eyelets on the edge instead of four. My sister and myself have tried in vain so far to make the clover-leaf pattern. Is it our stupidity or what is the matter? The only danger with me is I am apt to spend too much time on the knitting column."

CORRECTION.—Mrs. N. M. S. writes that the 16th row of the lace pattern printed in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 17 and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of the 19th should read: "Slip 1; 2 plain; over; narrow; over; narrow; 1 plain."

Mrs. J. S. C. says she tried the same pattern, and not being able to make it come out right changed it thus: "1 knit the 5th row, over; narrow; 2 plain; over twice; narrow; 1 plain; over; narrow; 1 plain. This must be correct, for in the 6th row the directions are in the next loop—loops, it should be—'knit one and purl one.' The same error was in the 8th and the 11th rows, where the directions are 'knit one and purl one.' And in the last row I think that there should always be two stitches after the 'over' which makes the eyelet-hole. Sometimes you narrow to make two, and again there are two plain stitches. I think it is one of the prettiest patterns that I have yet seen."

Mrs. N. M. S. is right; the "narrow" before the last plain stitch in the last row was omitted. Mrs. J. S. C. is all wrong. The 5th, 6th, 8th, and 11th rows are quite correct, and the word "loop" should not be "loops." The "knit 1 and purl 1" are made into one and the same loop—not into two separate loops—and the method of doing this was very fully explained in the directions for the 6th row. If she will only try it again now, she will be sure to "make it come out right."

FRINGE AND SOFA PILLOW.—"Farmer's Daughter" says she would like to ask B. H. W. how she makes the fringe for her knitted tidy, and also whether there is any other way of making a simple fringe, not knitted. She adds: "To those desiring still another pattern for making a sofa-pillow I would say that my attempt at crocheting one according to the directions given for the 'Hir-or-miss Afghan' has been successful and promises to be very rich-looking. Of course, the number of rows in a stripe should be less for a sofa-pillow than for an afghan, and the width of the stripe in proportion to the size of the pillow."

## THE PAUSE.

## I.

So deep her dream of coming good,  
So vast her gaze down passion's flood,  
So sunny reach and shadowy wood,  
So bold and shy in maidenhood,  
On fancy's treacherous steep she stood,  
Her will perforce must sleep:  
The life behind was flat and gray;  
Before, a swelling prospect lay;  
And one was whispering her to stay,  
And one was beckoning her away—  
It was not hers to say him nay;  
And yet—she fails to weep.

## II.

In piteous tremor by her side  
The voice to each warm wish replied  
With words of duty, home, and pride—  
Here, certain peace—there, hopes untried;  
And now she mused, and now she sighed;  
But scarce she strives to speak.  
For on her wrist she felt a hand,  
So softly strong its master-band;  
A flattering breath her forehead fanned  
With vows 'twere treason to withstand  
Or be they writ on rock or sand.  
Yet—dare she then be weak?

## III.

Poor child! from such a dream to wake!  
One word the hidden spell shall break—  
One step her moment's empire shake.  
This heart shall glow, but that shall ache;  
And vain she neither would forsake—  
By either would be woe.  
So at the blushing of the skies  
The sun in jewelled cradle lies;  
Day cannot be unless he rise;  
He lifts—the painted magic flies—  
He clouds at noon—at eve he dies—  
And yet—it is the sun.

E. PURCELL



Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total		
Mat	23	80	1041	J. D. James	Mattoon 1 Car Corn Meal	2000				53 20		53 20		
"	"	81		W. H. Fought	Mattoon 6 Bx or Eggs	540				14		14		
"	"	"		Frank Sturgis	Chicago 3 Bx 4 Bx or 2 <sup>d</sup> Ware	130				1 08		1 08		
"	"	82		Thomas Shepard	Bethany 1 Bx					25	1 20	1 45		
"	"	"			1 Set Timmer Tools	500				45		45		
"	"	83		Spencer Morgan	Mattoon 1 Bx or Chest	150			35					
"	25	84		Jack Evans	Bethany 1 Bm Bread					25		25		
"	"	"		R. Orrick	do 1 Small box					25		25		
"	"	85		W. H. Fought	Mattoon 4 Bx Eggs	360				46		46		
"	26	86		W. Layton	Mattoon 19 Sacks Flour	950				1 90		1 90		
"	"	"		Foster & Fahndley	Irish Naute 15 Empty Beer Boxes	375				75		75		
"	"	"		Fred Kingell	Mattoon 34 Empty Butts Kegs	850				1 70		1 70		
"	"	87		Thos. Dalton	Dalton 1 Car Lumber Wood	2000				10 00		10 00		
"	"	88		Fred Kingell	Mattoon 4 Empty Beer Kegs	100				25		25		
"	"	"		do do	do 5 " " "	125				25		25		
"	27	89		A. R. Scott	Bethany 40 Sack Flour	2000				1 20		1 20		
"	"	90		J. R. Duncan	Mattoon 5 Hides	250				48		48		
"	"	91	9222	J. D. James	do 1 Car Corn	2000				14 00		14 00		
"	"	92		R. W. Rippetoe	Irish Naute 3 Bds Sack	100				25		25		
"	"	"		Caldwell Bros	Mattoon 1 " "					25		25		
										101 27	1 20	102 47		



## HOME INTERESTS.

### INTELLECTUAL GROWTH.

"DEAR MADAM: I have spent much thought on the question, 'How can we combine moral and intellectual improvement with profitable daily labor?' How can a young couple just starting in life, and who must make their own way in the world, manage to insure to themselves their 'daily bread' for the mind, and yet give the close thought and attention to business necessary to the success of those who would maintain a position in society at the present day? And how may each person individually secure to himself a reasonable amount of mind and soul culture and yet successfully fill most of the ordinary positions requisite to his own maintenance and that of those who are dependent on his exertions for the comforts of life? I think your thoughts on this subject would interest many of your readers. P. K. S."

We each have twenty-four hours every day, seven days in each week, fifty-two weeks in a year—no more, no less. That's the pattern out of which all our activities must be cut. Eight hours out of every twenty-four, and often nine, must be given to sleep. Eight or ten and sometimes twelve hours, with recesses interspersed, must be given to daily labor. There are four hours, more or less, left for incidentals, attending to social duties and miscellaneous work. Now this we can portion out largely as we please. The man may spend it in smoking cigars, in visits to the corner grocery, in lounging about the streets, in loafing at home, and in various other ways that may be pleasant at the moment and leave no results of a valuable character behind. Or, he may employ it in acquiring a knowledge of science, of mechanics, of literature, of theology or, of whatever else he pleases.

The woman may spend it in making ruffles, in embroidery, in superfluous nicety of housekeeping, in making cake and pies, in gossip with her neighbors, and in ten thousand other ways that leave no results of a valuable character behind. Or, she may employ it in acquiring knowledge and accomplishment of various kinds.

If one decides that a portion of this spare time must be given to books and abides by that decision, then a great many other desirable and agreeable ways of using it must be foregone. We can do only one thing at a time, and we can do one thing well only by giving it the first place in our hearts for the time. For example, the teacher who (according to our notion) would continually rise and grow in his profession must give himself to it in school and out of school. He must live to teach even more than he teaches to live. To keep himself fresh for his labors, and a perpetual fountain of inspiration to his pupils, he must read, study, recreate, live with that one object in view. He has no time for society except as society will enable him better to discharge his duties. Whatever will make him a better teacher, that he should have whatever will impair his success as a teacher that he should avoid. It is just so with all the professions. Professor Schlemmer declined to dine with a king until the dinner hour was made to suit his convenience. Even royalty was made to bend to the laws he had imposed upon himself in the production of the literary works.

We always find time to eat and to sleep, because we must find time for those necessities of our nature. What we must do we find time to do. Apply this necessity to intellectual and spiritual growth. The man, the woman, who is compelled by an inward necessity to read, to pray, finds time for each according to the measure of his necessity. The mind is a kingdom in itself, and compels obedience to its own laws. One of the most successful novels of the time was written when the author was consumed with household cares and labors, but the necessity to write was laid upon her, and while her hands were busy with menial offices, she was composing the next chapter in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She could easily enough have spent the little leisure she had in making or refurbishing frocks for the children, in polishing window-glasses, in wiping off finger marks, in putting the last touches of elegance upon her housekeeping, but she chose to neglect these things and to give the might of her strength to her famous book. Was she wise in choosing as she did?

The whole question resolves itself into a matter of choice. The young housekeeper who would keep her mind fresh and growing must give it daily food. If she hasn't time to do this, and to keep her house "spic-and-span," she must choose whether she will have her mind hung with cobwebs or her house; whether or not she will forego the company of gossiping neighbors for the companionship of such authors as will lift her continually higher; whether she will load her table with dainties expensive in both time and money, or sit at intellectual symposiums and feast with philosophers and poets; whether she will adorn her person with elaborate made clothing, or her mind with imperishable treasures of thought and acquisition.

Those who have read this department up to this, its twelfth year, have occasion to know that it has been conducted by one who has been during that time occupied with household cares and with domestic labors. Children have been born into the family, there have been many sicknesses, death, and vicissitudes of all sorts. The department has been vacant twice in consequence of death, and once the manuscript was lost on the way to the office. Every week, with these exceptions, the wide reading and the patient researches necessary to answer the questions pouring in and to keep up the department have been done, and the manuscript has been prepared. It has been possible to do this only by neglecting ten thousand other things. It was a matter of choice. Has the choosing been wise?

### TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.—A Kansas correspondent asks about the New-York State University, and where it is located, and what are the functions of the Regents. For full information he should address a note of inquiry to the State Superintendent of Schools at Albany. Briefly we may say that our State University is a theoretical consolidation of all the school interests in the State that are under Legislative control. The Board of Regents has the general supervision of the universities, the colleges, the academies and the high schools, and shares with the State Superintendent the oversight of the common schools. The Regents are elected from time to time by the Legislature. A very important vacancy has recently occurred by the death of the Chancellor of the University, Mr. E. C. Benedict. It is reported that Professor J. D. Steele will be chosen a Regent in his place. The office is not regarded as a political prize, but is filled by gentlemen of high literary and educational repute.

ILL-FITTING SHOES.—F. F. B. writes: "P. M. R. writes in your WEEKLY TRIBUNE that she suffers almost martyrdom from bad fitting shoes. I suffered all that for years, until I went to a last-maker and he fitted me with a pair of lasts, and for twenty years I have had all my shoes and boots made on

them. Immediately upon using them my feet, with corns and large joints from injuries, got better, and since that I have had no trouble and have known real comfort. Any good last-maker will fit you. Don't go to the shoemaker to be fitted; I tried it for years, greatly to my discomfort." The map who makes lasts for the feet and then makes shoes to fit them gives the best satisfaction, as from time to time he changes the last to correspond with the improvement in the feet. Deformities are gradually and painlessly corrected by the wearing of shoes that fit and support the feet without compressing them painfully at any point.

KISSERS AND KISSING.—A correspondent writes: "Will you not say something about the custom of kissing that is so prevalent among American women, and something against it? I think it is a perfect nuisance. Now to me a kiss is a sacred thing and not to be given to chance acquaintances, ordinary friends and anyone who takes a fancy to kiss me. I am speaking exclusively of kissing as applied to women. It is impossible to walk through any of the principal streets of a city and not see several sets of women going through the osculatory performance. If it is a vital necessity for school-girls and women to kiss all their acquaintances, mightn't they make some arrangement by means of which the operation could be performed privately? Women not only make themselves ridiculous by so much kissing, both in public and private, but they debase the legal currency of affection. They make an expression of love the sign of mere acquaintance. We have had tirades without number against promiscuous dancing. Would it not be a good plan for some one to make a few remarks upon promiscuous kissing, and endeavor to set the subject in its true light before the giddy female?" We print what our lady correspondent has written, and leave it for our sisters to consider. Far be it from us to dictate to them in matters of pure taste. It is so pleasant to see women affectionate and caring toward each other that (if we must say what we think) we prefer the salutary kiss to the stiff and distant bow, though we never could bear to see "the legal currency of affection debased." But we use nickel and silver and greenbacks as well as gold. Some kisses are nickel, some are copper, some even brass. It all depends on the person who passes the coin. If you won't use anything but gold, why then you must be chary of your favors unless your exchequer is inexhaustible.

SPRAINED WRIST.—J. D. B. writes: "If J. M. D., who inquires for treatment of her sprained wrist, will bandage it with a band of India-rubber about three or four inches wide and wear it three or four weeks she will find the relief sought. She should lap it only fairly tight, and for appearance she might sew over it a piece of muslin. The material can be gotten at any large rubber store. Here (Pittsburg, Penn.) they keep it for that purpose, which indicates its virtue. It is pure India-rubber."

SWEATING FEET.—A powder known as streptulver, composed of 3 parts salicylic acid and 87 parts silicate of magnesia, is used in the German army as a remedy for sweating of the feet. Recently a Belgian physician, Dr. Kohnhom, tried its efficiency in several cases of night-sweating by consumptives. The beneficial effect was immediate and permanent. The powder was rubbed over the whole body. To prevent any breathing of the dust and consequent coughing, a handkerchief must be held over the patient's mouth and nose while the powder is being applied. We find this in *The Scientific American*.

VINEGAR.—E. B. L. writes: "A year ago while paring a few apples, I placed the skins and cores in a two gallon stone jar and covered them with boiling water. When lake warm I added a half pint of molasses and a tea cup of quick yeast, and stirred the whole well together. Let it stand near the kitchen range three or four weeks and when well fermented, strained and put it in a jug. It afforded us very fine vinegar for table use all winter."

C. G. L. writes: "Mix 25 gallons of warm rain water with four gallons of molasses and one gallon of brewer's yeast; set this away and let it ferment. Then the vinegar is made. It is the best I have used and is very simple."

CEMENT FOR STOVES.—B. B. says "Plaster of Paris mixed with water about like paste is good for closing cracks in stove ovens, fire bricks, old coal gutters, water-pipes and a great many other things."

HOP YEAST.—Place a cup of hops in three quarts of cold water and boil one hour, adding water as it boils away so three quarts will remain at the end of the hour. Peel and grate four large, raw potatoes into a stone jar. On these strain the hop solution and stir thoroughly. Add three quarts of boiling water, one coffee cup granulated sugar, two thirds the same of salt, cover tightly and cool down to 150° F. Then add a cake of compressed yeast to raise it. When risen, skim it and set it away for use, stirring it each time before using. This yeast will keep four months in the hottest weather, and that is a good plan to arrange with a neighbor, so you can borrow and lend enough for a rising, as it is superior when raised from the same. Mrs. A. W. P.

TO CLHEAN ZINC.—To one part of sulphuric acid add three parts of water. With a swab, or rag tied about a stick, apply this to the zinc until the tarnish is removed. Then with a scrubbing brush apply strong soda or lye water to the zinc and wipe clean. Polish with whiting. This makes zinc that has been worn look as good as new. We have tried it. Care must be taken in using the acid to let it come in contact with nothing but the zinc; it will eat the skin, the clothes, and whatever it touches.

LININGS may be easily colored by using tea and copperas. Dissolve a tablespoonful of copperas in hot water, boil old tea grounds or fresh tea, a cupful of grounds to two quarts of water. Dip the linings first in the copperas water and then in the tea solution, handle in the dye five or ten minutes till the color is deep enough, then hang out to dry. This makes a pretty slate color and may be used with woolen or cotton goods.

TURKEY RED ON COTTON.—First impregnate the cloth with oil, then with galls, and lastly with alum, boil for an hour in a decoction of madder, which is commonly mixed with a quantity of blood. After the cloth is dyed, plunge it into a soda lye to brighten the color. The red given by this process is very permanent, and when the process is properly conducted, is exceedingly beautiful. The difficulty consists in the application of the mordant, which is the most complicated used in the whole art of dyeing. Now if A. L. who sends this recipe will tell us how much oil to use to a certain number of yards of cloth, and what the process of impregnation consists in, what quantity of galls to use and how to use them, how much alum to use and in how much water, and soon through all the processes, the recipe may be of value to some of the readers; otherwise it might almost as well be written in Hindostanee or Sanscrit. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

All communications for this column to be addressed to: "Our Young Folks, THE TRIBUNE, New-York."

### AUNTIE'S BONNET.

BY ELIZABETH OLMS.

For Our Young Folks.

Down the rose-bordered walk, where the air was sweet,  
And the shadows fell softly about their feet,  
Auntie Bell and her lover with light hearts strolled,  
And forgot that the world could be harsh and cold.

On the vine-covered porch, when their work was done,  
And the rays fell aslant from the setting sun,  
Uncle Fred and mamma chatted o'er affairs,  
And forgot that the wee woman behind their chairs.

Little Bess heard it all, and a vague surprise,  
Like a shadow, fell over her sweet blue eyes;  
Stealing softly away from her dolls, she went,  
On an errand of innocent love intent.

Soon she came from the house, and a glad delight  
Like a sunbeam now danced o'er her face so bright.  
Trotting quickly along, not stopping for play,  
On her mission she sped, down the rose-lined way.

In her arms tightly clasped, dripping wet, pressed flat,  
In a terrible state was Aunt Bell's French hat;  
Ribbons trailing in dust, feathers bent so queer,  
Roses jammed out of shape, satin torn; oh, dear!

"Auntie Bell! wait a minute," the dear child cried,  
As she pair through the bushes she quickly spied;  
And they looked in amazement at little Bess,  
As she came down the walk in her wet white dress.

"They was talkin' 'bout you on the porch," she said,  
"And I heard mamma say to my Uncle Fred,  
'There's a bee in her bonnet,' and I runned away,  
I'm so 'fraid it would sting Auntie Bell some day."

And I went up stairs, and oh, Auntie, see!  
In the bath-tub I've drowned the naughty bee!  
And I guess that I've wetted the ribbon, too,  
But the bee is all gone! I'm so glad, Auntie you!"

Auntie Bell, looking down on her ruined hat,  
Felt repaid many times for such loss as that  
In the generous love of the little one,  
In whose heart was no thought of the mischief done.

The wound in the heart was now eased of its pain,  
As she clasped her and kissed her again and again,  
While her glad smiles were mingled with grateful tears,  
For the love which may not be measured with money.

## KNITTING AND CROCHET.

### A CHILD'S PETTICOAT.



Children's undergarments, both knitted and crocheted, are very popular now. The above represents a pretty little petticoat in ribbed crochet, which is easily and quickly made. It is worked in pink and white Saxony wool with a bone crochet hook.

Begin at the lower edge with a chain a yard and a quarter in length, and divisible by 12, the number for each scallop, which is denoted thus:

Work from right to left. \* 1 DC on each of the first 5 ch., 3 DC into the sixth, for the centre and outward peak; 5 DC on the next 5 ch., miss 2 to shape the hollow or inner peak, at the same time making an open seam, which divides the scallops. Repeat from \*, and, at the end of the row, to rib the crochet, turn the work, and pierce the needle at the back of the stitch in the preceding line.

At the 20th row decrease by missing 1 stitch on either side of the festoon. Fasten off at the 32d row, and join at the back, leaving a placket hole or not as preferred. Prepare a band of double crochet, on which work any simple crochet edging. A drawing string may be inserted through this.

"SLEEPING ROLL."—Under this name S. A. M. asks for directions for making the roll which is often attached to the back of a rocking or easy chair to rest the head against. These are sometimes made of silk patchwork or of embroidered linen, as well as of wool knitted or crocheted. They may be crocheted in strips, like an Afghan, and in the same stitch; or they may be knitted in strips, or they may be knitted in one piece, or crocheted in loose chains, with some bright silk for a lining. S. A. M. has only to measure the width of her chair-back and make a stout linen bag, drawn up at each end of a length corresponding to that width. The diameter depends upon the amount of support she wishes to give to the sleeper's head. Then stuff the bag with the best hair, and after closing it put on the cover knitted or crocheted to match the roll in size. Draw up the cover at the ends and put on tassels, and strings to fasten the roll to the chair.

CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, once governor of Missouri, married in succession five daughters of one of the most wealthy families of the State. As soon as one wife would die, he would go and marry her sister in reasonable time. Of course some of them were widows when he married them. In connection with the marriages there was a standing joke told at the expense of the governor, which was that when he went to ask the old gentleman's consent to marry the last one, the venerable father is reported to have said: "Yes, Claib, you can have her. You have got them all. For goodness' sake don't ask me for the old woman."

## HIGH FROCK FOR A LITTLE GIRL.



The costume is crocheted in crochet tricotee, using white and blue, gray and white, or pink and gray single zephyr or Germantown wool. The white wool is only used for the border; the dress itself is in color, and is a most warm and useful little garment. A long bone hook, No. 12, is required.

The plastron, forming the trimming down the front, is 25 stitches wide. Make a chain this width, and work 9 rows in crochet tricotee.

10th row: Take up 3 loops, work 4 DC., take up all the rest; work back 18 loops, 4 ch., work back 3 loops. This 4 ch. and the DC. under form a button hole. Work 9 more rows plain, then repeat the 10th row.

Work until you have altogether 80 rows, then work a border round in white of 2 treble on the 2d stitch, 3 ch., 2 treble on the same stitch, miss 3 stitches, 2 treble in the next; repeat from \*. At the corners make it full to lie flat. The 2d row work over each 3 chain of last row, 2 treble, 3 ch., 2 treble; fasten off.

The fronts.—Make a chain of 48, and work 40 rows in crochet tricotee. This brings you to the arm-hole.

41st row: Leave 3 stitches unraised at the end of the row; work back.

42d row: Like the 41st.

43d row: Leave 1 unraised; then 4 rows plain.

48th row: 10 BC. for the neck, which is square, take up all the loops, and make 1 at the end, work back; repeat this row twice more, then work 10 rows for the shoulder, and decrease at the end 2 stitches each row, fasten off. The other front is the same, but the decreasing is reversed.

For the back you make a chain of 90. Work 3 rows plain.

4th row: Decrease 1 on each side; 3 rows plain.

8th row: Decrease 1 on each side, and in the middle; 3 rows plain.

12th row: Decrease on each side; 3 rows plain.

16th row: Decrease on each side and in the middle; 3 rows plain.

20th row: Decrease in the middle and on each side; 3 rows plain.

24th row: Increase on each side; 3 rows plain.

28th row: Increase on the sides and 1 in the middle; 3 rows plain.

32d row: Increase on the sides only; 3 rows plain.

36th row: Increase in all three places; 4 rows plain.

41st and 42d rows: Leave on each side 4 stitches unraised for the armhole; 14 rows plain. Then 10 rows for the shoulders, and decrease 3 stitches each side for the shoulder; the stitches that are left form the neck.

The sleeves.—Make a chain of 60, raise 40 loops and work back 20; raise 20 and 4 more, work back 28; raise 32, work back 36; raise 40, work back 44, and so on until all are raised. Work 40 rows and decrease 1 at the beginning and end of every 4th row. Work 20 rows plain and sew up.

Add a border of blue to match the border in the front, 5 rows deep for the cuffs, the 2 last rows to be white wool.

A border or flounce is worked round the back of the dress in blue wool in same stitch as the white border 10 rows deep, then 2 rows of white top and bottom of it. The plastron is fastened to one side of the front by buttons; the buttons are sewn on the other side the front and 2 buttons through the plastron. The neck is finished with a border of the same stitch, 2 rows in depth.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—A certain cure for this most agonizing of pains, is to mix powdered alum and salt in equal quantities; then wet a piece of cotton batting sufficiently to make the powder adhere, and apply it to the hollow tooth.

BIBLE TERMS.—Readers of the Bible will be interested in the following explanation of expressions frequently met with in the Holy Scriptures:

A day's journey was 31-1/2 miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about 3/4 English mile.

Ezekiel's reed is said to have been nearly 11 feet long.

A cubit is 22 inches nearly.

A finger's breadth is equal to 1 inch.

A shekel was about 50 cents.

A shekel of gold was \$9.07.

A talent of silver was \$1,650.80.

A talent of gold was \$20,448.

It was Samuel Johnson, the dictionary doctor, who knocked down a fool with a feather-of wit. The simpleton dined with him, and laughed immoderately at every sentence he uttered. "Tray, sir," said the doctor, at last, "what is the matter? I trust I have said nothing you can comprehend."

THAT very law which moulds a tear,  
And bids it trickle from its source;  
That law preserves the earth's sphere,  
And guides the planets in their course.

MOTHER.—Lamartine tells a story that exquisitely illustrates a mother's love: In some spring freshet a river widely washed its shores and rent away a bough whereon a bird had built a cottage for her summer home. Down the white and whirling stream drifted the green branch, its wicker cup of unfledged song, and fluttering beside it as it went, the mother-bird. Unheeding the roaring river, on she went, her cries of agony and fear piercing the pauses in the storm. How like the love of an old-fashioned mother, who followed the dove she had plucked from her heart, all over the world! Swept away by passion that child might be—it mattered not; though he was bearing away with him the fragrance of the shattered roof-tree, yet that mother was with him, a Yuth through all his life, and a Rachel at his death.



## Decatur, Sullivan &amp; Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

18

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
	Apr 8	21		A. R. Scott						1				
				Bethany	40 Sacks Flour		2000			2	120	120		
	"	22		Jack Evans						3				
				do	1 Box Bread					4	25	25		
	"	9	43	W. J. Cole						5				
				Balton	1 Box Lead 1 Can Oil					6				
					1/2 Hd Ware					7				
					1 Bale Shat Iron					8				
					1 " Tin					10				
					1 " Rakes					12				
					1 " Hoes					14				
					1 " 4 Forks		600			15	75	75		
	"	10	44	673 J. R. Ferguson						52				
				St Louis	42 Bbl Flour		8400			12	672	672		
	"	10	25	1106 Stedman & Smad						16				
				do	Matton 1 Car Corn		20000			17	14	14		
	"	11	26	C. C. Creach						18				
				Balton	1 Cultivator		150			13	35	35		
				W. D. McClure						10				
				do	41 Sack Flour		200			24	40	40		
				J. J. Friedman						19				
				do	2 " Meal		100				25	25		
				W. D. Patterson										
				do	2 Bbls Fin Flour		200			50				
	"	"	27	946 J. & S. James										
				St Louis	Matton 1 Car S Corn		20000			14		14		
	"	"	28	1065 J. James										
				do	1 " " "		20000			14		14		
	"	29		Secor Bros & Co										
				St Louis	1 Bbl Sack					25		25		
				McDonough P. & Co										
				Chicago	1 " "					25		25		
	"	"	30	456 J. & S. James										
				St Louis	Matton 1 Car Corn		20000			14		14		
	"	"	31	R. Hampton										
				Bethany	40 Sacks Flour		2000			120				
	"	"	32	W. E. Roney										
				Balton	4 Kegs Nails		400			45		45		
	"	"	33	Thos. Shepherd										
				Bethany	1 Finer's Mandrel					25		25		
										170	6712	6712		



## KNITTED MITTENS.



Soft Saxony yarn of any color preferred. Four steel needles, No. 17. Cast on 60 stitches, rib in threes for six rounds, take the 2 last stitches together, as 65 only are required for the pattern, which divide as follows: 13 on the first needle and 26 on each of the other two.

1st round of pattern: Knit 2d stitch, knit first stitch (this is done by drawing the 2d stitch over the first and knitting it, afterward knit the 1st stitch), purl 1, knit 1, \*wool forward, knit 1\* 8 times, purl 1; there will now be 21 stitches on the needle. Each 13 stitches on the 2d and 3d needles to be worked the same as 1st needle in every round.

2d round, 1st needle: Knit 2, purl 1, knit 17, purl 1.

3d round, 1st needle: Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 13, take 2 together, purl 1.

4th round, 1st needle: Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 11, take 2 together, purl 1.

5th round, 1st needle: Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 9, take 2 together, purl 1.

6th round, 1st needle: Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 7, take 2 together, purl 1.

Now commence first round of pattern. When eight patterns are worked begin to increase for thumb as follows:

9th pattern, 1st needle: Knit 2d, knit 1st, purl 1, increase 1 (by taking up a loop from back of next stitch and knitting it), knit 1, \*wool forward, knit 1\* 8 times, increase 1, purl 1. Throughout the 9th pattern these two increased stitches are to be knitted. The 2d and 3d needles knit as usual, no increase.

10th pattern, 1st needle: Knit 2d, knit 1st, purl 1, knit 1, increase 1 and purl 1, knit 1, \*wool forward, knit 1\* 8 times, increase 1 and purl 1, knit 1, purl 1. Throughout the 10th pattern these two increased stitches are to be purlled and the others knitted.

11th pattern, 1st needle: Knit 2d, knit 1st, purl 1, increase 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, \*wool forward, knit 1\* 8 times, purl 1, increase 1, knit 1, purl 1. Throughout the 11th pattern these two increased stitches are to be knitted.

12th pattern. On the 1st needle there will now be, with the increased stitches, 19 in all: Knit 2d, knit 1st, purl 1, take a needle and cotton and slip off the next 15 stitches, turn the work right side from you and cast on 17 (next to the 3 stitches), turn back and purl the one stitch left on the needle. Knit 2d and 3d needles as usual.

12th pattern, 2d round, 1st needle: Knit 2, purl 1, knit 17, purl 1, continue pattern; when 4 more are worked, increase a stitch to make 60, rib in threes for 5 rounds, and cast off rather loosely.

To knit thumb. Slip the 15 stitches off the cotton on to a needle, knit them as follows: Knit 2d, knit 1st, purl 1, knit 1, \*wool forward, knit 1\* 8 times, purl 1. Take another needle. Knit 2d, knit 1st, take up a stitch, purl 1, take up 9, knitting them as you take them up. \*3d needle—Take up 9, knitting them as you take them up.

2d round: 1st needle—Knit 2, purl 1, knit 17, purl 1. 2d needle—Knit 2, purl 1, knit 9. 3d needle—Knit 8, purl 1.

3d round: 1st needle—Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 13, take 2 together, purl 1. 2d needle—Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 7. 3d needle—Knit 6, take 2 together, purl 1, continue pattern; when 3 more are worked decrease 2 stitches to make 24, rib in threes for 5 rounds, and cast off.

Those mittens can be knitted in silk with exactly the same number of stitches and No. 18 needles, but the silk must be fine, and worked rather loosely.

flannel trimming is made thus: Mrs. P.'s  
Cast on 11 stitches—1st row: Knit 3, make 2, narrow 1, knit 1, make 1, narrow 1, make 2, narrow 1, knit 1.  
2nd row: Knit 3, seam 1, put back thread, knit 2, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1, narrow 1, knit 4.  
3rd row: Knit 3, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1, make 1, narrow 1, knit 4.  
4th row: Knit 2, slip and bind, knit 4, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1.

## AUTUMN.

Summer has seen decay,  
Of roses white and red,  
And Love with wings outspread  
Speeds after yesterday.

Blue skies have changed to gray,  
And joy has sorrow wed;  
Summer has seen decay,  
Of roses white and red.

May's flowers outlive not May!  
And when the leaves are shed,  
Around the roses dead  
The mournful echoes say:  
"Summer has seen decay!"

## HOME INTERESTS.

## THANKSGIVING.

Again we are called to recount the blessings which have crowned another year, and to make due acknowledgment of them. Prominent, perhaps foremost, among these, we are thankful for the result of the election; that for the next four years we are to have so capable, so noble, so tried, so proven a man in the Presidential chair. That the strifes, the bitterness, the hostilities that have so warred against our peace and prosperity as a nation are in a way to be removed, and greater even than antirebellion union is to be vouchsafed us.

Scarcely second to this we count as cause of devout gratitude "the revival of business," the rising again of the tide of prosperity that sunk so low in the latter part of the seventies. Now there is work for all and wages for all; and what is almost as good as this, there is abundant prospect of more work and better wages, or what is equivalent, the prospect that the same wages will go further in procuring the necessities and comforts of life. Many a family that has lived for years past on starvation rations may now hope to be really comfortable, and even to lay aside something for a rainy day.

We have abundant cause for thanksgiving on account of the great harvests just gathered in. Ohio alone gives us 11,000,000 more bushels of wheat than she did last year. Fruits and vegetables are without counting, so great is their abundance.

Our negative blessings have been great during the past year. Though the rains have been scanty in many parts of the land, we have had no extreme drought. No epidemic has wasted us.

It is fitting that we should rejoice and be glad; that we should gather our households about us and celebrate our National thanksgiving with rejoicing and festivity, "of sending portions one to another, and gifts to the poor."

"The poor we have always with us," Surely on Thanksgiving day, too, should be made to rejoice in the manifold gifts of a gracious Providence, often sparingly bestowed on them, by reason, not of any fault in them, but because of misfortune, sickness and various disasters. Feeding them in the name of the Master, we are ourselves fed on heavenly manna; clothing them, we are ourselves clothed with that most blessed of all consciousness—the consciousness of doing good.

There are many households who will have, in spite of all that can be done to make them cheerful, a deep, sad undertone. The vacant chair at the table, the empty place at the fireside, will speak "louder than all the music" of him, of her, who has gone hence to be here no more. In the height of the festivity there will be

An awful sense  
Of one mute shadow watching him.

But we who believe that "to die is gain," can rejoice that those we love are free from all the limitations of mortality, the sad conditions that beget us here, and that they quaff forevermore the golden cup of immortality.

Even now as we write, preparations are making for the thanksgiving feast. Countless fat turkeys are rejoicing in extra rations that we may rejoice on Thanksgiving day. Their joy is a little in advance of ours, but any right-minded turkey might gladly give himself that humanity should be made happier. Quicker innumerable feed greedily at our expense, that we may feed at theirs. The beautiful architecture of golden-brown pumpkins and squashes, of rosy-cheeked and canary-colored and green-hued apples, is shortly to become a thing of the past; but what edifices of pie and turks will be evolved therefrom, how many juvenile eyes will brighten at sight of the goods in preparation, how many noses of every age will be gladdened by the savory odors that proclaim our National feast at hand! Let us rejoice and be glad, and accept the occasion of rejoicing as a gift direct from the bountiful Father of us all.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

GRAMMAR.—J. F. H. writes: "I am a teacher by profession, and have given great attention to the study and teaching of English grammar, but I am far from being satisfied with what I can learn from text-books. Can you not recommend some works on the subject that will teach me more of our language than I can find in the grammars, which, at best, I find more and more unsatisfactory." J. F. H. will find "Words and their Uses" and "Every Day English" by Richard Grant White, just the volumes he is seeking. The author in these works refers to other volumes and other writers on the English language and language in general, which our correspondent can procure and read if he wishes still further to prosecute his researches in this direction.

DOG STORIES.—Mrs. G. H. E. will find "Dogs and their Doings," published by the Harpers, well suited to her purpose. The stories are authentic, and are fairly illustrative of the really surprising sagacity of a race which all boys love to fellowship. It will be better to set her little folks to reading for themselves than to burden herself with memorizing and repeating. The print is large and well suited to young readers.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—A. W. O. asks: "What are the conditions required to admit a painting to the National Academy of Design? Must the artist be one of repute, or the picture of more than ordinary merit?" Circulars of the National Academy of Design which will contain all the information required can be had by applying to "T. Addison Richards, corresponding secretary, N. A. D., Fourth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., New-York City." The repute of the artist has nothing to do with the question of admitting a painting to the exhibition. The merits of the picture alone are considered by the committee of selection.

POSTAL QUESTIONS.—We have frequent inquiries about Post Office regulations. It is impossible and unnecessary to answer them in detail. (3. Three-

fourths of them could be answered by any country postmaster, but this never seems to occur to our correspondents. They know that "Home Interests" knows everything, and the implication of this in the question asked is a pleasant flattery, yet one we would cheerfully forego to lighten our mail. 2. If the local postmaster doesn't know or isn't sure, write directly to the Postmaster-General at Washington. An answer, full and courteous, will always be sent, will be certainly accurate, and can be gotten in less time than through "Home Interests." 3. Every business man who has a continuous correspondence will find it best to have the Official Postal Guide. It costs but \$1.50 a year, comes fresh every month, with all new rules, changes of post offices, etc., and in January of each year includes a 600-page volume containing a complete list of all post offices, classified in several different ways. The subscriber to this Guide knows all that any postmaster knows, and need never be at a moment's loss upon any point. Published for the Postmaster-General by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.

W. H. is informed that a receipted bill requires a 3-cent stamp.

BORROWERS.—A correspondent writes: "Since your article on 'Borrowing and Borrowers' appeared, a well-to-do gentleman who had previously to the borrowed our TRIBUNE every week regularly, has not requested the favor of a loan of THE TRIBUNE. That is as it should be, but our friend shouldn't allow the matter to stop there. She should give that 'well-to-do gentleman' to read till he subscribes for the paper. We can't afford to cease doing him good. If that little sermon was so effective, we may reach another that will do him equal good. But don't stop lending THE TRIBUNE to those who are unable to subscribe for it."

IDENTIFYING SPECIMENS.—H. S. W. writes: "I am collecting a cabinet of minerals and find it impossible, with the resources at my command, to name and identify many specimens I find. Can you help me out in any way? I am but a beginner in geology and mineralogy, and must go on as I have begun without a teacher." Probably the best thing H. S. W. could do would be to procure a cabinet more or less complete, such as are, for sale by publishers of school books. These range in price from \$7 to \$50, and contain small but well-defined and labelled specimens of various minerals, so that by comparison a student could name most of the rocks and stones he finds. Of course the price varies with the extent of the collection. In identifying some specimens specific gravity must be ascertained, and chemical analysis and the blow-pipe be used, but ordinary minerals are easily identified.

A PUZZLING QUESTION.—M. A. writes: "The force of gravity brings falling bodies to the surface of the earth with continually increasing velocity. A body if free to move to the centre of the earth would be held motionless there and suspended. Where does the speed begin to slacken?" To which a famous professor of Natural Science replies: "Your query this time is a puzzle, not but that it is old enough, but because the answers given vary so much. I should answer, however, in general terms that: The speed would slacken when the falling body reached a point where there was more of the mass of the earth above than below it."

SHIPPING INTERESTS.—F. D. S. asks to be "referred to some books or papers or speeches on the subject of the shipping interests or the carrying trade of this country." He should apply to the secretary of the Produce Exchange, New-York City, or to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.

GEOGRAPHY.—M. E. H. will find any one of the standard text-books in geography good enough. The one she mentions, published by Harpers, is an excellent one. Of course, for her own use she should select the highest one in the series as being the most advanced and comprehensive.

JUVENILE TRAVELS.—J. R. M. asks for a book of juvenile travels for her young son. She can find nothing better than "Mr. Bodley Abroad," which is written expressly for young people, though almost equally entertaining to adults. This would be a handsome birthday or Christmas gift, and very suitable for a prize at school.

SPRAINS, CUTS, ETC.—The Rev. J. E. W. writes: "If J. D. M. will go to a responsible druggist with a four-ounce vial and get it filled with equal parts of olive oil, spirits turpentine and Jamaica rum (the best that can be obtained), and will bathe her wrist two or three times a day with it, and be sure to sit down by the fire and bathe it thoroughly, heating in before retiring, I am confident that in a short time a permanent cure would be effected. It should be shaken thoroughly before using. This simple liniment should be in every family. It is excellent for sprains, bruises, burns, cuts, colds, croup, etc."

IGNORANCE asks: "What reply will be proper from a hostess to her departing guests, after an evening's entertainment, when they thank her for the pleasure she has conferred?" Tell them that you are delighted that they've had a good time. That's easy, isn't it?

WANTS.—The address of a lady who sent us coconuts some weeks ago is wanted. Her letter has been mislaid. Also the address of the lady who sent a recipe for curing cancer. She gave her town but not her State. There are several letters waiting to be sent to her. "Subscriber" would like to know what will remove moles without injury to the skin.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—J. C. L. writes: Grease-spots may be removed from any fabric without injury to the most delicate colors by the following method: Take of dry potter's clay, finely powdered, and scatter it lightly over the spot, taking care to cover the spot thoroughly with the powder. Hang the garment near the fire or expose to the sun's rays for an hour or more. Brush off the clay and all traces of the grease will have disappeared.

THE REVISED BIBLE.—We have frequent inquiries as to when the new international translation of the Bible will be ready. It is now officially announced that the first edition of the New Testament will be issued from the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge (England) in February, 1881; and that the Old Testament will probably be issued some time in 1883 or 1884.

NOTTINGHAM PUDDING.—One pint sifted flour, three eggs of milk, one gill rich cream, six apples, four eggs, a saltspoon of salt. Pare the apples and take out the core without cutting them. Mix the batter very smooth and pour over the apples. Bake one hour. Serve with wine or cream sauce.

APPLE CUSTARD.—Pare and core half a dozen very tart apples; cook them in half teacup of water till they begin to soften. Put them in a pudding-dish and sugar them. Beat eight eggs with four spoonfuls of sugar; add three pints milk, pour over the apples, and bake half an hour.

Under  
Charges.

Over Charges



## Decatur, Sullivan &amp; Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
Apr 18	47	1061	J. S. D. James	Mattoon	1 Car Corn	7000			1	2933	175	3108		
"	"	48	101	Same	do 1 "	7000			2	1400		1400		
"	"	49		Same	do 1 "	7000			3	14		1400		
"	"	50	850	J. B. Ford	do 5 Cases Eggs	450			4	115		115		
"	"	51	1007	Same	do 1 Car Shelled Corn	7000			5	1400		1400		
"	"	52	160	Same	do 1 "	7000			6	1400		1400		
"	"	53		Pyram Mount	do 1 "	7000			7	1400		1400		
"	"	54	105	J. B. Reeves	do 7 Bbl Apples	100			8	25		25		
"	"	55		Bethany	17 Bbl Peas	550			9	45	70	165		
"	"	56		Same	do 1 Car Meat				10	25		25		
"	"	57		Same	do 5 Empty Bar Kegs	145			11	25		25		
"	"	58		Same	do 4 Box Eggs	100			12	25		25		
"	"	59	69	J. B. Duncan	do 5 Bbl Hides	200			13	40		40		
"	"	60	844	Fred Kuzell	do 1 Car Corn Bulk	7000			14	14		14		
"	"	61		Same	do 30 Empty Bar Kegs	575			15	115		115		
"	"	62		Same	do 4 "	100			16	25		25		
"	"	63		Same	do 9 "	275			17	45		45		
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## HOME INTERESTS.

## TABLE MANNERS.

One of the surest tests of refinement is the test of eating. There may possibly be persons of taste and delicacy who are careless of the table and careless at the table, but they are black swans, exceptions which prove the rule. This test is as applicable to brutes as to men. There is as much difference in the refinement of individuals of the canine and equine and bovine and feline species as in those of the human species; and this difference is seen most plainly in their personal habits, and particularly in their habits of eating. Even in that omnivorous animal, the pig, we find this statement verified: An aristocratic pig is dainty at the trough, and refuses food if not up to grade or served in a slovenly style.

There is no pain of the social sort more exquisite than the pain endured by a sensitive and refined nature when by stress of circumstances it is compelled to feed on husks and with swine. This was the crowning agony that brought the prodigal son to himself and influenced him to return to his father's house, where the servants had good food and to spare.

To some, good table manners come by nature; to others only by training. Those who are born with a delicate sense of taste and smell, with fine organizations and limited powers of digestion, are naturally particular about their eating, and prefer starvation to indulgence in anything "common or unclean." Others in whom all the senses are dull and whose bodies are coarsely made, are easily pleased, and have no difficulty in eating whatever is set before them, asking no questions for conscience's or any other sake. This latter class, unfortunately, is the most numerous for the comfort of the former, though not perhaps too many for the rough fare and work of the world, are proper subjects for culture in table manners. It was doubtless in the interest of this class our correspondent wrote, at whose earnest request a few hints are here printed.

Any one who will from principle and by habit keep the Ten Commandments will have no doubt as to their worth to the world, and their divine origin. "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine." The formation of a habit creates a sentiment. It may take a long time to form it, but the habit once formed, a sentiment will grow up and twine round it as the ivy grows the oak. This is why mothers who seek to develop good table manners in their children will first provide good table appointments, and carefully prepared and daintily served food, and will then insist upon good behavior. These three things insisted on will in time create a sentiment in the minds of children that will make correct table manners a second nature.

1. As to table appointments. The cloth should be scrupulously clean, though it be only coarse material; nicely starched and ironed, and put on straight, its folds parallel with the sides of the table, and they with the sides of the room. The napkins, of however coarse material, must also be clean, carefully ironed and put on in place. The arrangement of the dishes on the table must be uniform, regular and tasteful, each dish, plate, spoon, glass, being in its appointed place and kept there. Any one accustomed to orderly appointments by habit soon learns to feel the necessity of taste and exactitude. These are fearfully neglected in many families. Table furniture of all sorts is hustled on without regard to appearance or order, the napery is disgusting, the carelessness in disposing it equally so, and the results are only such as might be expected.

2. As to the food. It is impossible to feel polite and well-mannered over unpalatable, coarse, ill-prepared, indigestible food. Every mouthful of it provokes ill-humor, resentment, dissatisfaction. The house mother who insists on good table manners must give her family good food. There is no need of sour bread, muggy coffee, soggy potatoes, heavy pie-crust, leathery butter cakes. Christened himself would forget his manners if compelled for any length of time to subsist on such a diet.

3. As to methods of eating. With the assistance of the knife and fork the food may be so divided as to relieve the incisors of the heaviest part of their work, and make small mouthfuls a pleasure. The grinders indicate that grinding in the mouth is a part of the process of nutrition. Animals destitute of grinders bolt their food. It is not fitting that human beings should eat as dogs do, since they have each a "mill" ready for use—which dogs have not. The lips are so constructed that the noise of the grinding, which is intolerable to ears polite, may be effectually disguised. This is a point that cannot be too urgently insisted on. Food, whether liquid or solid, must be conveyed into the mouth and from the mouth downward silently.

The position at table should be unconstrained and easy, the person sitting erect or slightly bent forward when eating, so that the mouth may be directly above the plate; the arms should be held at the side, not extended at right angles with the body. The elbows should be kept off the table. Leaning back in one's chair, or dancing on one leg of the chair, is a grievous violation of table etiquette, permitted only and wrongly to spoiled children. The mouth and fingers must be kept, during all the process of eating, absolutely clean. The dainty eater will keep his plate in order and leave it so, with knife and fork laid together across the plate. The use of the fork to the exclusion of the knife in carrying food to the mouth is insisted on. Leave-taking is admissible only by permission of the hostess. Table talk should be light, agreeable, general, each person present contributing his or her quota to the general fund, and evading the excellent rule of being "seen and not heard," unless they are in such majority that the conversation is keyed to their level.

Parents who will be at the pains to set their children such examples as they wish to see followed, and will themselves conform to a high standard of table etiquette, will have little difficulty in attaining the results of culture they all desire. We have treated this subject with elemental simplicity, as requested, and additional suggestions will find room if needed. Parents who have helpful hints ready are invited to forward them, especially if collected from successful experiment.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

Kismet.—At the instance of a correspondent we sent to an oriental scholar to learn "the meaning of

his word. He says it is Arabic, and means:—a division, portion, lot. Fate the latter being its signification in the novel of the No Name Series entitled Kismet."

WOOD ENGRAVING.—If there is a book giving instructions in this art, D. F. S. can doubtless procure it through the American News Company, New-York. Any reader who knows of such a book will oblige us by sending information concerning it. D. F. S. can doubtless learn where to obtain "blocks of enamel" by addressing some manufacturing jeweller.

HUDSON RIVER.—M. M. T. will find an article on the Hudson River and its early names in *The Magazine of American History* for June, 1880.

JUVENILE READING.—Mrs. A. R. W. will find Goldsmith's History of Greece and of Rome a good book for her boy of ten, or Rollin's Ancient History. She should provide an atlas for him so that he can find every place named, and a classical dictionary (pocket edition). If he finds it dry at first, the mother should read with him till he gets well along. We have tried this method and know it to be a good one. As to Africa, Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent" is the best book as well as the latest.

As to geology, we know of no text-book for one so young, but if his mother reads with him, as he reads to her, she will find Steele's "Weeks in Geology" as good as any. From it, of her letter we judge that she has the intention to direct personally the reading, surely nothing could be more advantageous, and nothing should be more agreed.

PERPLEXED MOTHER writes: "I have a deal of difficulty in training three daughters of eleven, eight and the eldest is capable but selfish, the next affectionate and energetic by turns, but impatient, both are truthful by turns obedient. The youngest is everything. So sweet, so wise, so good, one minute such a naughty girl, disobedient, and crying baby! She will tell lies even, others never did so; but I think her more growing some. I am not strong, have heart trouble and frequent attacks of ague, and it seems sometimes that I cannot bear the constant strain on my strength and nerves this little one makes. No punishment seems to do much good. I have a kind of faith that she will come out fairly after a while, but meanwhile I find excuses for the children, but scarcely an hour passes that some disobedience, selfishness or quarreling does not make my heart ache. I often feel that I ought not to be trusted with children if I cannot manage them better. I don't know that even the Lord can make up to children for an incapable, inefficient mother." The experience of this mother is a very common one. Children of force, vitality, sensitiveness, individuality, will quarrel more or less in spite of everything. grown people possessing these qualities do so. The aggressive man was an aggressive boy, the enterprising, energetic man was an enterprising restless boy. often a very uncomfortable boy to get along with. Selfishness properly regulated is a very necessary part of the successful individual. Sensitiveness and impatience are by no means inconsistent with a fine noble character. There isn't a mother alive to the interests of her children and her own responsibilities that can help exclaiming "Who is sufficient for these things?" but when we have done our best the wisest thing we can do is to leave events with God, and not cripple our energies or waste our time in the contemplation of our own inefficiency and weight of responsibility resting on us. When we have done all we can to form right habits in our children and correct their faults they leave us, and the world takes them in hand. The impatient man finds that he must control his temper and repress his hasty words or he loses by it; the careless man finds that to succeed he must learn to be careful; the arrogant man is taught by snubs to temper his arrogance with civility; the dishonest man finds that "honesty is the best policy," though he may not reduce the maxim to practice in his own life. When we have implanted an earnest desire in the hearts of our children to grow every day more and more noble and true, when we have kindled within them the fires of earnest and unquenchable aspiration toward whatever dignifies and exalts human character, when we have given them an habitual impulse upward and forward, we have done well by them. The heaven once hidden in their measures of meat will work till the whole lump is leavened. It takes God himself, not to speak irreverently, ages to make such a world as this, ages more to bring the human race to its present state of improvement. He bears with criminals and human hyenas and waits for the good to triumph over the evil. Cannot we wait for our children to mature into a ripened manhood and womanhood?

FEELER-MINDED CHILDREN.—J. M. A. writes: "My child has been two years at the Ohio Institution for the education of idiotic and imbecile youth. It is a delight to me to recommend the institution. The care of the children and their instruction is all that could be desired, and while they cannot make bright children of them, they help them very much."

SCRAP BOOK.—A. B. G. writes: "If H. C. will take leaf by leaf and let each soak say twenty-four hours in clean cold water, I think the scraps will all separate from the wrapping paper and can be spread out and dried for repasting. Try it with a leaf of little value. Old paste requires a long soaking rather than hot water."

CHALK JOINTS.—C. P. D. writes: "If Mrs. S. who asks for a remedy for 'chalk joints' has that form of rheumatism marked by a chalky deposit at the joints, she may be greatly benefited by a continuous, faithful and persistent application of petroleum oil. I have known more than one instance in which this disease was arrested by using this very cheap remedy. The crude oil is said to be best."

MR. PLEASANT.—There are twenty-six Mr. Pleasants in the P. O. directory. If J. D. T. will tell us which is hers, and will send a stamp, her questions will be properly answered.

WANTS.—A. A. B. would like to know how to repaint plain curtain shades with gilt bands. H. M. K. wants to know what is the best preparation to put on a hard wood floor (maple and cherry in alternate strips) to give a smooth nice polish or finish that will not scratch. He has tried shellac and it scratches badly. Also a remedy to kill or drive away ants from an ant hill on a lawn and not kill the grass. Has he tried sprinkling the ant hill with white hellebore? Reader wishes to know how to remove little white and dark moles which disfigure the face. Something is desired that can be used effectually by the person himself without danger or injury. Mrs. S. M. H. wants to know "if it will do to make soft soap in an arch kettle under the same roof where pigs are kept?"

## ODE TO AUTUMN.

Season of mists and yellow fruitfulness!  
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;  
Conspiring with him how to load and bless  
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves  
run;  
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-trees,  
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;  
To swell the gourd and plump the hazel shells  
With a sweet kernel; to set the paddling more  
And still more, later flowers for the bees,  
Until they think warm days will never cease;  
For summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen Thee oft amid thy store?  
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find  
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,  
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind,  
Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,  
Drows'd with the fume of poppies, while thy hook  
Sparcs the next sward and all its twined flowers;  
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep  
Steady thy laden head across a brook;  
Or by a cider-press, with patient look,  
Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?  
Think not of them—thou hast thy music too,  
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day  
And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue;  
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn  
Among the river-sallows, borne aloft  
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;  
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn;  
Hedge-crickets sing, and now with treble soft  
The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft,  
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

JOHN KEATS.

## HOME INTERESTS.

## SLANG AND BAD GRAMMAR.

The number of persons who habitually use language free from slang and bad grammar is very small. And the reason of this is easy to see. Those who have never studied grammar of course make havoc of their mother-tongue continually, and very many of those who have studied it have studied it as a theory, or because it's the proper thing to study grammar, and not because they wished to "speak and write the English language with propriety." Many of those who understand grammar, and know theoretically how to use the moods and tenses, adverbs and adjectives, numbers and cases, are so fettered by habits of incorrect speaking and by the usage of those about them that it is next to impossible for them to root out errors from their speech. We know a teacher of considerable distinction who invariably says, "I done it," "They done it," "We have went," and a number of such solecisms, not because he doesn't know better, but because he has never taken pains to correct errors, and has had no kind friend to insist that he should do so, and to help him in the task. If professional teachers habitually use bad grammar what can we expect from pupils?

It is not unusual to hear people who are what are called good Greek and Latin and French and German scholars use very bad English, and use it too with a manner as though they said, "We know well enough how to talk, or we might know if we took the least pains, but you see we've been busy with other studies and haven't had time to bring up our English." A flimsy excuse this, certainly.

Then as to slang. What a vast amount of it is in use! It is the common spice in the talk of those who decline to use profane expressions, as common as cinnamon or nutmeg in apple pie. We hear it on the street, in the drawing-room, and sometimes in the pulpit. With slang a great deal of dialect talk has become mixed in our common speech. There is no valid objection to dialect talk if we don't have too much of it. We know a teacher whose whole stock of wit was invested in the use of funny negro talk, and she carried it so far that she used it unconsciously on all occasions, and infected the family of the principal of the school in which she was teaching to such an extent that they insensibly fell into the same habit. Surely there is no beauty in this that one should desire it. But is one never to indulge in pleasantries of this sort? Not to such an extent as will dull their appreciation of clear, correct, plain English. It is a reproach to us that the purest English is spoken by educated foreigners. It may be that even they speak as much slang and bad grammar in their own tongue as we do in ours, but it is a pleasure to hear from their lips the undiluted, well composed English that "sounds like a book."

Many persons haven't the courage to speak correctly when those around them speak incorrectly. It seems like affectation of superiority. As well might one refuse to keep clean in the midst of dirty people, to keep pure amid vicious surroundings, to keep honest among thieves. The principle is the same. When we set out to attain excellence in any one branch we must of necessity disregard all unreasonable adverse criticism. If my friend laughs at me for being a purist in speech, he is welcome to the laugh. I have the best of it in the speech. Any one who really undertakes to weed out doubtful and bad slang and ungrammatical expressions from his language can find help at small expense and with little trouble. All our common text books on grammar contain the ordinary solecisms in use with their corrections. A little book entitled "Practical Lessons in English," by Sill, will be found very useful in this respect. Then when one reads, careful observation of the constructions used, and the words selected to convey the writer's thought, will be found helpful. Most efficient of all aids is a kind and judicious friend to rebuke errors and aid in their correction.

Teachers by the ten thousand are now superintending the education of pupils. All that these pupils will ostensibly carry from them will be crystallized in their speech. A good teacher is a power in the family of every child he teaches. Through the child he will, insensibly perhaps, but none the less surely, reach the parents and influence them to a greater or less degree. It seems a very hopeless and up-hill task to attempt the reform of an entire neighborhood in habits of speech, but the teacher who can establish habitually correct speech in his pupils will inaugurate such a reformation. He may be looked upon by some invidious souls as an innovator, but that should not deter him in his work. The generation to come will appreciate it and be benefited by it.

Writing compositions, writing for the press, writing letters, all these may be used as correctives of one's errors and mistakes of various kinds. What escapes the eye in manuscript is often glaringly conspicuous in print. For this reason there is no better discipline for a boy or girl than type-setting. The type-setter learns spelling, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, expression, all in one lesson, especially if an expert in these things looks over the "proof" and marks the errors.

Fine language, like fine manners, clings to the

person as closely as his skin, and can no more easily be laid aside. It may be covered to a time for a purpose, but it is never laid aside.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

READING CLUB.—Hannah writes: "A few friends have formed themselves into a Reading Club, which met one evening in each week last winter, and expect to do the same this winter. We have thought of taking up history, and would like to know what you would advise, and what books you would recommend. Would it be best to try to get a general idea of the history of the world, or to study a particular period of history? Some of our members are young, and we would like to make the reading as interesting as possible." We suggest that our friends begin with the history of their own country "Bryant's Popular History of the United States" is a recent standard work. As they advance in their readings, the various members of the club will find their advantage in comparing this with such other histories as they may have access to. They will find *The Magazine of American History* very useful for collateral reading. Good maps should be freely consulted in connection with the reading, and a biographical dictionary or cyclopedia will also be a useful aid. Thorough and exhaustive reading of one volume of the history specified will be more profitable than a superficial reading of the whole four. If English history is preferred by the club, "Green's History of the English People" in four volumes will be found a valuable work. Whatever history is chosen, however, let the plan of reading be conducted as above prescribed.

CHILDREN'S MAGAZINES.—E. L. F. asks for magazines for children simpler, than *St. Nicholas*. She will find *Babyland* the suitable thing for babies just old enough to look at pictures and *The Nursery* the book for three-year olds and children just beginning to read. *Babyland* is published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., and *The Nursery* by The Nursery Publishing Company, in the same city.

SPEECHES.—W. M. S. wishes to procure the speeches of Demosthenes, Pericles and Cicero. He will find them in Bobb's Classical Library. Write to the American News Company, New-York City, for the volumes containing the speeches.

PRAYER-MEETING TALK.—P. writes in answer to our suggestions a few weeks since under this heading. "A few weeks ago I asked for a 'book of selections for prayer-meeting talk.' You answered in such a way that it surprised me. You spoke about my 'vital religious experience.' As it happens (I) my 'religious experience' has been so short that there has not been much of it. I wrote for information, but got sarcasm. I understand now why editors get abused so much—they deserve it. Fact. Sometimes a person wants to say something, but cannot express himself. You cannot be a Christian yourself. What are the English Prayer Books for? I am not really positive that I know." And still our young friend yearns to lead the meeting!

THE BACON FLY.—M. M. M. says: "If J. will protect his bacon from the fly that makes the maggot he will have no further trouble with it. Our method is effective and is as follows: As soon as the meat is smoked in the spring put some hay in the bottom of a barrel—an old barrel is good for the purpose—then a shoulder or ham or piece of breakfast bacon, then more hay, another piece of meat and so on, having hay at the top of the barrel. This keeps it sweet and safe."

HENRY CLAY.—J. G. H. gives the date of the loss of the Henry Clay to be July 28, 1852, when the lamented Andrew J. Downing lost his life on board of her. *The Knickerbocker Magazine* for October, 1852, gives a full description of the calamity by an eyewitness.

ELECTRIC BRUSH.—At the request of a number of correspondents we have examined the Electric Brush extensively advertised of late, and have made such tests as were practicable. The results seem to be: 1. The brush is handsome and substantial and reasonably worth the price charged in any event. 2. Some concealed electric substance is incorporated in its make-up. 3. The published testimonials, if genuine—and we know no reason to doubt their authenticity—sustain the claims made.

But undoubtedly the chief good of any brush lies always in its frequent and thorough use. The brush is greatly to be preferred to the comb, and if hair preparations of every kind should give place to a systematic daily and thorough use of a stiff brush, an immense gain would be made. Such a change we heartily recommend.

BRIEF ANSWERS.—The only way to clean kalsomined walls is to rekalsomine them, first scraping off the coat they already have. C. F. T. can learn telegraphy in any telegraph office from the operator there. As her eyesight is impaired, it would be a very good occupation for her, the ear and not the eye requiring training to become expert in "taking by sound." Having learned telegraphy, she might combine with it the office of station agent on some railroad. F. H. should take his daughter to a skillful oculist and have him prescribe for her. It is always courteous to thank the giver for gifts, whether it be a basket of flowers or a single flower. "Infant Diet" and "Manual of Thermometry" are published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New-York City. Taine is pronounced in one syllable as though spelled Tane. To kill mites on canaries use Persian Insect Powder.

KEROSENE STOVES.—Mrs. J. H. G. writes: "A few days since my kerosene stove suddenly and without apparent occasion took fire. We wrapped wet cloths around it, then poured on water till the fire went out. What I want to know is what is the best thing to do with a burning oil stove? I presume there are many who are using oil stoves who have no better idea than I what is best to do in case of accident. Did we by our treatment run a risk of explosion? Nothing would induce us to live in the house a day with a kerosene stove that could catch fire. The stove we use is so protected with wire gauze at every point that 'catching fire' is impossible to it. In addition to this protection we have no oil that will not stand the test prescribed by law, and also keep the stove wiped clean. J. H. G. doubtless did the best thing possible to extinguish the fire, but we commend to her a stove that cannot take fire."

WANTS.—Mrs. J. wants "specific directions for starting a circulating library in a small village." Will some one with practical knowledge of the matter oblige her? The address of R. M. M., whose letter was published in this column for August 18, 1880, is wanted. There is something for her to do. S. L. P. wants to know how to restore ivory knife handles which are blackened and discolored. Fine emery paper cleans but leaves no polish. It F. F. wants a cure for perspiring feet. Wanted the address of "Rustie," who wrote from Stockholm Depot. D. would like a recipe for canning squash so it will keep. G. W. C. wishes the most effective plan of deadening sound between an upper and a lower room; also the cheapest method of ventilating a school-room or a dwelling.



# Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

18

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total		
Apr 23	73	103		Haukies Pro						178 48		78 48		
			B+O	Laurence Map	1 Car Shelled Corn		2200			14 14		14 14		
"	"	74		W.D. Cole										
				Dalton	1 Do					25		25		
				W.D.C. McClure										
				do	3 Plows. 1 Marker									
					1 Hick Yoke		350			65		65		
				W.E. Roney										
				do	4 Kegs Nails		700			25		25		
"	"	75	9327	J & L James										
			B+O	Mattoon	1 Car Corn But S		7000			14		14		
"	"	76		W.P. McClure										
				Beth	1 Box E Grains						10	10		
				R Hampton										
				do	1 Bal Yearw		200			25		25		
"	"	77		Chas. Edwards										
				do	1 Plow		100			25		25		
"	"	78		W.H. Freight										
				Mattoon	4 Bbs Egg		305			6		6		
"	"	79	976	L.M. Raullett										
			ND	Exeter N.H.	1 Car Shelled Corn		7000			14		14		
"	"	80	1014	James										
			ND	do	1 " " "		7000			14		14		
"	"	81	742	Haukies Pro										
			ND	Laurence Map	1 " " "		2200			14 14		14 14		
"	"	82		Mrs Julia Lee										
				Bethany	1 Bal Bed Ste									
					3 " Chairs					60		60		
"	"	83		Crocker Pro										
				Sullivan	4 Bbs						110	110		
"	"	84		J.R. Duncan										
				Mattoon	2 Bal G Hides									
					2 " " "									
					1 " Calf "									
					1 " Pelts		130			30		30		
"	"	85		W Hoggatt										
				do	1 Bbs Egg									
					1 " Butter		85			25		25		
"	"	86	9337	J.R. Duncan										
			B+O	do	1 Car Scrap Iron		7000			12		12		
										164 17	120 16	37		



## TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

If Fortune with a smiling face  
Strew roses on our way,  
When shall we stoop to pick them up?  
To-day, my love, to-day!  
But should she frown with face of care  
And talk of coming sorrow,  
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow!

If those who've wronged us own their fault,  
And kindly pity pray,  
When shall we listen and forgive?  
To-day, my love, to-day!  
But if stern justice urge rebuke,  
And warmth from memory borrow,  
When shall we chide, if chide we must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow!

CHARLES MACKAY.

## HOME INTERESTS.

## HOST AND GUEST.

Just at this time a great many people are occupied more or less with the consideration of the delicate relations which subsist between the host and the guest. At this season thousands of country homes are thrown open and hospitality is dispensed to relatives and friends. The hostess naturally is continually asking herself "What can I do, what ought I to do to make the stay of my guests agreeable to them and not too great a burden upon me?" And the guest is, or ought to be, asking himself or herself "How can I make my visit as great a pleasure to my hostess and as little burdensome as it is possible to be?" We are not speaking now of the relations between Summer boarders and their landladies but of those between guests and their entertainers.

It is generally understood in this country that when an invited guest makes her appearance the resources of the house are at once placed at her disposal. The best rooms of the house are hers for occupancy; special provision is made for her enjoyment at table and in the social circle. But she is not expected to intrude into the privacies of apartments not opened to her, or to make the rounds of the kitchen, the pantry, the cellar, the store room and other rooms into which she has no business to enter. The host and hostess may be so careful of the feelings of a guest that such meddlesomeness will be suffered to pass unrebuked, but it will not be unfelt. Many women permit themselves to be crushed under the burdens which a fancied hospitality imposes. They tax their strength, they tax their purses, they drain their resources of all sorts in the endeavor to make their guests happy. In doing this, it seems to us, they are doing a great wrong to themselves. No guest of proper feeling will be willing to allow this state of things. No hostess knowing what is due to herself as well as to others will fall into this error. Of course there is always a certain care felt by the hostess as to the comfort of her guests which cannot be thrown off, and it is not desirable that it should be.

In some cases the hostess can furnish a pleasant and more comfortable home to her guest than that guest can command elsewhere; in some cases a less comfortable home. But in every case the hostess may justly feel that whatever guest accepts her hospitality is bound to be content while accepting it with the best her hostess can do for her, and not only content but grateful—else the guest should change her quarters.

There are many annoyances in country homes which city people do not have and which country people cannot well avoid. These annoyances, when inevitable, must be patiently borne and not made by guests an occasion of chagrin to their entertainers. In cities there are plenty of annoyances which country people know nothing about, but which they must patiently submit to so long as they are guests at city homes.

Every family has its own peculiar regime, and guests have no more right to meddle with this than citizens of this country have to meddle with the customs and laws of a European country. In a family where, for instance, the Sabbath is rigidly kept after Puritan standards, the guest should conform, outwardly at least, to the rule of the family, and equal concession should be made by the family to the right of the guest to hold his own opinions undisturbed.

When there are an abundance of servants in the family and the presence of guests does not impose additional manual labor upon the hostess, guests are not expected to share in the labors of the household. But where their presence does materially increase the toil of the hostess, they may with her consent, and often very gratefully to her, take care of their own rooms and help in those lighter domestic tasks which occupy time and consume strength, such as cleaning away tables, wiping dishes, sweeping and dusting, and similar work. No guest degrades herself by thus lightening the labors she imposes, even though at home she do absolutely nothing of the kind.

If the guest has any accomplishment which may contribute to the pleasure of the family where she is staying she will of course exert herself to accomplish it. City people can tell their country cousins how to make a great many pretty things for the decoration of their homes, can instruct them in many arts and direct them in many ways how to improve in personal and social matters. This instruction will be imparted, of course, only to those who desire it, and then in the most delicate manner and with no suggestion of superiority on the part of the instructor. The guest is not under obligation to weary herself in her efforts to be entertaining to her hostess, any more than the hostess is under reciprocal obligation. We have known instances where guests have been invited purely because they made themselves useful and where they have been so heavily taxed that their visit was very little pleasure or rest to them. The Golden Rule carefully studied will serve very well as a guide in all these matters, and those who are really anxious to do in all things as they would be done by will not be likely to offend whether they occupy the place of host or guest.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

MACAULAY.—J. R. G. asks for a life of this historian. Macaulay's Life and Letters by his nephew, G. Otto Trevelyan, M. P., is the standard biography. There is a popular edition of this work two volumes in one and a more expensive edition in two volumes. Any bookseller can order it for those who desire it. Published by Harper Brothers.

IBID is a contraction for *ibidem*, and means in the same place. When used in a note at the foot of a page, it refers to the last preceding reference. For example, a foot note says, "See Gibbon's Decline and Fall. Chapter V." and the next note says *Ibid* Chapter X. *Ibid* means Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Chapter X. Is this clear to Reader? She might have found the definition of the word by consulting the dictionary, but probably that method of solving

tion didn't occur to her. It was easier to write to New-York for it.

WASH ENGRAVING.—W. S. B. says there is a good handbook of the art by S. E. Fuller, illustrated, who goes into the details of the subject and is very complete. Published by Joseph Watson, Boston, Mass.

HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN ORDERLY.—Mrs. T. L. D. writes: "There is one good thing to remember in teaching a child anything, and that is 'A burnt child dreads the fire.' I taught my two children orderly habits from the start, while they were infants, before they could speak or even creep, being constantly with them night and day taught them habits of neatness which they have never forgotten. I taught them to be orderly by compelling them to take care of and pick up their own playthings. This they have always done, and they are now six and eight years old. I have spent hours in seeing that they did the work, when I could have done it in as many minutes. But I knew I was working for their interest. I do not remember that I have picked up a plaything since they could walk, and my boy was a cripple for a year when he was four years old and walked only on crutches. My heart prompted me many a time to help him but my head would tell me no. I have never sent for them at school to return and do their work, but I certainly should if necessary. As a punishment for disorderly habits, I destroy the playthings left around or punish the owner. My experience, and I have lived in a block where there are on an average seventy children, is that disorderly habits in a child can be corrected by its mother if taken in time and constantly watched. Even now my boy will put away his blocks for months because he does not like to pick them up into their box. He will not take his velocipede out as often now that he must clean the wheels before it can come in. There is such a thing as having too many playthings for children, and I have learned by experience that they will be happier with a few. I never allow a servant to wait on a child when the child can as well wait on itself. My children have examples of disorder constantly set before them by other children, but they are not allowed to be corrupted by them."

SIT OR SET.—A. H. A. asks: "Does a hen sit or set when incubating?" Webster says sit. We do not pretend to be wiser than what is written. Both Webster and Walker agree that incubation is sitting, therefore the hen must sit. It will be hard for some of our readers to reconcile themselves to this phraseology, and we leave them to "study on it."

SCRAP BOOK.—W. W. M. says: "If H. C. has used flour paste in making his scrap book, let him dampen the leaves thoroughly, then lay them under a weight for ten or twelve hours. After removing the weight let each leaf dry a little so as to toughen the 'scrap,' while the inner part remains soft. He will find the scraps come off nicely. He must be patient, work slowly, testing them from time to time till he finds them in the right condition. I made over two books, both over ten years old, losing but one piece. If he has used any of the glue mucilage he will have trouble, and your proposed plan of a general index will be the only one available. Flour paste is best for all pasting of paper, put paste on both scrap and leaf so that both will expand alike, then lay dry slips of dry paper between the leaves and press."

SPECIAL INFORMATION.—N. B. of South Carolina desires us to name some good business school or college in Illinois. He should address a letter of inquiry with stamp inclosed to the Postmaster at Chicago or to the editor of *The Chicago Tribune*. We improve this opportunity to suggest to our readers that special information regarding certain cities, villages or localities may generally be obtained by addressing the postmaster of such cities and villages. He is under no legal obligation to furnish information of this sort but he will be likely to do it if stamp for reply is sent.

HOUSE CLEANING.—Mrs. J. D. S. writes: "I find washing soda better than ammonia or soap for cleaning house. It should be kept air-tight when not in use. I keep mine in a self-sealing fruit jar. A little of it is a great help on dirty paint and old cloths. I think too there is less danger of the paint being left 'streaked' if one begins at the bottom of doors and windows rather than at the top."

TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—"Young Housekeeper" should after rinsing the shirts in blue water dip them into hot starch made as follows: Dissolve a tablespoonful or more of corn starch or fine glass starch in water slightly blued, then pour on boiling water, stirring constantly until the starch is the thickness of ordinary maulage; into this scrape a bit of white wax and of spermaceti, boil a minute, and while hot starch the shirts, rubbing the starch well in. Dry in the usual way. Then make thin cold starch quite soapy with fine white soap; wring the starched parts out of this and fold the shirts. Let them lie an hour or two or over night, if desirable, and they are ready to be ironed. A little practice will determine the quantity of starch to be used. Have a clean cloth and a bowl of water at hand, and remove any smut which may get upon the linen. If the iron sticks rub on it a bit of wax and wipe it well before putting it on the linen. If the starch was made too thick wipe the linen carefully with a damp cloth, so as to remove all superfluous starch, and lay a thin bit of muslin—an old handkerchief is good—over the linen and pass the iron lightly over; remove the muslin and finish the ironing. To polish linen, after ironing it in the usual way, pass over it a wet cloth, dampening it slightly, lay it on a smooth board with one thickness of old muslin over it, and apply the polishing iron with vigor until the desired gloss is obtained. Do not be in a hurry in doing fine ironing. Give it all the time it requires to do it artistically, and when you have learned all the ways "how not to do it" and all the ways how to do it, you can iron both rapidly and well. By that time you will be very proud of the accomplishment.

STAINS caused by printer's ink may be removed by plenty of naphtha or benzole, by strong, hot caustic soda, or by potash dissolved in water. Common ink stains can usually be removed by washing them first in a strong solution of oxalic acid and then in a strong solution of chloride of lime. Rinse well with clear water before putting soap on the article. This in answer to M. L. S.

PENCIL DRAWINGS may be preserved by pouring over them, when stretched upon the drawing board, a thin solution of gum arabic or the white of an egg dissolved in dilute ammonia water by agitation with broken glass. This is in reply to J. S. O.

POLISHED BRASS.—Mrs. E. M. asks if "there is no way of keeping polished brass ornaments bright save by continual polishing?" Yes, she may coat them with a thin solution of bleached shellac in alcohol. This is good also for polished steel and copper.

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Communications for this column to be addressed to "Our Young Folks, The Tribune, New-York."

## BESSIE'S STORY.

BY HELEN HARDERT.

For Our Young Folks.

My name is Bessie, as I suppose you know. Tiny Floy calls me the "little horse," and I think I like this rather better than Bessie. I should like it much better if she would only leave off the "little." But never mind. I shall be a year old in about eight months, and then, perhaps, I shall be treated with more consideration. I am sure I hope so. I don't think I am very well used at present. Not that I complain of my mother. Oh, no! She is always good to me—as good as she can be. But it is very plain that she is not allowed to have her own way in regard to my bringing up.

Why! sometimes I am shut away from her for hours at a stretch. I hear her calling me, and I try to go to her, but it is of no use. I can't do it. And sometimes I am left at home while she is driven away ever so far, and I don't know whether I shall ever see her again or not. All our begging and imploring doesn't make a bit of difference with our hard-hearted master. He separates us just the same every time he takes a fancy to do it. I wonder that my mother doesn't assert her rights and put a stop to it. She is bigger than he is, and I know she could master him if she tried. May be she is afraid he wouldn't give her any more oats if she quarreled with him. Dear me! I wouldn't be so mercenary. As if she couldn't live on grass! And there is plenty of grass everywhere. Perhaps that isn't the reason; I always thought she had spirit enough. I can't understand it at all; and she never explains.

They call me a sociable colt, and it is true that I like company. I should like to go into the house and call on the people there, but they never ask me. Sometimes I go to the window and look in, and rub my nose on the panes and lap them all over, just for a hint, you know, and to show the people how much I should like to be with them. But they just scream out:

"Go away, Bessie, go away! Oh, dear! Those windows will have to be washed all over again."

Serves 'em right. What do they have the windows there for? They could see just as well without them, and it would be a deal more convenient. I could go and talk to them at any time then. But what do you think? Half the time they keep some ugly green, slatted things all over the windows, and I can't even look through, or touch the glass with my tongue.

Perhaps they think it is not polite for me to try to visit with them through the windows. I am sure I should be glad to do it in a more proper way if I could. I have often marched up the front walk with as dainty steps as I could manage, and tried to get on the veranda and ring the bell; but the stoos are so steep and narrow that I can't reach the door to save me.

Sometimes I have a little fun with the chickens and turkeys. You know how they will strut around. Little, puny bunches of feathers! As if they were of any consequence to anybody! Well, I just prance up beside them and raise my fore-foot and show my teeth, and they ought to see them scatter. They never stop until they are safe on the fence; and then I dance up and down and run along before them, and they don't dare to come down until I get tired and go away. After all, they are not worth much trouble. It is more fun to tease the boys who come into the yard and think they will tease me. They get the worst of it. I can tell you. They might better stay at home and mind their own business.

I usually have a pretty good time on washing days. I keep very quiet until I see a nice lot of clean clothes hanging on a line, and then I make a rush. I sometimes wonder if the people of the house put those clothes out expressly for my amusement. On the whole, I guess they don't; for sometimes they come out of the house and scold at all sorts of queer things, and run after me with brooms and sticks; and if I didn't get out of the way in such a hurry, I am not sure but they would actually strike me. I generally manage to get some of the clothes into my mouth, and unless they are very tough, I carry a few pieces away with me to some quiet place where I can chew them and dance on them and toss them up and down as much as I like. When they are disposed of, I watch until the coast is clear again, and then I make another rush. You'd never imagine how jolly it is unless you had tried it.

I like Trudie pretty well. Trudie is a pretty girl, with black eyes, and she has a long black braid hanging down her back. Sometimes she brings me salt, or pieces of sugar, and lets me eat out of her hand. Salt is good and sugar is good, and Trudie is good to give them to me, but I can't help teasing her sometimes.

One day, when she went to the hen-house to look for eggs, I danced up behind her very softly. She didn't hear me at first, but all at once she looked around and saw me stepping along behind her on my hind feet, with my fore feet pawing the air and almost touching her shoulders. I was only trying to walk as she did, but, oh, my goodness, how she jumped and ran! She went into that hen-house as quick as a flash. I couldn't get in with her—more's the pity—but I pawed at the door, and ran around and around the place until I got so tired I had to go away and let the poor thing come out.

Did you say it was mean of me? Well, may be it was a little. But she needn't have been so scared. I wouldn't have hurt her for anything.

One afternoon Trudie came out into the orchard to give me some salt; at least, that is what I supposed she came for. But there was a young man with her who persisted in taking all her attention away from me. She didn't say much of anything to me, just gave me a few grains of salt and then seemed to forget all about me. She utterly ignored me, in fact, and turned her back upon me, although she knew I was dying to have a nice little chat and frolic with her.

Now, if there is anything trying to the nerves of a sociable and sensitive colt, it is such conduct as this. I assure you it was not to be endured. I thought I would give her a hint, just to let her know that I was not altogether unreasonable to her rudeness. So I softly stepped up behind her and caught her long braid in my teeth, and tried to pull her away with me. Oh, dear! What a squealing and protesting she did set up! But it was fun to see her dance around. Then that stupid fellow who was the first cause of all the trouble set himself up to interfere, and he took the braid away from me. He didn't get the ribbon, though. It was a fresh, creamy one, and I chewed it well. I don't think Trudie ever cared to wear it again.

It was not long before I paid the fellow for his impertinence. One evening I found his carriage standing in the yard, and I served the curbs as I did Trudie's ribbon. Wasn't it good for him? And such fun!

The next time I went to the porch after some salt Trudie said I didn't deserve any. I am sure I don't know why. I heard her tell her mother that that carriage had to have an entire set of new curbs. I am glad of it. I like new things, and I will have a taste of those new curbs yet, see if I don't.

Oh, how are you? I am so glad to see you. What a time it is since we have had a talk! And such chances! I've scarcely the courage to speak to you now that we have met.

You thought I looked rather disconsolate! Well, so I am, and no wonder. But you can see what has happened. They have put me into this field, all

alone by myself; away from my mother, away from everything that makes life worth living.

I heard those people say that I had got to be a regular nuisance, and my pranks were beyond endurance. Think of it! Ma a nuisance! How could they say such a thing? They know I thought all the world of them, and liked nothing better than to be with them. And yet they have banished me to this dreary place. How could they have the heart to do it? There's plenty of grass here, to be sure; but what is grass? I can't see my mother. There's no house to visit, no clothes to pull off the line, no little trees to rub over, no rose bushes to trample down, no chickens to scare, no hair to pull, no—no—nothing. I think it is a regular shame.

## TO THE ENGINEER.

[Edward T. Root, fifteen years old, sends these verses which he wrote for us instead of a letter.—Ed.]

Urgo, Oh! urge your engine faster,  
Follow true the track, it's master;  
Guiding us from dread disaster,  
Watchful engineer.

Follow on the tracks bright gleaming,  
Like a moorcock serpent seeming,  
Send the black smoke backward streaming  
As we onward go.

Let the engine roar and rattle,  
Like the din and noise of battle,  
Scatter all the frightened cattle—  
Running far and near.

We on downy cushions nestle,  
You with unseemly danger wrestle,  
Darting over bridge or trestle,  
Where bright waters flow.

To your care, we give our keeping,  
Guard it without ever sleeping,  
And rewards you will be reaping,  
When the journey's done.

Yours respectfully, E. T. Root.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:

I live on a ranch. It is very pretty. There are high rocks on one side of the house and a pretty valley on the other. It is only a little way from the sea beach. I am a little orphan girl, but I do not feel lonely here, for I am with kind people and have a sweet baby two years old to play with. I love the chickens, ducks and turkeys. We have over a hundred. I feed and take care of them all. I have ten little chickens of my own. We have five pretty little Jersey cows, some horses and mules. The horses I love to ride is named Billy Stokes. He can march, shake hands, open gates, untie a knot and if I lose my hat off in the wind he will pick it up and hand it to me. I have a very pretty canary. I aged some young linnets but their mother came and coaxed them away. I am going to begin to learn how to cook this week. I know how to sweep, dust, make beds and water flowers. In the rocks near our house are some golden owls, brown and gray feathers, and white faces; they are very pretty. Badgers and wild cats live in the rocks too. We keep dogs to bark at night to scare them away. I saw a coyote the other day for the first time. He was something like a dog and something like pictures of foxes I have seen. Coyotes kill chickens, sheep and calves. I have heard them bark often at night. They love fruit, and will come at night and eat the fruit off the ground in the orchard, and when they find something good will bark a long time to call their friends to come to the feast. We have wild flowers and ferns near us. There is a pretty red flower that looks like coral drops, and there are ever so many kinds of yellow and blue larkspurs and white columbines.

This is the first time I ever wrote a letter to be printed. I can't think of any more. Good-bye.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., July 13, 1880.  
ROSIE MAGUIER.

## NOTES.

Minnie Smith says: "I should think it was the hardest puzzle that was ever in *THE TRIBUNE* to select the three best letters out of nineteen such nice ones."

"I take care of my little baby brother. If you have a baby and a little girl, she can tell you how hard it is to nurse it. It is hard, but it is splendid to be of such good use." We thank her for the good wish at the close.

"Hoping the Young Folks will live forever, I am yours truly."

Her sister Ella says: "I am going to tell you what I think you look like. I think you are six feet tall, and have light hair and a mustache, I feel as if I knew you, and I most believe I would know you if I saw you. I know you are a kind man, because you are so kind to the poor children in New-York."

How we would like nothing better than to let this go with such good marks put down against our name! But the Editor of the big *TRIBUNE* is the kind man to the children.

Clara Morrison writes: "We keep chickens. I feed them every day. I am quite fond of them. Last Spring mamma wanted me to mark the eggs, so if any more were laid we could tell them. On some of the eggs I did not know what to write, so for fun I wrote the names of our family on them to see which would come out. It happened we all came out. I was a gray chicken and all the rest black."

NOTE.—Prizes for letters will be awarded next

## A HIGHLAND GHOST STORY.

From *The Leisure Hour*.

Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, records the following incident on the authority of the minister who related it to her. He was accustomed, she informs us, "to go forth and meditate at even; and this solitary walk he always directed to his churchyard, which was situated in a shaded spot, on the banks of a river. There, in a dusky October evening, he took his wonted path, and lingered, leaning on the churchyard wall, till it became twilight, when he saw two small lights rise from a spot within, where there was no stone nor memorial of any kind. He observed the course these lights took, and saw them cross the river and stop at an opposite hamlet. Presently they returned, accompanied by a larger light, which moved on between them till they arrived at the place from which the first two set out, when all three seemed to sink into the earth together. The good man went into the churchyard and threw a few stones on the spot where the light disappeared. Next morning he walked out early, called for the sexton, and showed him the place, asking if he remembered who was buried there. The man said that, many years ago, he remembered burying in that spot two young children, belonging to a blacksmith on the opposite side of the river, who was now a very old man. The pastor returned, and was scarce set down to breakfast when a message came to hurry him to come over to pray with the smith, who had been suddenly taken ill, and died next day."

Upon a modest gravestone in Vincennes cemetery appears the plaintive legend, "His neighbor played the earnest."

7848

7848



## Decatur, Sullivan &amp; Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

18

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
									Local.	Back.	Total.		
May 11	20		Jack Evans	Bethany / 1 cks Bread		119 125							
"	"	21	3026	Stedman & S		199 125							
"	"	22	DC	Mattoon / 1 Car Corn		2000			14		14		
"	"	22	J.R. Duncan	do / 10 Green Hides									
				4 Dry "		367	20						
				1380 Fallow		400	14						
									56		129		
									15 54		15 54		
"	13	73	Mr Marten	Nelson / 1 Do Cattle									
									25		25		
May 14	24		W.E. Roney	Dalton / 1 Br		200			40	125	165		
"	14	75	Cornwall Bros	Sullivan / 4 Bals Wall Paper		165			35	165	200		
"	"	26	6797	J & L. H. James									
"	"	26	SS	Mattoon / 1 Car Corn Truck		2000			14		14		
"	"	27	314	Same									
			SSSE	do / 1 " " "		2000			14		14		
									28 75	2903	165		
"	16	78	8092	E.D. Jennings									
			NS	do / 1 " "		2000			14		14		
"	17	74	W.E. Roney	Dalton / 11 Bals Furniture									
"	17	74	Natie	do / 1 Box Nails		200			40	25	65		
"	"	30	W.D. McClure	do / 1 Box Nails					25	15	40		
"	"	30	Mr Aubrey	Chicago / 1 " Mar					25		25		
"	"	31	A.L. Klar	Cheltenham / 1 " "					25		25		
"	"	31	Nerick	Bethany / 1 Bal Wrafts									
				1 Jack Wax									
				1 Butter		903 452			25		25		
									140	40	180		







## Decatur, Sullivan &amp; Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

18

Station	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
	May 31	72		J. Campbell			509664							
				Dalton	4 Shovels		50			25	25	50		
Beth	"	73		R. S. Noble										
				Feds Point	1 Bx		300			45	270	315		
					1 Bx S Goods									
					2 Bx Pine		380			50	310	860		
"	"	74		Pursell & Hill										
				Dalton	1 Bx Hooks					25	25	50		
"	"	75		J. L. D. James										
				Mattoon	1 Car Shelled Corn		wood			14		14		
"	"	76		C. A. Ross										
				D.	2 Coop. Chickens		451	51		180		180		
					1 Tub Egg									
					1 Bx		153			30		30		
"	"	77	1219	Thos. Curtis										
			SSM.S	D.	1 Car Shelled Corn		wood			14		14		
"	"	78	986	Same										
			ccerly	D.	1 " " "		wood			14		14		
"	"	79	4127	Same										
			EL	D.	1 " " "		wood			14		14		
							590998			5955	630	6585		
June	1	1		D. H. Patterson										
				Dalton	1 Bx					25		25		
"	1	2		Saml Brooks										
				Haupton	2 Shovels (etc)					25		25		
"	"	3		A. R. Scott										
				Bethany	1 Letter box					25		25		
"	"	4		C. A. Rosa										
				Mattoon	4 Coops Chickens		836			134		134		
				D.	8 " " "		1200			480	100	580		
										689	100	789		
"	4	5		C. H. Roney										
				Bethany	10 000 Shovels		650			46		46		
"	"	6		C. M. Ashula										
				Mattoon	1 Oak wood		100			25		25		
"	"	7	1410	Kingan & Co										
			3155	Dalton	1 Car Logs		12000			12		12		
										1301		1301		



LAMP MAT.—Mrs. S. T. B. send these directions for making a pretty lamp mat: "Three shades of green single zephyr, one ounce each. Double each shade separately four double. Thread a worsted needle with some of the zephyr, loop around and tie knots about one-half inch apart, but between each knot leave the thread you tie with. Then cut in strips about ten inches long. Double and sew around some thick paper, leaving a space for lamp in centre. It resembles moss."

WRISTLETS WITH POINTS.—A welcome contributor gives these brief directions for wristlets with points: Cast on an even number of tens by knitting loops as described in the third method given in THE TRIBUNE of October 15—12 tens or 120 stitches for a medium sized gentleman's wrist. Knit round plain to the last stitch on the last needle. Leave this and knit the first two on the next needle together, and throw it over. \* Knit three plain, over, knit one plain, over, knit three plain, slip one, knit two together, throw slipped stitch over, and one point will show when the work is done. Repeat from the star, remembering to leave the last stitch on the last needle every time round as at first. Cast off according to directions in THE TRIBUNE. Single zephyr of two colors, one for the middle and one for the ends, is very pretty.

SOFA CUSHION.—Annie Addie writes: "To knit a simple but very effective sofa cushion have a pair of bone knitting needles and double zephyr wool of three shades, say a handsome shade of red and white and black, or you may have French gray and a bright crimson, or any other shades that may suit your fancy. Cast on 13 stitches. Knit across once plain, make 1 at the beginning of the next row by putting your worsted over your needle and knitting six stitches plain, then knit two together and knit the remaining stitches plain; repeat this last row continually. This is all the pattern, and is knit in rows as long as you may desire. The length of the row will decide the number of rows. You will need to make it of good proportions. Join the rows by crocheting together with plain crochet stitch in old gold and black."

AUNT MAMIE'S SOCK.—"Aunt Mamie" writes: "Subscriber" wishes to know how to finish off the top of the foot of little sock. There should of course be a slope on each side—made by narrowing every time as you commence the row. As it is knitted back and forth of course turning the sock will make the narrowing come, first one side and then on the other. I think Subscriber means narrowing, instead of "making one," as I understood her, there are no made stitches at the point. To make larger stitches take larger needles.

PURL STITCH.—Mrs. C. S. Wyatt writes asking for a glossary of terms, and saying "I never have found yet by asking what it is to 'purl.' Nobody knows, yet it is very common in directions for knitting. I always seam as is done in a stocking."—Purl stitch and seam stitch are exactly the same. In stocking work the purl stitch forms the seam—hence the name seam stitch; but in fancy patterns the purl stitch does not form a seam, and so it is not called seam stitch. But it is the same stitch under two different names, and is worked, of course, by bringing the thread forward and putting in the needle through the loop from right to left.

WOOLLEN LACE.—I. L. E. writes: "In the column every one speaks of knitting the lace with cotton or linen thread. I have made several patterns in wool, to trim the skirts of my little boy—taking the same color as the flannel; it looks very nice and washes well."

HONEY-COMB STITCH.—In crochet, according to some authorities, this is done as follows: Working in double crochet, put the wool twice around the hook, pass the latter through the front loop of the next DC, and make a long treble, not completing the stitch, however, but leaving two loops on the hook. Work four more long trebles into the same stitch, finishing them as usual by drawing wool through two loops three times, but still keeping the two first loops on the needle. Now catch the wool again and draw it through these two loops. Go on with the DC and work another honey-comb stitch as desired.

A SUMMER CLOUD.

A charming Summer cloud may be crocheted on Eshelton Bosswool worked in shell pattern, already described in THE TRIBUNE, and in The Woman Extra in the directions for a small three-cornered shawl. A recent specimen intended for seaside wear was of a light blue, nearly three yards long and about two feet wide, and was edged all round with a plain row of scallops, each containing nine trebles. A chain of 361 stitches was first made. This allowed for sixty shells. Each shell was formed of six trebles, the wool being so fine the five trebles failed to make the shell full enough.

The second row was begun by a D. C. exactly in the middle of the first shell of the first row. It was ended by fastening the last shell of the second row in the middle of the last shell of the first row, and finishing with 3 chain.

The third row was begun by making 3 chain precisely in the same hole in which the second row started, and working in this same spot a shell of six trebles, finishing it with a D. C. on the middle of the first shell of the second row. At the end of the row, after making a D. C. on the top of the last shell of the second row, another shell was worked in the opening at the base of the 3 chain and was finished with a D. C. on the top of this 3 chain.

The second and third rows were repeated throughout. These modifications from the direction already given are necessary to prevent the cloud from widening or narrowing. In the instruction for a three-cornered shawl the work is all the time increasing in width. In the cloud the width is unchanged.

The cloud was worked with a hook about No. 4 and took twelve ounces of the floss. A fair work sticking steadily at it should do it readily in ten days. Using only odds and ends of time it would take a week or a fortnight.

VALENTIENNES LACE.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

All communications for this column to be addressed: "Our Young Folks, THE TRIBUNE, New-York."

A TRUE STORY OF A CONTINENTAL BILL.

For Our Young Folks

The money used during the Revolution was called Continental Currency.

Bills of this currency were issued by the Act of Congress to pay Revolutionary soldiers for services rendered to their country.

An eight dollar bill, as a part of the money paid to Major Sanderson, has a history.

It was printed on coarse, heavy paper, and numbered 08,881. The bearer was thereby entitled to receive eight Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress passed February 17, 1770.

Major Sanderson kept this bill among others many years, the probable reason being its small value. Soon after the war, the currency so depreciated that, as the saying was, it took "a ha'penny to buy a dinner." Consequently the bill became a family relic to be handed down to future generations.

After it left the family of Major S., it went to Whateley, Mass., into the family of his son, whose wife, in the year 1840, gave it, as a keepsake, to her nephew, a gentleman residing in the town of P., in New-York State.

Mr. A. kept it until 1870. During the Centennial year there was much excitement in his little village as, indeed, there was throughout the United States over old relics. Of course, this bill must participate in the pleasure of satisfying people's curiosity, so one evening it was taken to a hall where such time-honored articles were exhibited.

It became an object of notice and examination, and also a topic of conversation. The owner was advised by a worthy citizen to give an account of the bill to the editor, and thus to supply the village paper with some interesting information. The suggestion was acted upon. The paper chanced to fall into the hands of the wife of a U. S. Senator, a granddaughter of Major Sanderson.

Being naturally very much interested in what was in the hands of her grandfather a century before, she wrote to the owner, saying that if he would be willing to part with the curiosity she would be very glad to possess it.

Mr. A. had in the meantime given it to his son as an heirloom to pass down to another generation; but he, after much persuasion, consented to part with the treasure. It was at once sent to Washington, and the following letter of thanks was received:

"Your letter of March 15, inclosing eight dollars of Continental money was very kind, and I fear that the bill was relinquished at too great a sacrifice of personal feeling on the part of yourself and little son. I am very glad to possess such a record of my grandfather's patriotism and shall preserve it with great care. I do not know what amount I ought to send to Charlie in return, and am very sorry that you did not yourself name an equivalent. I venture to send \$10, hoping that it may be satisfactory, and that Charlie will not feel defrauded."

This a Continental bill was actually redeemed by the wife of a U. S. Senator one hundred years after it was paid to a Revolutionary soldier.

The little Charlie put his \$10 into the bank—the nucleus of, perhaps, a fortune.

This boy has made the resolve that the money which so many young men waste in cigars and drinks shall be added to this \$10, knowing well that "many a little makes a muckle."

What have our ancestors not accomplished for posterity!

"O beauty and pride a century old,  
Your story hath never an ending!  
O glorious deeds of our fathers told  
Through age upon age descending!  
Ye come to me over again to-day  
In the spirit the children show,  
As they play their parts in the selfsame way,  
With the relics of long ago."

A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MR. EDITOR YOUNG FOLKS:  
I have just lost a one dollar gold piece. You see I was going to rite a letter and take the prize, when I banged my finger with a bass ball. Bob Miggs done it.

He lives in Sanfransisco, Calyformear, and he says to me, "Johnny, you play 1st bass and I'll pitch," and he did and he hit me rite on my riting finger the first time and some week little girls who can't never rite like I can when I'm leven ears older, took the prize.

But the worse of it is I spent the gold dollar before I got it. There was 33 cents to the corner store man for carymels, and 13 cents for gum and the rest I promised to a boy to pay for a big hole in his trowse that he wore through going up a tree for my fish hook that got cored. I can't get a cent from my father, because don't you know he says I o him now for a box of old dirty cartridges, although it seems as if what he done to me just after I skinned 'em away on the lake or to be considered pay enuf. I felt so anyway. I felt so for most a week.

Farther he told me never to hint, but if I had that gold dollar I should be feeling quite well I thank you. I suppose you have got a real good one this perhaps you don't want, and this is my address, Addyondacks, Aug. 10, N. Y. JOHNNY JUMPER. (I don't do the countin.)

GERANIUMS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.—From the middle of August to the middle of September, select cuttings or "slips" from your plants. The fresh growth of stalk, not the old and woody; the new branches nearest the root are best. Break them off, close to the parent stalk (better than to cut them), and plant in soil composed of one-third clean sand—river sand if convenient—and two-thirds rich garden soil. Keep them well watered, with sunlight after a few days, and allow them to remain in the open air as long as possible. When driven to the house by frost place them by root, east, or if obliged to, by west window. Water them daily, but not have them water soaked; have plenty of moisture in the air by means of evaporation of water from the stove or furnace if you are a martyr to this so-called modern improvement. By January or February flowering will begin. Of course the care they receive and favorableness of surroundings will have much to do with the profusion of bloom. Moisture in the air is absolutely essential to success. The ordinary iron or coal stove or a dish between the stove pipe and stove or attached to the pipe is of little or no good. The best means we have found is to remove the top of the stove, which is usually movable to admit the coal and have a pan of tin or copper made to fit the dish holds a gallon or so, all the better for the plants, and the more conducive to the health of the occupants of the room. The best jar for plants is the old-fashioned, brick-colored crock. Avoid all that are glazed upon the outside or inside. The glazing prevents evaporation through the pores of the jar, and geraniums will not thrive well without this. Small boxes put together with screws, or dovetailed, make excellent receptacles for growing plants. Geraniums and plants generally do best in medium-size, "lowish" rooms. This becomes one of the compensations for living in small or cottage houses; you can have your windows in dreary winter "blossom as the rose," while those of stately mansions present a barren or scraggly appearance.

PERUNIA, "slipped" as above described, will root and blossom beautifully during the late winter days and all through the spring. They require considerable water. The geraniums and other plants started for cuttings that do well during the winter are just the thing for bedding the next season.—J. S. S., Bath, N. Y.

From *Field's Magazine* we take two useful hints to flower-growers. The first relates to a calla lily which, bought at a greenhouse, soon began to droop and turn yellow. "I procured a three-gallon glazed crock, filled it two-thirds full of rich earth, as you recommend, and then put in the plant and filled nearly to the brim with water, which I have kept at about that level ever since, adding now and then a few drops of ammonia. To-day, my calla stands four feet high, with four broad, dark green leaves; a stilet at the water line is as large as my wrist, and two lower stems are appearing." The second describes a better way with the oleander than the usual one of allowing it to grow without training, in the desire to procure blossoms at the earliest possible moment: "In starting from a cutting, my practice is to pinch off the shoot above the second or third joint, or more if desired, and the shoot (or each practice is double, and sometimes triple, the number of shoots, which may again be pinched, thus producing a compact, bushy head. This is in itself an ornament; besides, the plant is vigorous and able to support a large number of clusters of flowers."

KNITTED EDGING.—"Carrie" sends the following pretty pattern—her own invention.

Cast on 12 stitches.  
1—Knit 2, thread over twice, seam 2 together knit 2, thread over, narrow, thread over, narrow thread over, knit 2.  
2—Knit, back plain till 4 remain, then thread over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.  
3—Knit 2, thread over twice, seam 2 together knit 3, thread over, narrow, thread over, narrow thread over, knit 2.  
4—Same as second row.  
5—Knit 2, thread over twice, seam 2 together, knit 4, thread over, narrow, thread over, narrow thread over, knit 2.  
6—Same as fourth row.  
7—Knit 2, thread over twice, seam 2 together, knit 5, thread over, narrow, thread over, narrow thread over, knit 2.  
8—Same as sixth row.  
9—Knit 2, thread over twice, seam 2 together, knit the remaining 12 plain.  
10—Bind off 4, knit plain till 4 remain; then knit thread over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2. This completes one scallop.

The directions for the Normandy lace which Miss M. has so kindly written out are as follows:

Cast on 15 stitches.  
1st row: 8 plain, knit 2 together, over, 3 plain, over, 2 plain. (This row ends with 16 stitches on needle.)  
2d row: 2 plain, over, 5 plain, over, knit 2 together, 7 plain. (17 stitches on needle.)  
3d row: 6 plain, knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, 2 plain. (18 stitches on needle.)  
4th row: 2 plain, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 3 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 5 plain. (19 stitches on needle.)  
5th row: 4 plain, knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 5 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, 2 plain. (20 stitches on needle.)  
6th row: 2 plain, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 3 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 3 plain. (21 stitches on needle.)  
7th row: 5 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 3 plain, knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together. (20 stitches.)  
8th row: Cast off 1, knit 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 6 plain. (19 stitches.)  
9th row: 7 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, over 1 plain, knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together. (17 stitches.)  
10th row: 2 plain, over, knit 2 together, 3 plain, knit 2 together, over, 8 plain. (17 stitches.)  
11th row: 9 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 3 plain. (17 stitches.)  
12th row: Cast off 2, 1 plain, over, knit 3 together, over, 10 plain. Commence again at first row. (15 stitches.)

A FANCY HOOD.

Miss A. L. Newton sends these directions for a pretty hood, which would make an acceptable Christmas gift:

Materials: Four ounces split zephyr and a bone crochet hook of medium size.

1st row: Make a chain of 12 stitches, turn, miss 3, make a treble in the next stitch, make 1 ch., then work 2 more trebles in the same stitch. \* Miss 3 stitches, make 2 trebles, 1 ch., 2 trebles into the next stitch. Repeat from \* once.

The work is turned at the end of each row. For convenience call the scallop formed by "2 trebles, 1 ch., 2 trebles" a shell. The first row consists of 3 shells.

2d row: Work 2 trebles, 1 ch., 2 trebles into the top of each shell in the preceding row, putting the hook into the hole made by the "1 ch." in the middle of the shell. Work 6 more rows like the 2d.

9th row: Increase one in this row by making 2 shells in the top of the middle shell of the preceding row, making 4 shells. Work 11 rows plain, that is, without increasing, keeping 4 shells in each row.

21st row: Increase one by making an extra shell between the 2 middle shells of the preceding row, making 5 shells. Work 23 rows plain.

45th row: Like the 9th, making 6 shells. Work 11 rows plain.

67th row: Like 21st, making 7 shells. Work 14 rows plain.

72d row: Like 9th, making 8 shells. Work 10 rows plain.

83d row: Like 21st, making 9 shells. Work 7 rows plain.

91st row: Like 9th, making 10 shells. Work 7 rows plain.

99th row: Like 21st, making 11 shells. Work 8 rows plain.

108th row: Like the 9th, making 12 shells. Work 8 rows plain.

This forms one-half the hood. Make the other half in the same way and join at the top with a DC in the centre of each shell, connected with 3 ch.

You have now the foundation, which is to be entirely covered with loops made as follows:

Begin at one end. Join the wool to the first treble of the first shell with a DC. Make 15 ch., insert the hook under the 1st treble of the 2d shell, raise the treble on the hook, catch the wool and draw it under the treble and through the loop on the hook; thus joining the 15 ch. to the 2d shell with SC. Make 15 ch., join to the 1st treble of 3d shell. Make 15 ch. and join to 1st treble of 1st shell in 2d row.

The work is turned about, not over, at the end of each row. Remember that the loops each consist of 15 ch. Work back and forth in this way—joining a loop to the 1st treble in each shell with SC—the entire length of the hood. The result should be a row of loops across each row of shells, and one loop to every shell. Work a fringe across the ends, of loops of 30 stitches each. With a needle and thread draw up the hood at the top to fit the head. The strings cross at the back of the neck, and are then brought around and crossed in front. Trim with four small bows of satin ribbon; two on the top, front and back, and where the strings cross one at each point of crossing.

Crochet the foundation rather firmly, making the shells about one-third of an inch in depth. It takes two ounces for the loops, and a little less for the foundation.

A THREE-CORNERED SHAWL.

A handsome three-cornered shawl may be worked after the same pattern. For this make a chain of 33 loops. In the fourth from the hook (or twenty-ninth from the other end) work a treble. Then make 1 ch., miss one loop on the foundation and work 3 trebles into the next, or the 27th loop. \* Make 1 ch., miss a loop and work 3 trebles into the 25th; repeat from \* to end of row, but work only 2 trebles into the last stitch. The 2 trebles at each side are for edge-stitches and must always be worked. Break off the wool.

Join the wool for the second row with a DC, and make 3 ch. on it. This is the first of the 2 edge trebles. Make another treble; then 1 ch., and work 3 treble under the chain between the edge stitches and the first group of 3 trebles. Make 1 ch., 3 treble under the next chain, and repeat in this way till the middle of the shawl is reached. Then work 3 treble, 2 ch., 3 treble under the middle 1 ch. Make 1 ch., 3 treble under the next chain, and so on to the end, remembering, after making 3 treble under the chain before the edge stitches, to make 1 ch., and then work 2 plain trebles. Break off and begin at the other end.

Every row is worked like the 2d. Don't forget in the middle of the shawl to work 3 treble, 2 ch., 3 treble under the 2 ch. of the previous row, precisely as it was done in each corner of the square shawl.

When large enough, make a row of plain trebles all round, then a row of DC. Add fringe. This should be about four inches deep, and each piece should therefore be eight inches long. Turn the shawl on the wrong side, put the hook under the first DC, catch the double end of the fringe and draw it through. Catch the two strands, pull through again and draw very tightly with the fingers. Put another piece into the same stitch. Do this all the way across.

Next, on the straight or neck side of the shawl work a row of scallops, and the shawl is finished.

A shawl of this kind worked by the writer was started in drab five rows, then five rows of light blue, then drab, and so on. After the last strips of drab, were worked one row of plain treble in blue and one of DC, with a blue fringe and a row of scallops in blue along the neck.

Handwritten notes and calculations at the bottom of the page, including "J. F. Lites", "9 1/2 Emph", "9 1/2 Emph", "54 Fange", "36 Small", "1 Bell Iron Points", "34380W", "122", "340", "120", "320".



Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
Jan 17	49	3770	80	Conover & Hall	Chicago 1 Car Cattle	17000				13.		13 -	100	30 12 165
"	"	50	900	W. J. McClelland	Baltimore 1 Car Shellia Corn	7000		6		13 70		13 70	40 12 166	41 23 167
"	"	57	1043	Jann	SV 1/2 "	21500		6		12 90		12 90	42 24 168	43 35 169
"	"	52	1022	Jann	SV 1/2 "	20000		6		12 -		12 -	44 26 170	45 37 171
"	"	53	3225	Jann	SV 1/2 "	19000		6		12 -		12 -	46 28 172	47 39 173
"	"	54		David Ashmore	Bethany 1 Bx Dec	300		1		6		6	48 30 174	49 41 175
"	18	55		J. R. Duncan	Mattoon 14 Bbl to Hides	412							50 32 176	51 43 177
					50t Rags	500							52 44 178	53 45 179
					3 dry hides	50							54 46 180	55 47 181
					1 Chup pelt	5							56 48 182	57 49 183
					8 Bcks Feathers	34							58 50 184	59 51 185
					1 Sck B Wax	30	1031	m		3 06			60 52 186	61 53 187
					50t Scrap Iron	41500	41500	13		5 85		8 91	62 54 188	63 55 189
"	"	56	296	W. J. McClelland	Chicago 1 Car Sheep	7000				12		12 00	64 56 190	65 57 191
"	19	57		W. J. McClelland	Bethany 1 Bx Glap	100				25		25	66 58 192	67 59 193
"	"	58	342	Henry H. Knapp	Chicago 1 Car Sheep	17000				12 -		12 -	68 60 194	69 61 195
										12 25		12 25	70 62 196	71 63 197
										12	100	12	72 64 198	73 65 199
										2 75		2 75	74 66 200	75 67 201
										30 45	215		76 68 202	77 69 203
										10 00	155		78 70 204	79 71 205
										15 00	50		80 72 206	81 73 207
										20 50	0		82 74 208	83 75 209
										23 00	75		84 76 210	85 77 211
										20 00	50		86 78 212	87 79 213
										33 00	50		88 80 214	89 81 215
										40 00	0		90 82 216	91 83 217

LADY'S JERSEY PATTERN.—A mistake was made in printing last week the pattern for a Lady's Jersey. The amount of wool to be used is not five ounces but twelve.



## THE FORGOTTEN GRAVE.

Out from the city's giant roar  
You wandered through the open door,  
Panned at a little soil and spade  
Across a tiny hillock laid.  
Then noted on your dexter side  
Some moneyed magnate's "love or pride";  
And so beyond a hawthorn tree,  
Showering its rain of rosy bloom  
Alike on low and lofty tomb,  
You came upon it—suddenly.

How strange! The very grasses' growth  
Around it seemed forlorn and loath;  
The very ivy seemed to turn  
Askance that wreathed the neighbor urn.  
Sunk was the slab; the head declined,  
And left the rails a wreck behind.  
No name you traced; a "6," a "7,"  
Part of "affliction" and of "Heaven."  
And then—O lonely anster!—  
You read in letters sharp and clear,  
"Though lost to sight to memory dear."

AUSTIN DONSON.

## HOME INTERESTS.

## A QUESTION SOLVED.

We gladly give place to the sketch below by a Kansas lady, hoping it may aid many of our readers in diminishing the "wastes and burdens of life." The experiment is not a new one, for recently others of the kind have come to our knowledge in which the results have been perfectly satisfactory.

"I want to give your readers a chapter out of my life, because I think it will show them a successful experiment in solving one of the most vexing of modern problems, viz., the burden that modern housekeeping has become, because of incompetent servants.

"My husband is a professional man with a salary of \$1,600 a year. Though not an actual invalid, I am often sick and nervous, and for six years have been in bondage to 'hired help.' A good servant in this locality is a great rarity and only secured by a lucky mortal who must yet pay for her good luck with immense wages and many 'privileges.' I have never been lucky in this respect, and a succession of tormenting plagues of every race and color have ruled over me going from bad to worse, until our condition was unbearable and life became a burden.

"What shall we do? was a question often discussed in domestic convalescence. We can't import a Chinaman. Co-operative housekeeping won't work, in a Western town at least. We can't shut ourselves with our two children into two rooms in a boarding house. Home life, without which we are nothing, would be impossible there. So there seemed no escape from the misery of waste, or disorder, or dishonesty, or ill-nature of the reigning kitchen deity. But one day I had a 'happy thought' which came in time to take us out of our trouble. We were then living in a rented house of eight good-sized rooms. Fifty feet from us was a little cottage of five rooms, soon to be vacant. My plan was to move into that and take our meals with some one who could be induced to keep boarders in the house we were in. My husband joined me at once in this project and assisted me in carrying it out. An arrangement was made with a charming widow lady of our acquaintance. Our housekeeping apparatus was packed away, and we were soon bestowed in the little cottage with room enough for every need. We have sitting-room, study, bedroom, guest chamber and nursery. Our children can make all the noise they please without fear of disturbing the 'other boarders.' No one is annoyed by our comings and goings, our late hours or other irregularities, and we are free from similar disturbances from others. In fact, we have just as much freedom and privacy of home life as ever. And oh! the emancipation! The freedom from sordid care! The leisure! What courses of reading are possible! What absence of weariness when social duties are attended to! What time for doing family sewing a month before instead of months behind time. No vexing thought now of what shall we have for dinner! No anxious worry now about Bridget's burning the coffee or allowing the bread to get too tight. A bell three times a day tells me that a well-cooked meal is waiting for us, which I can enjoy as well as any one because my brain and nerves have not gone with its making. We have plain wholesome food such as we like, we sit at a small table in a pleasant dining-room, which is provided with another table for the half-dozen other boarders, who are cheerful pleasant, young people, and after four months of trial I am enthusiastic over my plan and eager to recommend it to others. We belong to that large class of people of 'moderate means,' whose style of living must be shaped by the pocketbook, and I will give you some figures which will prove that this plan is a success also in point of economy:

Cost of housekeeping for the year.	Boarding.
Rent.....	\$2.00
Fuel.....	1.50
Servant's wages.....	150
Table.....	250
Breakfast, repairs, etc.....	50
Total.....	\$800

"Of course clothing, charities and incidentals are the same with both modes of living. Why is not this plan a feasible one for families situated as we are? There are plenty of widows and others in small towns who are forced to work for bread and would be glad to receive permanent and respectable day boarders, for these are really the only ones who furnish any profit. In these days there is a cry for more intelligence and broader information among the masses of our women. As things exist, this is about as reasonable as the old Egyptian task master's order for 'bricks without straw.' For how can there be time for mental improvement when mind and body are wearied with incessant and perplexing household care? Poor worn-out housekeeper, with your one, two or three little children, try my plan for one year, and join me in my song of thanksgiving."

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

GERMAN.—G. L. D. will find "German without Grammar or Dictionary" by Zur Brücke unsurpassed as a text-book in this language. When she has mastered Part I. she can take up Part II.

STORIES.—Mrs. W. should send her story, with stamp for return postage in case it is rejected, to the publisher who she thinks will find it "suited to his columns." If it is returned to her, she may try another. The publisher who accepts it will pay her what he thinks it worth. This must be left to his judgment until she can dictate terms. We have not time to read stories and pronounce upon their merits, and if we had it would do our friend no

good. Every editor judges for himself what shall and what shall not appear in his columns.

SUN DRAWING WATER.—The phenomenon known as the "sun drawing water" is caused by the broken clouds casting long column-like shadows upon the surface of the other clouds below. With a little care the observer can easily trace the shadows back to the clouds which cast them. See note in Steele's Physics under Light.

METRONOME.—Can some one give H. T. S. directions for making a metronome?

THE DARK DAY.—J. F. F. will find a full account of the dark day, and there have been a good many "dark days," in Johnson's Cyclopaedia.

POINTS.—Those of our readers who request us to give them "points" for essays and debates are kindly informed that we really haven't the time, and hope they will save themselves the trouble of making such requests.

HOUSE PLANTS.—A. L. E. asks, "Will some reader please tell me how I shall treat the Passion Flower, Cactus and Fuchsia when insects that a careless observer would take to be white mould are sapping their vitality; also the exact proportions of sulphur and water to be used for killing vermin on plants and how it is to be applied and what kind of animal life it will exterminate?"

For worms and flies infesting house plants several readers recommend watering them with lime-water. Close the opening at the bottom of the pot, fill with lime-water and let it stand for an hour or two, then remove the plug at the bottom and drain off. If on application is insufficient try a second.

C. W. T. says, "The small white worms in house plants come from the use of fresh manure. Manure for house plants should never be used until it is at least one year old. Two years is much better, turning it occasionally. If this cannot be done, heating it to a temperature of 150° will destroy all the eggs of insect life of every description contained in it."

LEAD POISONING is produced by using lead pipes as conduits for water. All lead pipes employed for household purposes except waste pipes should be tin lined. This in answer to W. M.

CALLAS.—H. B. R. would like to know how best to treat her callas in summer so they will blossom in winter. Cease giving them water. When the leaves wither cut them off, turn the pot on its side and let it remain dry until fall. Then pot in rich soil and water freely.

WOOD-WORK IN KITCHENS.—H. R. R. says: "We have butternut and chestnut wood finished with oil in our kitchen. It has been in use ten years, and the only extra care it requires is to be rubbed with a little oil once in six months, and it grows darker and handsomer every year. The lady would be entirely satisfied with either of the woods, but I think butternut is the handsomer."

DRAWING.—M. Z. may learn the first principles of drawing from Chapman's American Drawing Book.

CORN IN THE CUB.—W. M. wishes a rule for finding the number of bushels a crib will hold of corn in the ear. Who will give it?

LEATHER DRESSING.—J. S. H. objects to the use of resin in dressing leather. It will keep out the water, but it causes the leather to crack. Linseed oil is the best oil for the purpose. Beef tallow is better than mutton tallow for leather. No dressing should be applied to leather if it is hotter than the hand can bear; hot grease is very hot.

PASTE FOR SCRAP-BOOKS.—Mix smoothly flour and water till a thin batter is formed, put in a pinch of pulverized alum and pour in boiling water till a thick paste is formed. Let it boil a minute or two, add a few drops of carbolic acid or oil of cloves. Put in a wide-necked bottle. This is for "Kate."

SMOKEY CHIMNEYS.—There are a great many inventions for curing smoking chimneys. Only an expert in the matter could advise in the selection of the one suited to the needs of C. S.

PAINTING ON SILK.—C. J. is informed that there is a book in preparation giving instruction in this art.

BLACKING STOVES.—The fine polish giving stoves by those skilled in the art is produced as follows: Have a thin mixture of black varnish and turpentine; apply this with a paint or varnish brush to a portion of the stove, then with a cloth dust this over with pulverized British lustre or worse polish; then rub with a dry brush. The stove must be perfectly cold. The stove dealers buy the pulverized stove polish, which is carburet of iron, in 25 pound packages. The process conducted in this manner is quite brief but gives beautiful results.

TO BLEACH CLOTH.—S. M. B. sends the following directions which she has followed, with success for twelve years without injuring the fabric: Into eight quarts of warm water put one pound of chloride of lime; stir with a stick a few minutes, then strain through a bag of coarse muslin, working it with the hand to dissolve thoroughly. Add to this five buckets of warm water, stir it well and put in the muslin. Let it remain in one hour, turning it over occasionally so that every part may get thoroughly bleached. When taken out, wash well in two waters to remove the lime, rinse and dry. This quantity will bleach twenty-five yards of yard-wide muslin. The muslin will bleach more evenly and quickly if it has been thoroughly wet and dried before bleaching.

TO DYE OTTER.—L. A. C. sends the following recipe used by her mother. Tie up closely a good quantity of otter, or anatto as it is now called, in strong thin cloth, place it in a kettle of soft cold water, and add soft-soap enough to make a very strong suds; let it heat gradually, rubbing the anatto in the cloth till it is all dissolved. Then after thoroughly wetting the cloth, put it in the dye and let it remain till it is as highly colored as you wish. Care must be taken to stir constantly to prevent spotting.

CARPETING.—J. W. B. is informed that Milton carpeting wears longer than Brussels or tapestry, and that carpets are used with borders.

VINEGAR.—E. L. A. writes from Kansas: "We are tired of diluted sulphuric acid in our lettuce. Please tell us how to make vinegar from brown sugar and water or sorghum and water or any other way that is not rank poison." Will some reader respond to this request?

BIRD LIME.—H. A. P. would like a good recipe for making bird lime.

LAMP CEMENT.—B. K. G. says that alum applied boiling hot to a glass lamp is very liable to break it. It will do just as well to use it just before it begins to harden, and this involves no risk to the lamp.

TOBACCO.—G. E. J. asks: "Will you please name some antidote for the appetite for tobacco. I have been using it for eight years, since I was twelve years old, and want to quit the filthy habit, but it seems impossible without help." We hope this appeal will receive speedy response from those who have conquered the habit. Any one desirous of breaking the yoke the tobacco habit imposes should be helped.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

GLADSTONE.—H. M. W. asks for a history of this statesman. There is a life of Gladstone recently written by George Barnett Smith. McCarthy devotes a chapter to Gladstone in his "History of Our Own Times," published by Harper Brothers.

ART EDUCATION.—S. T. H. writes: "We live at a distance from all art galleries or picture stores, and cannot afford to buy handsome pictures, but I am very unwilling my children should grow up without some knowledge of art and without being able to tell fine pictures from common ones. Is there any way of accomplishing this at a small outlay?"

This mother will find in the best class of illustrated magazines the solution of her question. The country is flooded with cheap pictures, oil paintings, chromos, and prints, but those who month by month look through some of our modern periodicals will find their artistic sense constantly delighted and improved.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.—Letters continue to come in from those who have renounced this filthy weed and they are all in substance like the one from a physician given below:

"The true and only remedy and antidote for the tobacco habit is this, your will and nothing else. I used it for eighteen years, smoking pipe and cigar, obnoxious the finest line cut and the blackest plug. And if there is one thing I am ashamed of it is that I was a fool so long. Now if this young man has any grit, he will quit what he rightly names 'the filthy habit' and stick to his resolution. Bravery is shown not always in great deeds only, but in rightdoing at whatever cost. Cost, did I say? Is it not gain to get rid of a physical evil? Let him use the true antidote of his own sense of right and he will gain in moral force."

HOUSE PLANTS.—Mrs. J. C. says, "If H. C. B. will steep quassia chips and apply the liquor with a syringe or an old hair brush, the lice will disappear. It will not injure the most delicate plant. L. W. A. says: 'Mix one teaspoonful ammonia with one quart of water and sprinkle over the plants every other day. If that is not strong enough add more ammonia; it will not injure the plants.'

MEASUREMENT OF CORN IN THE EAR.—D. M. sends his rule for measuring corn in the ear. Allow 4,000 inches for a bushel.

Crib's length, 12 ft. 6 in. = 150 inches.  
Crib's width, 4 ft. 2 in. = 50 inches.  
Crib's height, 6 ft. 8 in. = 80 inches.  
150 + 50 + 80 = 600 - 4,000 = 150 bushels.  
"Miller" also sends a rule which we cannot decipher. Please repeat.

MOCKING BIRDS.—E. W. D. in reply to H. S. B. in regard to mocking birds says: "1. The female mocking bird sings occasionally when she is wild, but never in a cage. 2. The male bird has more white on its wings than the female. 3. May birds commence singing a little in November and December but do not sing well until February."

VINEGAR.—W. C. writes: "For one gallon of vinegar use one pint and a half of sorghum, about two tablespoonfuls of dry hot yeast, and soft water. Keep warm till it works."

E. H. W. writes: "Take a pint of molasses or its equivalent in sugar to a gallon of water, put into an open mouthed jar or keg. Put in a half pint of raw corn to ten gallons, cover with netting to keep out insects. Put it in a moderately warm place, and let it work until clear. This will take from 10 to 20 days. Now pour off the clear part, throw out dregs and corn, return the clear part to the keg, shake it up occasionally, and you will soon have good vinegar which will not be poison."

M. M. S. writes: "I save all the parings and cores of sound good apples, put them in the oven and let them get quite dry, then pour boiling water on them, let them stand till the goodness is well soaked out, then turn off the water in a jar that has a little good vinegar in it, or put in a little sugar or molasses and keep it near the fire; it will soon ferment and be as nice as cider vinegar. During the jelly season, after the juice is squeezed from currants or other fruit, turn boiling water on the seeds and skin or pulp and strain off into the vinegar jar. The juice from almost any fruit is good for vinegar and will help give it a fine color."

CHANGE OF WORK.—Letters from teachers in different parts of the country express a desire for a change of work that will give rest and at the same time support. Will those who have experience make suggestions in the interest of weary teachers?

REMEDY FOR BURNS.—Wet the spot immediately and cover thick with common soda, letting it remain on from fifteen minutes to half an hour. If any one doubts the efficacy of this remedy, let him cover one-half of the burn and do nothing for the other half. Mrs. J. M. W.

WANTS.—E. A. S. wishes to know what preparation should be used with "Windsor & Newton's Water Mat Gold Size" and how it should be used for gilding. Mrs. A. C. wishes to know why her "gold fish seem to bloom" and some of them fall off and leave a white vacant place. It seems difficult for the fish to keep down in the water. Black spots come on them. For two or three days before they die they stand on their heads in one corner of the aquarium and at last come to the surface and die. We have the common three-cornered aquarium with pebbles and plants, two callas, one sweet-flag and popermint. We change the water once in five or six weeks, feed worms, crackers, apples, fresh meat, and gold

## IN MAY.

BY R. E. WELLS.

For Our Young Folks.

The robin has come

To build him a home

In the sunshiny, sweet May weather,

In the big apple tree,

Then there—don't you see?

Robin Redbreast and wife together!

How bright is each eye!

Their motions how spry!

As they weave in a straw and a feather.

What lesson, my dear,

Do the birds teach you here,

As they work in the sweet May weather?

I think they would say,

If they talked our way,

"Little child, to all together

"God gives, every day—

"First work, then play—

"We must build ere we sing this May weather."

You've had work to-day,

And now we'll have play;

We'll out to the woods together;

For May flowers are out,

And the bees are about,

In the sunshiny, sweet May weather."

CHILDREN'S BALLS.—To make a somewhat larger than the ball when done. (Mine were five inches in diameter when finished.) Cut a round hole in the center of each, leaving the ring as wide as half the desired diameter. Lay a piece of very strong waxed cord out of sight between the rings to tie with when done, leaving the ends out.

Now wind the rings very tightly with zephyr as in making little trimming balls, until the hole in the center is nearly full.

There are endless ways of putting in the colors. Quarters of four different solid colors look well, or shaded from the lightest where you begin to put on the wool to the darkest last. Or what is called the daisy pattern is best of all. Quarter the circle and at each quarter put one flower made as follows: Wind a bunch of light blue that will make a spot half an inch across when cut. Tie the threads at the edges of the circle to keep them together; at each side of this wind similar bunches. Over the middle of one enough white and yellow for the center of the flower, over this another petal of blue. Put a blue flower at the opposite quarter and pink ones in the other two places. Then fill in with green until the flowers are covered and the wool is on equally thick all around. Now wind on red until you have enough, or put a flower in the ends. To do this wind one petal at each quarter with a few threads of white and yellow for the center over it. When the wool is cut around the outer edge of the circles these four petals will come together and can be so arranged with a needle that they will look as well as the others. Cut the wool just as in making small balls, draw the cord very tight and tie securely. Clip the ball well till smooth. Steam it, and if desired fasten a long cord made of wool to the ball, string the ball is tied, with a tassel at the other end. This can be tied to the crib or chair to keep it from rolling out of the child's reach.

I know of no brighter, prettier Christmas present for a child than one of these balls.

NARROW LACE.—Mrs. B. Larned, Kansas, sends these directions for a narrow edging which she is knitting with linen thread No. 600, on fine steel hairpins for needles.

Cast on 6 stitches and knit 4 rows.

1st row: With thread in front, slip 1, thread over,

pur 2 together, knit one, over, knit 2.

2d row: Slip 1, knit 1, on the following loop knit

1, pur 1, knit 1, over, pur 2 together, knit one

(twisted).

3d row: Thread in front, slip 1, over, pur 2 to-

gether, knit 5.

4th row: Cast off 2, knit 2, over, pur 2 together,

knit 1 (twisted).

HOUSE PLANTS.—The question so often raised by

our correspondents as to whether it is healthy to keep

plants in our living rooms and sleeping rooms is an-

swered by Dr. J. M. Anders in a recent number of

The Philadelphia Medical Times. Experiments made

by him show the value of plants as natural and

perfect "atomizers." The average rate of transpi-

ration for plants having thin soft leaves—like gerani-

ums and lantanas—is found to be an ounce and

a half of watery vapor per square foot of leaf sur-

face for twelve diurnal hours of clear weather. At

this rate, a great tree like the Washington Elm at

Cambridge, which has been estimated to have two

hundred thousand square feet of surface, would ex-

hale seven and three quarters tons of water in

twelve hours. The rate of transpiration for a house

plant is at least fifty per cent more rapid than for

one in the open air; and it is evident that a num-

ber of such plants must have a material influence

on the humidity of the air in which they are kept.

Experiments made by means of the hygrometer

show conclusively that house plants may properly

be classed as therapeutic agents. As to their un-

wholesomeness because of giving off carbonic acid

gas at night, it has been shown by experiment that

it would require twenty thrifty plants to produce

an amount of the gas equivalent to that exhaled by

one baby sleeper. A practical application of the

data gained by experiment is given in the carefully

prepared formula: Given a room twenty feet long,

twelve feet wide, and ceiling twelve feet high,

warmed by dry air, a dozen thrifty plants, with

soft thin leaves and a leaf surface of six feet

square each, would, if well watered and so situated

as to receive the direct rays of the sun (preferably

the morning sun) for at least several hours, raise the

proportion of aqueous vapor to about the health

standard.

It is evident, then that every house mother can

keep the air of winter rooms moist by having

thrifty plants in them, and there is every reason to

believe that the lives of many persons who die from

pulmonary complaints might be preserved by this

agency at once so agreeable and so salutary. In

many instances consumptive tendencies have ap-

parently been counteracted by working among

plants.

THE ODDITIES OF THE BAVARIAN KING.

From "The Country of the Passion Play."

The loyalty of the peasants of South Bavaria is

quite touching in its simplicity and faith. The

present King, Ludwig, can scarcely be said to be

very popular in the capital, or among the upper

classes of the country. He is a man of many

peculiarities, some of which may be said almost to

verge on mania. Young, handsome and accom-

plished, gifted with rare intelligence, and devoted

to art and study, he has, unfortunately, permitted

himself to indulge in a morbid love of solitude and

distaste for society, most prejudicial to him-

self and to his country. Every year of

his life this morbid desire of seclusion

appears to increase upon him, until, at the present

moment, it has reached a pitch which scarcely

seems to admit of reason. The King holds no court

and entertains no one. He scarcely ever visits the

capital, and then only for a day or two at a time for

matters of urgent business. He has a number of

castles all over the country, one more retired than

the others, and in these he passes his time. They

are mostly known by the name of hunting lodges or

shooting boxes. But the King, unlike his father

Maximilian, neither hunts nor shoots. His whole

time is passed in solitary study, or in the diligent

pursuit of music and painting, to both of which

arts he is devoted.

He seldom stays more than a week in any one

place, and when he moves, does so in the depth of

the night. If in some quiet Bavarian village the

night echoes are roused by a rapid rolling of car-



## Decatur, Sullivan &amp; Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

18

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
June 24	70			Grid Knigell	Mattoon 4 Empty B. Hogs		100	5		25		25		
"	71			J R Duncan	do 1 Bbl Tallow									
					2 Bbls G. Hides									
					2 " 5 "		561	12		67		67		
										92		92		
June 25	72			G Shipman	Haupten 2 Ploas		150	18		27		27		
"	73	682		J & S Janus	do 1 Car Corn Shells		20000	6 1/2		13		13		
	74	1051		Janus	do 1 " "		20000	6 1/2		13		13		
	75	537		Janus	do 1 " "		20000	6 1/2		13		13		
	76	412		Janus	do 1 Car Shells Corn		20000	6 1/2		13		13		
	77			David Ashmore	Bethany 2 Bx Ice		500	7 1/2		60		60		
June 27	78	724		C. B. Knight	Mattoon N.Y. 1 Car Shelled Corn		20000	6		12		12		
"	79			Jack Evans	Bethany 1 Pique		50	5		25		25		
										1225		1225		
78	80			AM Rollins & Co	Chicago 8 Bx Hides		1180	20		206		206		
"	81			J. F. Birch	Mattoon 2 Bx Hides		200			42		42		
"	82	1398		Walt Wallace	Pittsburgh 1 Bx Car Hogs		20000			18 1/2		18 1/2		
"	83	1397		Walt Patterson	do 1 " " " "		20000			18 1/2		18 1/2		
"	84			P. Burns	Bethany 1 Bx Soap		100	5		25		25		
					1 " Mase									
										3873		3873		



## THE VISION OF ANGELS.

Once at the Angelus  
(Here I was dead)  
Angels all glorious  
Came to my bed,  
Angels in blue and white,  
Crowned on the head.

One was the friend I left  
Stark in the snow.  
One was the wife that died  
Long, long ago;  
One was the love I lost:  
How could she know?

One had my mother's eyes,  
Wistful and mild;  
One had my father's face;  
One was a child.  
All of them bent to me,  
Bent down and smiled!

## HOME INTERESTS.

## INGRATITUDE.

There is such an infinite play of motive and of sentiment in connection with either the conferring or receiving of an obligation that it is very hard to determine where the line of ingratitude begins to run. There are some people who delight in placing others under perpetual obligation to them and then demanding gratitude in return, and who not receiving it in the measure expected grow bitter and disappointed. There are some people who never feel easy under any sense of obligation to their fellows, however slight, that is, who are unwilling to acknowledge that their fellows have direct and positive claims on them for gratitude on account of favors received. There are people who are willing and glad to be under obligation to anybody and everybody, so be their needs and wants are met, men and women of the Harold Skimpole order—born parasites—who regard their flourishing condition, on the resources drawn from others as sufficient expression of their grateful state of mind. There are people who are willing enough to receive favors and willing to contract to pay for them in abundant gratitude, but who finding the debt too heavy to be borne comfortably, repudiate it utterly, basing their repudiation on some real or fancied defect in the motive or sentiment or moral character of the individual to whom they are indebted. If all persons were equally benevolent, equally selfish, equally sensitive to the claims of justice and equity as between man and man, this question of ingratitude would be much more easily solved. But the main thing which concerns us is the query of a correspondent, "How can we escape suffering from the sting of ingratitude ourselves, and how can we refrain from making others suffer from it?"

In the large sense we are only stewards, and whatever gifts, graces, talents, possessions we have are ours to employ for the good of ourselves and of the whole race. The race has a right to them, those who are nearest us, who depend on us, on whom we depend, have the first claim; then others in due gradation. We are to love our neighbors as ourselves, not more, not less. We are to recognize the fundamental fact that we are all members of one family, that if one member suffers all the members suffer, if one member rejoices all the members rejoice. "Whose hand this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shudders up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" This "world's good" means kind words, information, intellectual and spiritual help quite as much as mere physical almsgiving. We have no right to withhold anything we have which we do not need for ourselves and which may supply the lack of another. In the present condition of the world Agrarian laws are inexpedient; "having all things in common," as did the members of the primitive church, is inexpedient. That we shall come to by and bye, we hope, but the time is not yet. Those, however, who can accept the doctrine stated above as true will have no difficulty in concluding that we are all debtors to one another and that when we have paid what we owe in equity we really have nothing left to give, and therefore nothing on which we can found a just claim to anybody's gratitude. We pay to each other what each of us owes to God. Happy is the man, the woman who accepts this view and acts upon it. Expecting nothing in return for favors bestowed he is not unpleasantly disappointed. He gives on principle, to God and not to man.

So in accepting a favor, the noble nature will receive a needed help coming from a fellow creature as coming from a minister of God, and not be placed thereby under a burdensome obligation. We are all debtors to our parents, to our friends, to the generations that have gone before us. In bestowing care and labor on our children we are discharging the obligations we owe to our parents. In doing good in our day and generation we are but discharging our obligations to those who have gone before us. No doubt constituted as we are we shall always expect grateful recognition from our beneficiaries and suffer more or less disappointment if we do not receive it. But there are none of us but may find ample cause of accusation against ourselves for failures and shortcomings in this respect. We are "debtors to the Greeks, and to the barbarians, to the wise and to the unwise, we owe everything to God, for we brought nothing into this world and it is certain we can carry nothing out. We are merely mediums of distribution and when we have done all we can we have done only what is our duty to do. It is ours to discriminate as to the methods of bestowing ourselves, and the objects of our benefactions, and then to labor for the common good.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

**PUNCTUATION.**—J. S. L. asks for a book on punctuation. He will find the *Hand-Book of Punctuation* by W. J. Cocker a brief but comprehensive volume, containing also instructions as to the use of capitals, and for proof reading and letter writing.

**ENTOMOLOGY.**—Miss A. G. B. asks for hints as to the best methods for a beginner in the study of Entomology. She is teaching and wishes something to keep her awake and out of the usual routine. She cannot do better than join the Society for the Encouragement of Studies at Home. Miss A. E. Ticknor, No. 9 Park Place, Boston, Mass. This will cost \$2 and will place her in direct and constant communication with those who can intelligently direct her methods of study and her selection of books and enable her to ascertain how far her application to study is successful according to certain standard held by the society.

**AN OFFENSIVE BREATH.**—Where this does not arise from uncleanness of the mouth or teeth it does arise from a disordered state of the digestive organs or some physical ailment. People who have dyspepsia always have a bad breath and to cure this

they must cure the cause of it. This can be done by dieting better than by medicine, and our friend who writes must try dieting first of all. To insure a sweet breath, even when the stomach is in sound condition, every organ of the body that acts as a sewer must be open. Obstruction or stagnation anywhere means offensive breath. When the skin, the lungs, the bowels, the kidneys, perform their appropriate functions regularly and perfectly, the breath will be sweet. As one foul waste pipe may taint the air of the whole house, so one sewer of the body choked up taints the whole body and shows it self in the breath.

**THE AMERICAN FLAG.**—In response to the request of B. L. T., C. W. B. sends the following "Length to width as three to two; number of stripes, thirteen seven red six white. Field square covering seven stripes or four red stripes and three white ones. There should be thirty-eight stars, one for each State. I never saw the Territories represented by dots. The size and arrangement of stars is a matter of taste."

**SICK HEADACHE.**—A Vermont correspondent writes that after suffering from sick headache for twenty years, with frequent attacks of diphtheria, quinsy and erysipelas, she has discovered the cause of all her troubles. Eight months abstinence from meat has cured her of dyspepsia and all the ailments she has suffered from, and her health is better than it has been for many years. On a diet of vegetables and cereals with fish and eggs occasionally she is well and strong. Happy are they who find out their limitations, physical, intellectual and spiritual, and do not ruin health and happiness in a vain endeavor to digest something beyond their powers.

**CHILD WANTED.**—Mrs. D. W. S. writes: "Is there no place where we may find a bright active child of thirteen whom we can take into our family and consider her as ours? We offer a good home to some little destitute, and if possible would like to know something of the parentage." Any one desiring to give a home to destitute and orphan children may doubtless find such beneficiaries by addressing Charles L. Brace, No. 19 East Fourth-st., New-York City, or to the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, New-York City. Mr. Brace is Secretary of the Children's Aid Society.

**BACON.**—J. is troubled with maggots in shoulder and ham bacon, and desires both a preventive and a cure for the trouble.

**NOTE.**—The following recipes in answer to requests of various correspondents are from Aunt Addie:

**BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.**—Take ten pounds of beef, and four pounds of pork. Two-thirds of the meat should be lean and only one-third fat. Chop it very fine and mix well together. Then season it with six ounces of fine salt, one ounce of black pepper, half an ounce of cayenne, one tablespoonful of powdered cloves and one clove of garlic minced very fine. Have some large skins nicely cleaned and prepared and wash them in salt and vinegar. Fill them with the mixture, and secure the ends by tying them with fine twine. Make a brine of salt and water strong enough to bear up an egg. Put the sausages into it and let them lie for three weeks, turning them daily. Take them out, wipe quite dry, hang up and smoke them. Before you put them away rub them all over with sweet oil. Keep them in ashes.

**TO CORN BEER.**—This should always be done in cool weather if you wish it to keep more than two or three days. Wash the beef well after it has lain awhile in cold water. Drain it and trim it and rub plentifully with coarse salt and a very small piece of saltpetre added to it. In cold weather warm the salt by placing it before the fire.

**KITCHEN FLOOR.**—Why doesn't J. S. B. have the paint cleaned off from her floor and put on in its place a coat of black walnut stain? This stain I consider much superior to paint for various reasons. It can be restored on spots where it wears off and thus will look nice at all times, and this too without inconvenience. Merely take a brush, or a cloth will do, and go over the worn spot at night and in the morning it will be found to be quite dry. To remove the paint entirely from the floor take three parts lime, slacking it, then adding to it one part pearlash, making this about the consistency of paint. Put this over the whole floor and let remain the best part of twenty-four hours, the paint can then be easily scraped off. For the stain, to two quarts of water take three ounces of washing soda, five ounces of Vandyke brown, one-half ounce of bichromate of potash. Boil for ten minutes and apply either hot or cold.

**TO KEEP A STOVE FREE FROM RUST** in any atmosphere during the Summer months you have only to rub off all the rust you can and varnish it with common varnish. In the Autumn when you wish to put it up again the varnish will all burn off in a very short time and all odor from it will go with it.

**GLOSSY SKIN.**—Pour in a pint of bran sufficient boiling water to cover it. Let stand until cold and then bath the face with it, only patting the skin with a soft towel to dry it.

**FINGER STAINS.**—may often be removed by rubbing the paper thus soiled with crumbs of stale bread, or with a fine bit of muslin with a dust of whiting on it, or with an India rubber eraser.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW.**—S. T. asks for a standard work on International Law. He will find "A Manual of International Law" by Edward M. Gallaudet, a comprehensive and compact volume, impartial and concise, and suited to the needs of both general and professional readers.

**WELLESLEY COLLEGE.**—is at Wellesley, Mass., and catalogues can be obtained by addressing simply the President of the college.

**COUGH SYRUP.**—The following recipe is sent by a valued friend who has found it very efficient in her family in curing coughs. Tincture of blood root, two ounces; tincture of lobelia, two ounces; tincture of toll, two ounces; essence of anise, three drachms; essence of wintergreen, one drachm; two quarts of molasses. Dose one teaspoonful every three hours, or oftener as the case may require.

**SOAP SUDE.**—No wise woman who has flowers in her house or garden will throw away her soap suds. They are a most valuable fertilizer for flowers, and especially for the verbena. If this floral favorite is plentifully watered with soap suds and its seed vessels picked off it will flower profusely. Soap suds are good for vines and currant bushes and fruit trees; indeed, they are the food for plants corresponding to milk for animals, and it is very wasteful to throw them away if there are plants anywhere within reach that may be benefited by them.

**MUSQUITOES AND FLIES.**—If water in which quassia chips have been boiled is put upon the exposed parts of the body and left to dry there, mosquitoes and flies will not trouble the surface so protected. Quassia water is harmless to children and grown people but death to insects.

## KNITTING AND CROCHET.

## PANSY MATS.

These pretty table mats are easily worked, and will bring with them just now such pleasant memories of Spring flowers that many readers will try to find a dainty corner for them. For a pair of small mats which shall closely imitate natural colors, take two ounces of dark green single zephyr wool, an ounce each of bright canary yellow and shaded purple, and a medium-sized hook, say about the size of a number 11 or 12 knitting needle.

First round: With the green make a little ring about half the size of a silver five-cent piece, by twisting the loose end of the wool around a loop. Put the hook under the ring from the inside, catch the wool and make three chains. This represents the first treble. Next work in the ring as many trebles as it will hold, and join to top of the 3 ch with a SC.

Second round: 2 trebles in every stitch.

Third round: \* 1 treble in the first, 2 trebles in the next; repeat from \* all round.

Fourth round: \* 1 treble each in the 1st and 2d 2 trebles in the 3d stitch; repeat from \* all round.

Fifth round: \* 1 treble each in the first 3 stitches 2 trebles in the 4th; repeat from \*.

The main point in these rounds is to see that the work lies perfectly flat, and the above instructions may need a little modification, according to the judgment of the worker. Thus in the fourth round it may be found best to increase only every third and fourth stitch alternately, instead of every third and in the fifth round to increase every fourth and fifth stitch alternately, instead of every fourth.

Sixth row: Now join on the canary wool, and work a row of DC, increasing about every 8th stitch all round.

Seventh round: Fasten on the green again and work a round of trebles, increasing (that is, working two stitches in one loop) about every 6th stitch.

Eighth round: Work (also in green) a round of DC, increasing about every 10th stitch.

Ninth round: Join on the canary and work three trebles into every loop.

Tenth round: With the purple work as follows: \* three trebles into the first stitch, 1 DC into the next, 1 DC into the third; repeat from \* all round.

This completes the mat. The pansies around it can be arranged to suit the taste of the worker, and if desired various points may be stitched together with a little of the purple wool.

Another variety of the pansy mat has been kindly sent in by A. P. S. A., who thus describes it:

Crochet with white single zephyr wool four or five chain stitches. Join these in a circle and crochet round and round in DC till you have increased to 84 stitches, making a circle about six inches in diameter, and taking care, by suitable increasings, to keep it as flat as possible. The next row is worked with very dark green single zephyr in SC all round, crocheting between instead of in each stitch. The next row is done in lemon-colored single zephyr, working between every green stitch 4 DC stitches. The last row is worked in shaded purple single zephyr, getting that which has the darkest shades. Begin this row with 1 chain stitch, then 6 DC stitches between the groups of 4 DC's in the preceding row, then 1 chain and catch over in the middle of each yellow group. Repeat in this way all round.

When finished, the border of the mat should look like a full ruffle. Now take five of the purple shells, and join the first and fifth lightly underneath. Then skip two shells; take five more and proceed as before. This has the effect of a circle of pansies laid closely together.

To make a larger mat, add seven stitches on the last white row for each additional pansy.

## AFGHANS—TWO PATTERNS.

Those who abide in country houses or by the sea-shore in Summer are always in need of an afghan for light covering during afternoon naps on wicker lounges or hammocks, or during picnic excursions. The making of them is pleasant work for these early Spring days and we gladly give, in addition to those already presented, these two patterns, sent by R. R., Northampton, Mass. She writes: "Wishing to show my appreciation of the Knitting Column in your paper—which, although not a subscriber, I am fortunate enough to see—I send herewith directions for a 'Hit-or-Miss Afghan,' which is made as follows:

## HIT OR MISS AFGHAN.

"Tie together odds and ends of worsteds, such as every one has in the house. Make a chain half as long again as the afghan will be when done, for the crocheting takes up. Crochet 13 rows lengthwise in fan stitch.

"For the 14th row take black wool; for the 15th row yellow.

"Then make another row of black; then 13 rows of some solid color—dark red, for instance. Next to the red put a row of black, then a row of yellow, then another of black, then 13 of 'hit-or-miss,' and so on till your afghan is of the desired size.

"Use Germantown yarn for the black and for the solid color. It is cheaper and firmer than Berlin wool."

## ROMAN AFGHAN.

I have not seen directions for a Roman Afghan in the column, and send the following:

The stripes are arranged thus: Black, Roman, black, Roman, and black—five in all. There are fifty stitches in each stripe, 275 ribs in length. Crochet stripes together with four stitches of black, four of white, and four of yellow. Germantown yarn. Needles about No. 8. Plain knitting.

The Roman stripe is worked thus: One row white, 1 of blue, 1 of pink, 1 of blue, 1 of yellow, 1 of pink, 1 of white, 12 blue.

One row of white, 1 of blue, 1 of pink, 1 of blue, 1 of yellow, 1 of pink, 1 of white, 12 black.

One row white, 1 pink, 1 blue, 1 yellow, 1 of white, 1 of pink, 1 of blue, 10 white.

One row blue, 1 white, 1 pink, 1 blue, 1 of yellow, 1 pink, 1 white, 10 pink. Repeat this to end of stripe. Mix the thread of the yellow with three of black in the fringe on the ends of the Afghan. The

only to wait. We have only to let Him alone. The end shall crown the work.

## TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

**SHIPPING INTERESTS.**—F. D. S., who asks to be referred to some papers on the subject of the shipping interests or the carrying trade of this country, may find the following valuable articles on this subject in *The International Review*: "Our Domestic Commerce" by the Hon. S. Shellabarger, of Ohio; "The American Export Trade," by the Hon. F. H. Morse, of Maine; and "Our International Carrying Trade," by the Hon. F. H. Morse. These articles may be obtained of the publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., of New-York.

**SAMPLE.**—H. G. S. sends a sample of goods and asks how he shall ascertain if it be not part cotton, though it is claimed to be silk and wool. The fibres of cotton, silk and wool are entirely different from each other when seen in the field of a microscope. A microscopist could at once tell him if the sample is adulterated. But spun silk has a cottony appearance, and the sample may be pure spun silk and wool.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING.**—J. F. H. asks for "a text-book in Civil Engineering suitable for a beginner and adapted for railroad use." His letter was sent to a gentleman who builds and runs railroad, and elicited the following response: "Engineering embracing such a large field, it is necessary for a beginner to be well qualified in mathematics and trigonometry before attempting to master, or become proficient in any special branch of the profession. I have been unable to find any work especially prepared for beginners in Railroad Engineering. I would suggest, however, that 'Gillespie's Roads and Railroads,' purchasable at Van Nostrand's, New-York City, and costing about \$1.75, will approximately meet the requirements. A set of railroad engineering instruments would cost—engineer's transit, \$145; engineer's level, \$110; levelling rod, \$16; ranging poles, \$5; measuring chain, \$11.50; marking pins, \$2; metallic tape, 50 feet, \$3; draughting instruments, \$10.50. Total, \$303. These can be purchased in any large city."

**SLANG.**—H. H. K. writes: "What am I to do without slang? What do those proper people who condemn it so severely say when they jam their fingers, or hear some startling news, or are roused to wrath? Now I desire to use English 'pure and undefiled' and have a horror of being considered 'vulgar,' but I am of a positive, impulsive nature, and my feelings are by no means relieved by the simple exclamation 'Oh!' be it never so much prolonged with all possible inflections. I have endeavored to reduce my slang to 'Oh, sugar!' which is harmless if rather overdone, but other phrases will slip on unawares. What exclamation can I use that will be as once elegant and expressive? Exclamations hardly come under the appellation of slang. Our friends should make a list of interjections for various occasions, commit it to memory, and then she will have a repertoire of words at hand to express her feelings. 'Great Goshaw,' is a favorite with some people; perhaps George Washington or Abraham Lincoln would do instead."

**SORE THROAT AND DIPHTHERIA.**—M. D. writes: "Two or three grains of the Permanganate of potash dropped into a goblet of water and used as a gargle, and a trifle swallowed occasionally is worth more than all the sulphur ever thrown out of Vesuvius."

**INVISIBLE SHOE PATCHES.**—1. The same correspondent sends the following: "First get a piece of raw or virgin indiarubber—a piece of rubber the size of a walnut will make a pint of cement—cut with a wet knife into the thinnest possible slices, and with shears divide these into threads as fine as fine yarn. Put a small quantity of these threads into a large-mouthed bottle and fill it three-fourths full of benzine of good quality perfectly free from oil. The rubber will swell up in a few days if often shaken and assume the consistency of honey; if it does not dissolve readily and remains in mass, add more benzine, but if too thin and watery add more rubber. The cement dries in a few minutes, and by using three coats in the usual manner will unite leather straps, patches, rubber soles, back of books, etc., with exceeding firmness. To make a patch invisible, shave the edge of the leather cloth thin."

2. Put two ounces sulphur of carbon and one-half ounce gutta serena in a wide-mouthed bottle. Shake occasionally till the latter is dissolved. Dust the shoes with finely powdered rosin; shave the edges of the patch thin and roughen them; apply the cement and press for a few minutes with a warm iron.—[F. E. B.]

**SPRAINED WRIST.**—If the lady who suffers from sprained wrist will bathe her wrist a few times a day with ammonia diluted with water, and bandage with soft flannel moistened with the same, she will find it well and strong in a few days.

**PRESSING FLOWERS.**—The press used by botanists for this purpose consists of a quantity of blotting papers in sheets 11x14 inches; two sheets of wire gauze the same size, with the edges stiffened by folding them down; and three or four long leather straps, with buckles. Having the press in wind and sunshine, or in damp weather by the fire, and the plants will dry quickly without changing the papers. Succulent plants will dry more quickly if first immersed in boiling water.

**RUST ON SKATES.**—The very best thing for rust on skates is to dry them thoroughly after using; but if rust does form on them it may be removed by using kerosene. If the rust be very thick scrape off the worst; then wet thoroughly, or if possible immerse the rusted parts in kerosene, and keep wet two or three days. Then clean and polish them with emery powder, or powdered asafetida.

**NICKEL ON STOVES.**—This is an excellent recipe which I have used a long time for cleaning silver and it would, I think, be equally good for cleaning the nickel trimmings on stoves: Prepared chalk, one ounce, alcohol four ounces, aqua ammonia (weak) four ounces. Spent ammonia may be obtained of a photographer. Put these ingredients into a bottle with glass stopper, and shake well before using.—[M. W.]

**TO COLOR SCARLET WITH COCHINEAL.**—For one pound of yarn, stir briskly into warm water enough to cover the goods two ounces cream tartar and two ounces powdered cochineal and stir well; add two ounces solution of tin; let it boil, then put in the goods and keep moving briskly for twenty minutes; take out and rinse well in cold water. The dyeing must be done in a bright tin vessel. This is sent in by A. M. R.

**TO CLEAN STOVE ZINC.**—The same lady who contributes the above says: Rub the stove zinc with hard, let it be a few minutes, then rub with a dry soft cloth till the surface is entirely removed.

**FOR CROCHET.**—Take a knife or grater and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum, mix it with twice its quantity of sugar to make it palatable and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instant relief will follow.—A. K. W.

Under

Over Charges.



## Decatur, Sullivan &amp; Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

18

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
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From The London World.  
I fall asleep:  
Then he arrives and whispers in my ear.  
"The past is not. He whom you love is here;  
No longer weep."  
"I am not dead,"  
He says, and takes me gently by the hands.  
And leads me to those pleasant yellow sands  
We used to tread.  
He softly talks  
Of all the things we talked of long ago;  
And I am happy, pacing to and fro  
Those well-loved walks!  
But when I try  
To tell of what has happened since the day  
He went, ah me, he slowly fades away!  
I wake—and cry.

A. J. W.

## HOME INTERESTS.

### MAKING THE ENDS MEET.

The problem, How to make the ends meet, is one that a great many of our readers are continually attempting to solve. Our farmers' wives rise early and sit up late filling every waking hour with the varied activities required by their circumstances, in order that they may help pay for the farm, or meet necessary family expenses, or lay up a little for a rainy day. Our mechanics' wives are busy from morning till night with household tasks, and many of them with extra work by which they add to the weekly earnings. A large number of the wives of professional men are full of care and labor, trying to make a little go a great way, and on irregular and scanty collections to "keep up appearances" and secure comfort. Their lives are filled with uncertainties and they can depend on no regular income however small. Even the well-to-do, if they are to remain in that enviable condition, must do a great deal of bookkeeping, and balance their accounts with exactness and regularity, or they will run behind. These various classes of women continually dream of the time when they will be less burdened with care and labor, and life will be easy to them. Some of them may realize their dream, but the great majority will always have to economize, will always have to work, will always have to carry a load of care. And the question continually returns as to the points where economy shall be most rigidly exercised, where labor will be most profitable, where care may be most effectively lightened.

As to the economies. Those women, who in preference to employing a servant do their housework themselves with the assistance their children can give, save in waste and wages and board more than double what they would pay a servant, besides, as a rule, having their work done better, and having their girls and boys brought up to know how to perform domestic duties, and habituated to performing them. It is the superfluities of life that are costly. It has been shown again and again that upon a very small outlay per week or per year for edibles a comfortable subsistence may be maintained. Flour, sugar, vegetables are not expensive; it is the extras that cost so much. The Scotch, the Italians, the Chinese, are examples of vigorous life on an inexpensive diet. As to clothing, standard goods, as domestics, calicoes, cloths, may be obtained at reasonable prices, but when we buy silks and fancy goods we must pay roundly for them. Those who must every day be confronted by the question, How to make the ends meet, should indulge very sparingly in superfluities. Plain furniture and upholstery are cheap, and easily taken care of, while brocades and moquettes are costly and require great care to keep them nice. If those who can afford only plain food, who can indulge only in plain dress and plain furniture, would spend according to their means, they would have little trouble in making the ends meet. We are apt to fancy that a little display will deceive our neighbors and make them think us better off than we are, but we deceive ourselves woefully if we trust to such fancies. Everybody knows just about how well off everybody else in the neighborhood is, no matter what the superficial appearance may be. And those who are brave enough and honest enough to live according to their means and according to their ideas of right living, command universal respect.

As to hard work. Here it is the superfluities that cost. It is an easy task, comparatively, to prepare a simple meal, where the dishes are few and plain. It is easy to "clear away" after such a meal. But where one must have pie and cake and crullers and jellies and creams in addition to meats and vegetables, the labor before and after meals becomes formidable. Simplicity in living is the solution which will help many over-worked women. The hard working man who cannot make a satisfactory meal on meat, vegetables, bread and fruit, each perfectly prepared, ought to go hungry. The fact is, a great many housekeepers take little pains with these standard dishes, and trust to the excellence of their pies and desserts to make up their deficiencies in cooking the plain dishes. Then as to clothing. Since the era of the sewing machine so much mending and mending and mending and mending and stitching that to many a woman the sewing machine has been made a curse rather than a blessing. To those who can afford the luxuries, superfluities are all well enough, but to those who cannot and yet indulge in them they are a nuisance about their necks. Plain clothes are easily made, are easily washed and ironed, and require little care to keep them in order.

"Living in style" is a very costly way of living. It costs in money, in labor, in care. People who have a hard time to make the ends meet and yet insist on living in style have a very laborious life. There is no slavery more wearing, no bondage more degrading, than that endured by those who are under the domination of fashion, of the desire to keep up appearances and the fear of what people will say or think may at any moment collapse or be carried to one knows where by sudden currents, unexpected and irresistible. The man, the woman, who lives within one's income, who lives as he or she can afford to live in respect to style, fashion, expenditure, is the happy man, the happy woman. They dare to make the ends meet by doing so, to dispense with whatever will keep the ends met; and thus they escape debt, care, anxiety. They may not escape labor, and it is not desirable to escape labor, for that is "our portion under the sun," and when not exaggerated by artificial demands, wholesome and profitable to us. There are no happier, no more restless and unsatisfiable people breathing than those who are "deprived of a ease." There

### TALKS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CESNOLA COLLECTION.—J. M. T. writes: "This fall I intend to visit New-York, and I desire to become acquainted with the wonderful Cesnola Collection, of which so much is said. Please tell me where I shall find it, and if there is any book which will prepare me to understand and appreciate it somewhat in advance." The Cesnola Collection is in the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park, and our friend could not spend two or three days more profitably than in repeated visits to the Museum. Cesnola's "Cyprus, Its Cliffs, Tombs and Temples" is an 8vo volume containing maps and hundreds of illustrations. A careful reading of this book will make J. M. T. acquainted with the whole history of the collection in detail, and with the illustrations will prepare him to appreciate and understand its value and significance. To the picture galleries and other collections which he will find in the Museum there are catalogues for sale in the building, and a catalogue also of the Cesnola Collection, which, with the volume alluded to, forms a perfect key to the Cyprus antiquities. The book can be obtained through any bookseller or newsdealer.

### STUDIES IN ENGINEERING.—H. L. writes:

I expect some time to study mechanical engineering at the Ohio State University, but I cannot go just yet. I am now twenty-three and cannot go before another year. I will be older than everybody else by that time! I wish to find some book which will help me to prepare a little better for entrance examination or possibly for an advanced standing. Can you mention some good work that might help me?

H. L. had best apply directly to the Professor of Engineering at the university in question, asking him what state of advancement is required on entering, and the text books recommended for preparation, as well as a list of those used in the institution. In this way he can be better fitted to enter this particular university with less waste of time and money than by studying any course marked out by others. Young men and women who desire to enter any particular institution of learning will find the suggestion above helpful.

As to whether he will be older than everybody else, what difference will that make? We know a most sensible and estimable Michigan lady who in her girlhood had no opportunities of education beyond those afforded by the public schools. She had a decided talent for drawing and painting, but no opportunity of cultivating it until her daughter came to the metropolis a year or two ago for further education. Mother and daughter enrolled themselves as pupils in the same institution, the daughter in the literary and scientific department and the mother in the drawing and painting classes, where she did good work and bore away all the prizes. Was she too old to go to school? Wouldn't it have been better for her to have frittered away her time in fragmentary reading, in household decoration, in so-called society, than have accomplished herself in a delightful art?

### CISTERNS.—H. J. B. writes:

Several masons and other with whom I have come in contact claim that a wall cemented on one surface will filter water readily from the rough side toward the faced side, but not at all the other way, and I will state three instances: One man claims that in the case of a cistern with brick partition wall for filter plastered with cement on the side where the exhaust pipe is placed, when it rains and the water runs in rapidly on the feeder side, will show no perceptible difference in the surface level of the two sides; i. e., the water will rise about as fast on one side as the other, while if the water be all pumped out of the feeder side, it will not lower in the exhaust side. Another claims that if a vein or spring be situated next to the wall on the outside of the cistern the water will filter into but not out again from the cistern. Another says his cistern is above low water mark at the river side but below very high water line, and that when the water gets low in the cistern and there comes an extra high tide the water filters in and stays, not going out when the tide falls. Now these claims are perfectly as possible. Not a drop of water has ever leaked through it in the four years that it has been in use. It is, however, possible that a different result would have been reached if the cement had not been laid on stone or brick. Still I believe it would be the same.

This letter was submitted to Professor Steele, author of Steele's series of scientific text-books, to Professor Brown, of Syracuse University, and to Professor Hallock, of the School of Mines, Columbia College.

Professor Steele says: "I have taken a good deal of pains in this query to get the best information. All my correspondents join in my opinion that the filtering of the water through the cemented wall is a fallacy. The wall may prevent, i. e., condense moisture on the face, but no water will pass through."

Professor Brown says: "When I built my cistern I tested the theory of which you speak as fully as possible. The cement wall next the water, or the face of it next the water, with the exception of one end, was thoroughly roughened by brushing it with a very stiff broom; the end excepted was smoothed as perfectly as possible. Not a drop of water has ever leaked through it in the four years that it has been in use. It is, however, possible that a different result would have been reached if the cement had not been laid on stone or brick. Still I believe it would be the same."

Professor Hallock says: "I can learn nothing more about the question, except that it probably is not true, but such a cistern will prevent the condensed moisture from passing through the wall."

LITTLE RED ANTS.—C. R. writes: I have found by experience that little red ants cannot travel over wool or rag carpet. I covered my floor with coarse baize, set my safe on that, and have not been troubled since. Cover a shelf in your closet or pantry with flannel, set whatever you wish to keep from the ants on it, and they will at once disappear. I have tried it.

CHILDHOOD'S WEAKNESS.—If Mrs. M. R. L. will feed her child properly her difficulties will disappear. She should give it bread and mash made of gluten flour and avoid starchy and saccharine foods, and not give much liquid food in the after part of the day. Gluten flour is ordinary wheat flour deprived of its starch, and may be made into crackers, bread and mush. Persistence in this diet will cure sooner and more permanently than any drug or medication. If M. R. L. will send address and stamp we will answer her privately.

CHOW-CHOW.—Two quarts cucumbers, two of green tomatoes, two of onions, two of cabbage or cauliflower. Soak in a weak brine over night. Cook each separately till tender. For the Paste—One gallon vinegar, one large cup flour, one pound mustard, one and a half pounds sugar. Stir the paste till it boils, then pour it over the vegetables. This pickle will keep a year.—C. R. P.

NURSES.—If M. C. will direct a letter to the Training School for Nurses, Bellevue Hospital, New-York City, her inquiries will doubtless be answered.

WANTS.—J. D. wants to know where the "Ella Haller" fruit cans, exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, can be procured. J. H. W. wants to know how to tint the walls of a room a delicate pink or cream color. Virginia asks: "Will some lady who knows tell me if table mats are used without tablecloths by housekeepers who are fashionable about their table appointments?" Some Virginia housekeeper can answer this. In this locality (New-York) tablecloths are used in every meal. M. F. F. would like to know how to have a brilliant growth of "Cresping Charlie" in water all winter.



This Jersey for a girl or boy of ten years may be made of any strong, rather heavy wool one wishes. You require 4oz. red and 4oz. black, four needles No. 13. Cast on one needle with black wool 96 stitches, knit off plain.—2d row. \* knit 2, purl 2, repeat from \*.—3d row. Knit the 2 purled of last row, purl the 2 knitted. Repeat these 2 rows three more times. Join the black wool, and knit 8 rows like the 2d and 3d rows to form a second stripe. Repeat these two stripes until you have knitted 17 in all.

You now knit two rows of the next black stripe, then divide for the collar. You will require your third needle. Knit in ribs as before the first 28 stitches, turn, knit them back, knit 2 more rows on these stitches, knit a 5th row, and at the end of this row cast on 40 stitches; leave this needle, and about half a yard of wool. Take the 40 stitches on the middle of the work off on a strong piece of wool, and fasten securely. You can leave them on the needle and tie them round, but the needle is apt to get into the way of your other needles.

Knit the last 28 stitches in ribs; begin after the 40th stitch, and knit 4 rows on them. Knit a 5th row, then knit the 40 cast on, and the 28 on the next shoulder, which completes the stripe; knit 17 more stripes to correspond with the first 17; when you have knitted the last stripe cast off, knit 1, \* put the left needle into this stitch again, and knit another in it; in fact make a chain. Knit the next stitch, draw the last one over this just knitted, knit another stitch, draw the last knitted over this, knit the whole row in this manner, repeating from \*. This method of casting off keeps a loose edge, which is necessary in some things; so many, even good knitters, spoil their work by casting off too tightly.

You now finish the collar. Take up the 40 stitches left in the middle of the work, knitting them with red wool; take up 3 stitches on the shoulder; with two more needles take up the 40 cast on, and 8 on the next shoulder. With a third needle knit 4 rounds of red. Four needles may be preferred, but you can manage with three. Knit 6 rounds black, 6 red, and cast off in the same manner as you did at the bottom of the Jersey.

The sleeve.—This may be knitted plain or in ribs to match the body part. Take up with black wool 4 stitches on the red stripe on the shoulder, 4 on the black, and 4 on the next red; turn, \* knit 2, purl 2, repeat from \*. Take up 6 more stitches; turn, \* knit 2, purl 2, repeat from \* to the end of these 18 stitches and take up 6 more, turn; keep the rib and knit these 24, and 6 more, turn; knit in ribs, these 30 and 6 more, turn; knit 36, and 6 more, turn; knit 42, and 4 more, turn; knit 46 and 4 more. Now take up 3 more each time until 62 stitches are raised. Take the red wool, knit 3 rows. In the 4th row, knit 2 together at each end of the row. Knit 4 more rows. In the last row decrease again at each end of the row. Knit a black stripe, and decrease in the 3d and 6th rows. Take the red wool, decrease in the 1st row. Finish this stripe and 3 more with no decreasing, then knit 2 more stripes, decreasing every 3d row. Take the red wool and knit, 1 plain, 1 purl instead of 2 stitches of each; knit 4 rows with black wool. Knit 4 rows with red, 4 rows with black, 16 rows with red, 4 rows with black, 4 rows with red; cast off without making an extra stitch. You now sew up the two sides, run in all ends, sew up the sleeves, and the jersey is finished. It is a good plan to have a board cut the size of your work, slightly damp the knitting, put it on the board, and let it dry on it.

### WHAT SHALL SHE DO?

"DEAR MADAM: I am only twenty-two, but last week made me a widow. I am left alone with my two-year-old baby, and I must find some means of support for us without being separated from my baby. I could not bear that. I have thought of telegraphy, and would ask you what length of time it takes to become a good operator, what the usual wages are, and if it can be learned at the telegraph office; also if one of ordinary ability could master it. I have never had to provide for myself, and my probably long lonely life of struggle with the world holds many terrors for me, so I would at myself, if possible, to cope with it. Any information you can give me will be very thankfully received. R. M. M."

Telegraphy can be learned in any telegraph office from the operator in charge, who will be entitled, of course, to pay or instruction. It takes from six months to a year, according to the aptitude of the pupil, to become tolerably expert in sending and receiving messages. A quick ear is indispensable to the skillful operator. Wages are in the neighborhood of \$35 a month. If our correspondent can arrange to learn in some country office where her expenses will be inconsiderable, she will be much less on of pocket than if she goes to the city or a village and enters a school of telegraphy. There is nothing for her but to be brave and strong and self-reliant. The way will open for her if she keeps up good heart and faints not, and each succeeding year will make life easier to her.

Need we preach the little laya sermon so obviously suggested by the text of the above letter? Every day women who have never had to provide for themselves are thrown on their own unaided resources for bread. They "cannot die," they have too much self-respect to beg, and life becomes terrible to them. When will parents learn to teach their children to stand on their own feet? When will parents learn to show their children some trades, profession, accomplishment, occupation, by which they can earn an honest and abundant livelihood if they are ever compelled to do so? I doubtless the parents of this young woman thought that when she was married she was

a pretty Raised Leaf Tidy:  
on 13 stitches.  
1st row: Knit 4 plain, 2 purl, over twice, one plain, over twice, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Second row: 6 plain, 5 purl, 6 plain.  
Third row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 2 plain over twice, 1 plain, over twice, 2 plain, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Fourth row: 6 plain, 9 purl, 6 plain.  
Fifth row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 4 plain, over twice, 1 plain, over twice, 4 plain, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Sixth row: 6 plain, 13 purl, 6 plain.  
Seventh row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 11 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Eighth row: 6 plain, 12 purl, 6 plain.  
Ninth row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 10 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Tenth row: 6 plain, 11 purl, 6 plain.  
Eleventh row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 9 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Twelfth row: 6 plain, 10 purl, 6 plain.  
Thirteenth row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 8 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Fourteenth row: 6 plain, 9 purl, 6 plain.  
Fifteenth row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 7 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Sixteenth row: 6 plain, 8 purl, 6 plain.  
Seventeenth row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 6 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Eighteenth row: 6 plain, 7 purl, 6 plain.  
Nineteenth row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 5 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Twentieth row: 6 plain, 6 purl, 6 plain.  
Twenty-first row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 4 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Twenty-second row: 6 plain, 5 purl, 6 plain.  
Twenty-third row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 3 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Twenty-fourth row: 6 plain, 4 purl, 6 plain.  
Twenty-fifth row: 4 plain, 2 purl, 2 plain, narrow, 2 purl, 4 plain.  
Twenty-sixth row: 6 plain, 2 purl, 6 plain.  
Twenty-seventh row: 4 plain, 2 purl, narrow, 4 plain.  
Repeat from first row as many times as required for the length desired. Finish each strip separately by crocheting around them, and then crochet or sew them together. By adding two stitches more on each side ("thread over twice and purl two together"), and by casting on 2 stitches, at the beginning and widening one every time across until you have the thirteen stitches you can finish each point with a tassel. If done in common knitting cotton it is very durable.

### SCRAP BAG.

NORMANDY INSERTION.—Mrs. Mary A. Johnson sends this variety of the Normandy insertion, which she hopes will be as acceptable to others as H. R. W.'s was to her.

Cast on 27 stitches.  
First row: Slip 1, 4 plain, narrow, over, 3 plain, over, narrow, 4 plain, 1 twist st.  
Second row: Slip 1, 3 plain, narrow, over, 5 plain, over, narrow, 2 plain, 1 twist st.  
Third row: Slip 1, 2 plain, narrow, over, 1 plain, narrow, over, 1 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, narrow, 2 plain, 1 twist st.  
Fourth row: Slip 1, 1 plain, narrow, over, 1 plain, narrow, over, 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, 1 twist st.  
Fifth row: Slip 1, narrow, over, 1 plain, narrow, over, 5 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, narrow, 1 twist st.  
Sixth row: Narrow, over, 1 plain, narrow, over, 3 plain, over, narrow, 2 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, narrow, 1 twist st.  
Seventh row: Slip 1, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, narrow, 3 plain, narrow, over, 1 plain, narrow, over, 1 plain, 1 twist st.  
Eighth row: Slip 1, 2 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, narrow, over, 2 plain, 1 twist st.  
Ninth row: Slip 1, 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, slip 1, narrow and throw the slipped stitch over, over, 1 plain, narrow, over, 3 plain, 1 twist st.  
Tenth row: Slip 1, 4 plain, over, narrow, 3 plain, narrow, over, 4 plain, 1 twist st.  
Eleventh row: Slip 1, 5 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, narrow, over, 5 plain, 1 twist st.  
Twelfth row: Slip 1, 6 plain, over, knit 3 together, over, 6 plain, 1 twist st.  
Repeat from the beginning.

### NE

### FIRST TIME AT CHURCH.

From The Argosy.

Just three years old! and without a thought of all the rites and creeds;  
Just three years old! and unconscious quite of the soul's unbonded needs;  
Content it should draw what life it may from the food on which it feeds.  
Just three years old! and brought to church to sit in the narrow pew,  
And wonder at all the mysteries that rise before her view—  
The noiseless movement down the aisle; the crowd, and the faces new;  
The organ that peals out magic strains, though hidden from the sight;  
The arches, and windows of pictured glass that tower to such a height;  
The eagle that bears the Bible up; the choir in their robes of white.  
To wonder and watch with childish awe that is more than mere surprise,  
That seems to catch in the tones of earth some echo of the skies,  
And reflect itself in the tender face, in the solemn, wide gray eyes,  
Out of whose cloudless, dewy depths glimmers the earliest ray  
Of the awakening love, whose dawn heralds a fuller day,  
When, though the shadows may darker lie, the mists will melt away;  
When the types shall find their antitypes, and the mysteries be made clear,  
Though the deeper mysteries beyond will gather yet more near,  
Awaiting a now and brighter dawn e'er they shall disappear.  
Just three years old! and brought to church, though she can take no share  
In the praises rising to God's high throne, in confession or earnest prayer;  
Brought but to learn the reverence due to the awful presence there.  
Just three years old! with folded hands, she kneels when the others kneel;  
And surely the blessing which falls on them may also gently steal  
Over the innocent baby head, bent down in mute appeal.



# Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at Sullivan

18

Station From	Date of Way Bill	No. of Way Bill	No. and description of Car	Consignee and Destination	Description of Articles	Weight	Total Weight	Rate	Pre-paid	CHARGES			Under Charges	Over Charges
										Local	Back	Total		
July 15	35			Barns & W	Indpls Ind 5 Coop Chicken	600	51		100	2550		2550		
				M.E. Cazalot & Co	Mattoon 1 Empty B Keg	25				240		240		
				W Rollins	Chicago 5 Oak Wood	675				25		25		
"	"	36		Barns & W	Indpls 1 Coop Chicken	100				135		135		
"	"	"		Fred Imzill	Mattoon 2 Empty B Kegs	50				40		40		
										25		25		
										100		3015		
July 16	37	882		Kavanaugh Orlo	Baltimore 1 Car Shelled Corn	21000	6			1260		1260		
"	"	38	896	Same	do 1 " " "	21000	6			1260		1260		
		39	4660	E & J Jennings	Mattoon	20000				13		13		
		40	671	Same	do	20000				13		13		
										5120		5120		
"	17	41	1083	Kavanaugh Orlo	Baltimore 1 Car Shelled Corn	20000	6			12		12		
"	19	42	956	George Chapman	Iron Nails 1 Lot old Iron	2189	12			262		262		
"	43	300		Kavanaugh Orlo	McClair Baltimore 1 Car Shelled Corn	21500	6			1290		1290		
"	44	410		Same	do 1 " " "	21500	6			1290		1290		
"	45	4123		St L & S Jones	Mattoon 1 " Corn	20000	6			13		13		
"	46	5083		Foster B Orlo	Pittsburgh 1 " Cattle	18000				13		13		
"	47	8011		Same	do 1 " " "	18000				13		13		
"	48	1368		Same	do 1 " " "	18000				13		13		
"	49	6653		Same	do 1 " " "	18000				13		13		







# Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

Mattoon

18

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
July 25 63				J. N. Bill	2 chairs									
				Via. Cedar Grove Ill	1 Mattress									
					1 N Stone									
					1 Bed Sta Complete									
					3 Bds Bra Springs									
					1 Staud									
					3 Box H H Goods									
					1 Desk 1 N. Staud									
					1 Coal Bkt vct									
					1 Sugar "									
					1 Pc pipe (21									
				Barnes & W										
				Indpls Ind	2 Coop Chickens									
						1300	30			260		260		
						280	40			112	76	188		
						1580				372	25	407		
July 26 64	894			J. N. S. Jannus										
				Mattoon	1 Car Corn Buck									
65	1033			Same										
						2000	6			13		13		
66	1368			R. Hampton										
				Chicago Ill	1 car Hogs (2 cars)									
67				Vancouver										
				Indpls Ind	1 Bx Eggs									
				Fred Kingill										
				Mattoon	1 E B. Keg									
68				F. Murry										
				Bethany	1 Bx Ice									
						200	2			40		40		
27 69	1019			E. J. Jannings										
				Mattoon	1 Car Shelled Corn									
						2000	6			13		13		



BY E. M. S.  
For Our Young Folks.

Station May, Lulu and the cat were on the piazza, Dallas, having nothing to do, strolled through the sitting room and stood watching them from the open door. Seeing that they were busy over something mysterious, with the natural instinct of man, he inquired what they were doing.

"I'm making a 'poppy show,'" said Lulu. "Give me a penny and—"

"Oh, Lulu!" interrupted May, "Get him to tell us a story! A story please, Uncle Dal," she continued, turning to him, "and you shall see what I am making, too."

"You're making birds of milk-wood pods," said he, "I've seen those before."

"No, I'm not," said she, covering up something in her lap with her two hands; "something a great deal prettier."

Dallas needed a little teasing, but finally consented to tell them a story after he had seen their curiosities. So Lulu exhibited her "poppy show," a collection of small autumn leaves, ferns and late blooming flowers behind a piece of glass; the whole covered with paper, an opening cut to show the picture.

"Now, Miss May, it's your turn!" She displayed her picture, a single bright leaf in the centre of a card, and all around it a row of milk-wood seeds gummed on making an edge of down for a frame.

"How did you get those fly-away things on?" "That's a secret," said May.

"Ah!" commented Dallas, stretching himself at full length on the settee, and crossing his hands under his head for a pillow.

"Well, what kind of a story do you want, girls?" "About birds!" said Lulu.

A slight stir from the cat, but May cried, "No, you had your choice the last time! Tell us a fish story, do please, Uncle Dal!"

May's side being supported by a sympathetic "meow" from the cat, Dallas lazily closed his eyes and began slowly:

A great many years ago, long before the memory of man, two little fishes—Sunny Back and Speckled Sides—went to keeping house in a little brook on the other side of the moon!

Being lonesome, a great many little Sunny Backs and Speckled Sides came to live with them. This small fry was skillfully trained in all the water accomplishments of the day. As soon as they were old enough, they set out every morning for the neighboring schools—of fish—where they would swim through their duties, and every evening they tagged each other home, occasionally stopping to throw stones at fish who had not the pleasure of attending their school.

At home they built playhouses with the bright pebbles on the bottom of the brook and paid each other enormous calls, dragging their dolls after them in mussel-shell chariots.

They romped, climbed fences and trees and tore their clothes, sometimes quarrelled and bit each other, and were duly whipped and put to bed, as happens to others to this day in that same little brook on the other side of the moon!

Fannie Speckled Sides was the sunshine of the otherwise shadowy part of the brook where the first fish family lived. She was almost always amiable and mended when she felt like it. She always kept her playthings in order and was kind to her little brothers and sisters. She liked to have her own way, of course, as all fishes do; and she wouldn't pick up the pins off the floor, but then I never heard of a fish that would!

But as all the wise Speckled Sides expected her to be perfect, they had warned her from her earliest days:

"See a pin and let it lie,  
Come to sorrow by and by!"

But the more they said it the less she felt like picking up the pins; besides she was afraid they were fish-hooks. Her best and truest friend, Pet Silver Fin, who lived away up the brook in beautiful still water under the rocks and in the shadow of an old willow tree full of bird's nests; Pet said she never picked up pins, and then she always knew just where to find one when she wanted it, and Fannie, comforted, said she should do just as Pet did!

Both of these little girl fishes were petted by their pupas and mammas, and were plagued by their big brothers, and both threatened some day to break their hearts of all the fish gallants for smiles, both up and down stream.

Pet was slender, straight and graceful as a—a—a—well—a fish, while Fannie was arrayed as to her sides in more glory of spangle and spot than had been known in the family for ages.

And now my story begins!

Fannie went over to see Pet one afternoon. It was just at the time when winter and spring have their hand-to-hand fight and the sun was shining, and the wind was blowing, and the snow was melting, and the rain was trying to have a finger in the pie, which was fast becoming an olla podrida.

Fannie was strong and had been kept in the house all winter, but this day she would be sweetly submissive to her mamma's will no longer, and did as the weather did—coaxed and teased, and scolded and cried, until she gained the desired permission, and was off like an arrow to the truly feminine hug of her long-parted Pet.

They had lovely times that afternoon! They dressed and undressed, and over-dressed their dolls; out of beautiful stones they built stately palaces, in which they held courtly receptions, and celebrated royal marriages. They went to bed and got up; had breakfast, dinner and supper, at which times they ate, drank and made merry after the most approved rules of piscatorial etiquette.

When they tired of their dolls, they went out of doors for a game of tag. And the day was stormy, as I said. While they were racing, the little shawl her mother had bidden Fannie to keep about her throat became unfastened, and Fannie wanted a pin. She knew where there was one, behind a chair on the sitting-room floor at home, but that knowledge didn't help her much. However, she held the shawl on with her fins for a while, but finding that a fish, at least, couldn't race that way, she took the ends between her teeth. That did pretty well, but then the others were leaving her far behind, and she called to Pet to wait! She had something to tell her. The wind caught the shawl, and flinging it in her eyes, blinded her so that she rushed headlong into a snow-drift that sat coolly on the bank, dipping its skirts in the water of the brook.

That soft slush chilled her through and through, and long before Pet could reach her she was wet to the skin. Shaking and shivering, her teeth chattering in her aching head, the silver fins formed a sanitary guard about her, and hurried her to her home.

Then she was immediately put to bed. They placed bottles of hot water about her; they chafed her cold fins; they wrapped her in their warmest blankets. They concocted the most delicious pepper tea, which she drank with more than her usual amiability. They wrapped her throat in wet towels; they wrapped her head in brown paper, and vinegar. They lavished hushorn, camphor and cologne upon her, but all to no avail; her head ached still, and her throat continued to swell.

Then they sent for the doctor.

He came, solemn and pompous.

The littlest Speckled Sides hid behind the door at

asked what she had eaten, then felt of her fins, passed his hand down her back, and abating his head, in a voice much deeper than the brook, said: "It's too late! She's got the diphtheria! Hand me my saddle-bags!"

He gave her something out of the first bottle in his medicine case (the littlest Speckled Sides were watching him from behind the door). When that did no good he took the next bottle, and waited, and the next, and so on.

As Fannie was very sick indeed, he stayed to dinner. The littlest Speckled Sides were so overcome by his awful presence that they never could tell what they had for dinner that day.

Afterward, he took a feather and tickled her throat with some vile compound. She only choked and grew worse. Then he applied a plaster to her throat and another to her head. 'Twas blistering the fair skin in vain. As her extremities were growing cold, he ordered her to be rubbed down with mustard and more bottles of hot water applied. By and by, he gave her a dose out of the last little bottle in his case, waited until she began to grow quiet, then took his stately leave, bidding them call him again if she grew worse.

And all the littlest Speckled Sides looked out of the window, watching him go.

Fannie slept all the afternoon, but as the sinking sun shined through the western windows lighted with its glory the mournful, waiting group, with a few faint gasps her spirit took its departure, whence it came—to that Happy Land of Fishes—situate in the heavens.

"They made her a grave too cold and damp, For a heart so warm and true—"

continued the story-teller, musingly.

Her playmates brought bright stones and laid them on her grave, until they had piled her a goodly monument; and over it grows of itself a moral for all wilful fishes, and there, on any clear day, it may be seen in that little brook on the other side of the moon!

"Oh, what a story!" said May, at the end of a long silence.

"I don't believe a word of it!" added Lulu. "Meow!" echoed the cat.

"What I should like to know," said Dallas, unclosing his eyes, and surveying his critics, "is how you could fasten those fly-away things on a card?"

#### TO RENOVATE BLACK GOODS.—Mrs. R. T. writes:

"A little black ink, if no black dye is at hand, will restore black lace. Apply the ink to the surface of the lace with a sponge or soft cloth; after this is dry wet the surface again with water in which a little gum arabic and a pinch of sugar have been dissolved; carefully open the meshes of the lace, and iron between two layers of smooth paper. Do not let one part get dry while ironing the other. This method is used in lace factories, and such parts as need it are thus treated." Mrs. E. S. D. writes: "I have often washed black lace in strong beer and ironed it while damp, and made it look like new. Black grenadine, silks, cashmeres and alpaca that are beginning to look rusty may be freshened by being first brushed clean, and then with a sponge or bit of dark cloth sponged with strong vinegar and water. To stiffen them use strong beer. Iron on the wrong side while damp."

"Aunt Addie" writes: "To restore the color to black dresses, pantaloons, coats, vests, shawls or any other article of wearing apparel, take one pound of logwood chips, or its equivalent of logwood extract, and one ounce, by weight, of saleratus, and dissolve them in twelve gallons of water either hot or cold. Place this in a boiler and let it boil about twenty minutes; put the dress in it without ripping and let stand about ten minutes stirring it occasionally. Take it out, pin on the clothes-line and let it drip and blow out until the liquid is all out, but do not let it dry in the least. Press it with very hot irons on the wrong side, and you will find that your dress will look new. There will no color or dye rub off from it."

TO KEEP BREAD MOIST.—Mrs. E. S. D. says: "For hop yeast bread add when sponging the bread two large spoonfuls of finely mashed potato for each ordinary sized loaf."

MOULD ON CELLAR WALLS.—The lady last quoted says: "Put crystals of copperas in the holes or chunks of cellar walls, then wash the walls with lime wash well yellowed with copperas once a year and it will kill the mould, entirely free it from vermin, and make it very clean and sweet."

HAIR.—This capillary growth seems to give a good many of our readers a deal of trouble. One complains that her hair, though very fine and comely, persists in remaining of the same length. Another desires earnestly to learn of some non-injurious method for stopping premature whitening of the hair, dyes being put out of consideration. This inquirer belongs to a family in which the hair is apt to become gray about thirty. A young lady complains of capillary growth on her upper lip, and longer for a remedy. Another correspondent that hair will not grow, where it ought to, on the crown of her head, and asks what he can do about it. Well, we all have our troubles, and "what can't be cured must be endured." Meantime, in spite of hair that won't grow long, of hair that will grow where it oughtn't to, of hair that won't grow at all, and of hair that will turn white, we can be intelligent and virtuous and happy if we choose, and make our friends and ourselves glad of what is inside our heads rather than of what is or is not on the outside. Anyone who can remedy these evils one or all of them, is invited to become in so far a benefactor to his kind.

NATURALIST.—If I. M. K. will address his questions to the Naturalists' Association, Mass. they

#### GRAY COATS UNDER THE BLUE.

Will the soldier, too brave to desert or deceive, Who returned from the war with an empty sleeve, True as steel to the shot-torn banner of stars, Whose diploma of valor is written in scars, Stand square on his crutches, and vote at the polls For the man that the will of the rebel controls? Not while the day shines, or night brings the dew, Will he vote for the gray coat under the blue!

The chain of the slave has been broken, and he, No longer a chattel, is human and free. He has hope in his heart, and a freeman's right, The baptism of blood made his charter white. The ballot he holds, in his ebony hand, Miscounted or "lost," by the "lords of the land," Or wrapped in thin tissue, has light shining through That reflects on the gray coat under the blue.

Our free land is at peace with all the round world Our flag is unchallenged wherever unfurled; And our greenbacks are good as the gold alloy, And we owe not a debt that we cannot pay. Shall we turn our triumphs grand into defeat? Now the battle is won, shall we fly in retreat? We will vote for the men that are loyal and true, And not for the gray coats, worn under the blue!

As firm as the hills of our beautiful land The platform of Garfield and Arthur will stand; Let birds build their nests in the cannon's old throat, And the black unafraid cast a freeman's vote. Let the sword in its scabbard be eaten with rust, And the flag of the tree never trail in the dust. The lens of our liberty here we renew— Undeceived by the gray coats worn under the blue.

Brooklyn, Aug. 30, 1880. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

#### DREAM PEDLARY.

If there were dreams to sell,  
What would you buy?  
What would you buy?  
Some call a passing bell:  
Some a light sign.  
That shakes from Life's fresh crown  
Only a rose-leaf down.  
If there were dreams to sell,  
Merry and sad to tell,  
And the crier rang the bell,  
What would you buy?

BEDDOE.

#### HOME INTERESTS.

##### LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

"DEAR MADAM: There is great want and need in this part of the country of labor-saving machines. They are almost unknown in this part of the South, and housekeepers particularly require washers and wringers. Negroes are becoming very scarce, and good servants cannot be procured. Will you kindly recommend through your department such labor-saving machines as will aid us in performing our household labors. I know the subject is worn out with you at the North, but by giving it a few moments' attention and a few words you will greatly oblige a multitude of Southern readers, of which I am one. L. L. M."

It is impossible to wear out the subject of labor-saving machines with such Northern women as have the supervision of their own households. Invention is continually busy in devising implements and utensils that shall lighten the labor of women and give them the means of securing leisure for other pursuits than merely keeping their houses in order. As the weekly washing and ironing constitute quite the hardest of the household tasks women are called on to perform, great attention has been given by inventors to making these tasks as light as possible, and we have innumerable washers and wringers and washing fluids and ironing boards and smoothing irons and recipes for starching and bluing and even sprinklers to dampen the clothes ready for ironing. Among washers, the Doty, for so many years before the public, still holds its own and is invaluable. The Perfect Washer is a simple device that can be put in any boiler and cleanses the clothes by keeping a constant stream of boiling suds pouring through them. There are various powders used for loosening the dirt while the clothes are in the boiling suds, among which Pearline is quite a favorite. But we find that if pure tallow oil soap is used with plenty of clear soft water, the clothes are easily cleansed. Two or three tablespoonfuls of ammonia to a pailful of suds are a decided help and cannot injure the most delicate fabrics. Of wringers there is none better than the Universal, and two wringers are worth more than twice as much as one, as a deal of time is consumed in changing the wringer from one tub to another, and also with two wringers two can work at the same time.

For ironing, there is a combined Ironing-Board and Folding-Stand which is a great convenience and can be used anywhere with ease. For iron heaters, the furnace with charcoal, so universally used through the South is very good, but a safety coal-oil heater is better, more easily managed and with less work than the furnace, and with the coal-oil heater there is no danger of breathing carbonic acid gas as there is where the furnace is used, and there is no dirt. Scarcely second to the wringer and washer as a labor-saver is the Universal Dough-Mixer and Kneader, which will relieve the housekeeper entirely of the laborious task of making bread by the hand process, and make better bread than can be made by hand. Companion to this is the Lightning Chopper, which makes play of sausage, hash, and mince-meat making.

The Carpet Sweeper is a very useful invention, requiring less strength to use it than the broom, sweeping cleaner and without any dust. It can be adjusted so as to sweep bare floors if necessary, and in the South bare floors are the rule in summer in many houses.

A great deal of labor may be saved by a skilful and judicious arrangement of one's work and the materials for doing it. If the sewing-machine can be in a room specially devoted to sewing, and with drawers and receptacles for containing all materials and garments making, the time and strength spent in getting together and putting away will be saved. If the flour and sugar and all other materials necessary in cooking can be kept in one pantry, with a table to work on, so that the cook finds everything at hand when she begins to get a meal or do a baking, much time and strength will be saved. If the housekeeper has in a closet in her dining-room full apparatus for cleansing the dishes used on the dining-table, so that they do not need to be carried to the kitchen to be washed, there will be a saving of steps and half hours, and china too. A "keeler," a tray to drain the dishes on, a dishcloth with handle to it, a dish with soap in it, and plenty of soft towels make up this apparatus. In the kitchen there should be a sink, cast-iron is best, better far than wood with water leading into it from a cistern and water out of it through a waste-pipe. There should be in the kitchen an ample dish-pail, a steel dishcloth, a scrubbing-brush used exclusively for pans and kettles, a sapo for scouring knives and tins, a couple of holders used exclusively for handling dishes on and in the stove and always kept hanging near it, abundance of aprons, a long-handled mop and a long-handled scrubbing-brush, so that floors may be cleaned without getting down on one's hands and knees. On each floor of the house should be a broom and duster, and in every room a long-handled duster and a whisk broom. Dusters made of feathers are expensive, but there are those made of jute which sell for 35 cents, that answer every purpose and save much stooping. A large wooden tray is very useful for carrying dishes from the kitchen to the dining-room and back again where toils has to be done. Any carpenter can make one, and its use will economize time and prevent breakages.

CREPPING CHARLEY.—To have a luxuriant growth of this plant in winter, put some lumps of charcoal in the bottom of a vase, cover with sand to the depth of two inches, place the stems in the sand, and fill the vase with water. As the water evaporates fill with fresh English and German ivy thus treated will grow luxuriantly.

GARANTUMS.—These will bloom in winter if treated as follows: Pot them in good garden soil with a slight proportion of sand. Have the pot only large enough for the roots to spread themselves so they will not feel crowded. Give them a liquid fertilizer once a week, but let it be well-diluted. When the roots touch the sides of the pot the plants will flower. It is an almost universal mistake among amateur gardeners to use too large pots.

WANTS.—E. M. P. wants the recipe for making "hard-back" and sea biscuit; also to know what will kill road-stools around a door, which are very offensive; also what will kill little red spiders on plants. K. G. A. wishes to learn the best method of cleaning a Jersey pine floor; it shows grease and dirt look well with ordinary cleaning.

#### For Our Young Folks.

"Come, Mary and Lizzie," said mother one day. Calling the two little girls from their play, "The dishes are ready, the water is warm—I must take in the clothes, for I fear it will storm." "O dear," sighed Lizzie with martyr-like air, Reluctantly laying her doll on a chair, "It is always just so, and I think it's too bad, If mother could only have help I'd be glad."

As soon as we got a nice play begun, There's dishes or some other thing to be done! Said Mary, the older, "Don't let us complain; We shall soon get them washed and can then play again."

I will set up our dolls in a row on this stool, Then we'll go to the kitchen and play they're at school—

Come, here is the towel—to fret will not pay, You wipe while I wash, then we'll both set away.

I think, as our mother has so much to do, That we ought to help all we can—do not you? There are many poor children who work all the day, From morning till night, with no time for play, But mother does not expect much of us, And I'm sure we should do without making a fuss. What little she asks—O, Lizzie! take care! That goblet will fall if you set it up there!"

"Just see what a pile! It will take us an hour!" "O no, not so long—and we don't have to scour The knives—they're the new ones and plated, you know."

"That's good, for I do hate to scour them so!" Then the two little girls worked in silence a while, But presently, Lizzie looked up with a smile— A bright thought had suddenly entered her head, And with much animation, "O, Mary!" she said,

"How I wish I was rich! I'd throw dishes away After using them once and have new every day! How nice it would be!" Mary laughed at the thought, "Twould not help you," she answered, "for when they are bought,

Don't you know they are dusty and not clean a bit, But must always be washed before they are fit To be used at all? So cease your vain wishes, And if we work briskly, we'll soon wash the dishes!"

#### TIME TURNS THE TABLES.

Does anybody know who wrote these piquant verses?

Ten years ago, when she was ten, I used to tease and scold her; I liked her and she loved me then, A boy, some five years older.

I liked her; she would fetch my book, Bring lunch to stream or thicket; Would oil my gun and bait my hook And field for hours at cricket.

She'd mend my cap or find my whip Ah! but boys' hearts are stony; I liked her rather less than "Gyp" And far less than my pony.

She loved me then, though Heaven knows why, Small wonder she had hated; For scores of dolls she had to cry, Whom I decapitated.

I tore her frocks, I mussed her hair, Called "red" the sheen upon it; Out fishing I would even dare Catch tad-poles in her bount.

Well, now I expiate my crime— The Nemesis of fables Comes after years—to-day old Time On me has turned the tables.

I'm twenty-five, she's twenty now, Dark-eyed, fair-cheeked and bonny; The curls are golden round her brow— She smiles and calls me "Johnny."

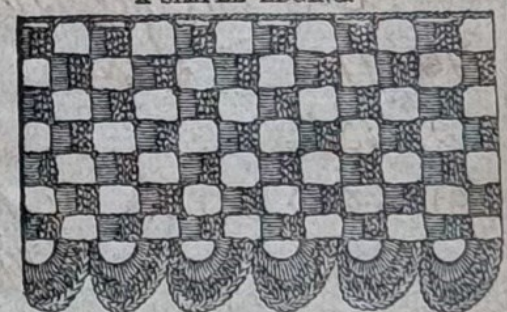
Of yore, I used her Christian name, But now, through fate or malice, When she is by, my lips can't frame The letters that spell "Alice."

I who could laugh at her and tease, Stand silent now before her; Dumb through the very wish to please, A speechless, shy ador.

Or, if she turns to me to speak, I'm dazzled by her graces; The hot blood rushes to my cheek, I babble commonplaces.

She's kind and cool; ah! Heaven knows how I wish she blushed and faltered! She likes me and I love her now; Ah me! how things have altered!

#### A SIMPLE EDGING.



Miss Hattie Browning, of New-York, an industrious young lady of fourteen, sends a sample of the above edging, worked very neatly in fine cotton (Clarke's No. 12), with the following directions: Make a chain of 25 stitches.

1st row: Miss 3, work 1 treble into each of the next 3 loops, then \* 3 chain, miss 3, 3 trebles; repeat from \* twice. At the end make 3 chain and work a SC into the last stitch. Make 3 ch. and turn.

2d row: Work 12 trebles into the first 3 chain. (These form the first scallop.) Then \* 3 ch., miss 3, and work 3 trebles under the next chain of 3; repeat from \* twice. At the end, 3 ch., miss 3, 1 treble into the last stitch. Make 3 ch. and turn.

3d row: \* 3 trebles under the first 3 ch., \* 3 chain, miss 3, 3 trebles under the next 3 ch.; repeat from \* twice. At the close 3 ch., 1 single under the same 3 ch. that the last 3 trebles have been worked under. Make 3 ch. and turn.

The second and third rows are repeated till the edging is long enough.

If a narrower edging of the same pattern is desired, make a chain of 19 stitches and proceed as above, repeating only once. A still narrower edging may be made by forming a chain of 16 stitches, and repeating only once.



Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Folio

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Under Charges.	Over Charges.
Aug 15	42	1040	J & L James Bill Mattoon	1 Car Shelled Corn		3000			
	43	1017	J. Neale Don Bill Cuyahua Station	1 Car Oats		3000			
	44	759	Fred Kuegel E L Mattoon	6 Empty Kegs		150	20	30	30
			Ford Edgewood	1 Gate 1 Stand		100	40	40	40
			Caldwell & Co Mattoon	60 Sck Flour		3000	14	280	280
			Gulick & Berry Tone Hunt	4 Empty Box		50	5	25	25
			Im. M. Cyms Chicago Ill	5 Bbls Apples		70	16	110	
				5 Sck Potatoes		650	12	78	188
						3700		563	563
Aug 16	45	1063	J & L D James J & L Mattoon	1 Car Bulk corn		20000	62	13-	13-
Aug 16	46	6789	J Lanem S S Stanton End	1 Cultord 3 Box H H H 1 Cradle (in red) 1 Stove 1 Bk 1 r Cts 1 Bk 1 r Cts 1 Stand 2 Wool Carpet 3 Chairs (2 att) 41" Pipe 1 Tub 1 Cts		1200	20	240	35-275
16	47	252	T Neal & Sons B & O Baltimore end	1 Car White Oats		21500	6	1290	1290
16	48	348	Same Bell Do	1 Car White Oats		21000	6	1260	1260
16	49		Watts & Bro Mattoon Ill	1 Empty Keg		50		25	40 65
	50	3796	J & L. N James Mattoon	1 Car Oats		3000		600	600
	51	5568	Same Do	1 "		3000		600	600
	52	5560	Same Do	1 "		3000		600	600
Aug 17	53	886	J & L D James Do	1 Car Corn		20000		5915-1300	7569901300

Very High-Priced Candles.  
A copy of the Savannah Herald comes to light, bearing date of November 10, 1864, in which the prices of staples are quoted: Flour, per barrel, \$700; cooking soda per pound, \$25; tea per pound, \$175; sperm candles per pound, \$60; brandy per quart, \$175; per drink, \$10; corn whisky per drink, \$5; apple brandy per drink, \$5; eggs per dozen, \$10 to \$12; ten cent box of blacking, \$20; Confederate made lager beer per drink, \$3; ham and eggs, \$10; meal of bacon and rice, \$10. For clothing a coat cost \$2,000; pantaloons, \$200; vest, \$200, and boots \$400.

laws with us, offer the penalty for or throat trouble consumption. assumption incurred by Dr. which is nature's cures consumption diseases speedily bottles free of an and druggist, Decatur, Ill. 3

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# Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Ra

Station  
From

Aug

## A PIN CUSHION.

E. M. C. gives the following directions for crocheting a pin cushion:

Make a chain in tolerably fine cotton with a steel crochet needle the desired width of the pin cushion. You must leave off at the end of every row, and when finished the ends of the cotton must be carefully run in with a coarse needle.

1st row: \*5 treble, 3 chain, miss 3 loops; repeat from \*.

2d row: 4 treble, \*2 ch., miss 2 loops, 1 treble, 2 ch., miss 2, 3 treble; repeat from \*.

3d row: 3 treble, \*2 ch., miss 2, 3 treble, 2 ch., miss 2, 1 treble; repeat from \*.

4th row: 1 treble, \*3 ch., miss 3, 5 treble; repeat from \*.

5th row: 3 treble, 2 ch., miss 2, 3 treble, \*2 ch., miss 2, 1 treble, 2 ch., miss 2, 3 treble; repeat from \*.

6th row: Same as second.

Continue this way until you have made the piece large enough. This is intended for the right or upper side of the cushion.

For the wrong or under side, cast on the same number of stitches, and merely make two ch., 1 treble, all the way.

When finished sew together and make a crochet edging around it, thus:

1st round: 3 ch., 1 DC, all the way round.

2d round: 4 ch. and 1 double into the middle of each scallop.

3d round: 5 ch. and 1 double into the middle of each scallop.

If the edging is preferred rather wide do a few more rounds in the same manner.

Now make a muslin bag of the same size as the crochet cover, and fill this with bran. Cover this with blue or pink silk, slip it inside the crochet and sew up the last side.

## VINE TIDY.

From Mrs. S. G. Flanders, of San Francisco, come these directions for a pretty tidy which she calls a Vine Tidy. The same pattern slightly modified is in Mrs. Gangan's book, and is there also recommended as useful for mittens, Shetland shawls, etc.

Cast on 89 stitches, and knit across alternately eleven times plain and purl—plain when the smooth side is nearest the knitter, and purl when the rough side is nearest.

1st pattern row: Knit 12 plain, narrow once, \*thread over and narrow three times, over, knit 1 plain, over, knit 2 plain, slip and bind (that is, slip 1, knit 1, and throw the slipped stitch over), knit 4 plain, slip and bind, knit 2 plain, repeat from \* twice, then over and narrow three times, over, knit 12 plain.

2d row: Purl. All even rows the same.

3d row: Knit 11 plain, narrow once, \*over and narrow 3 times, over, knit 3 plain, over, knit 2 plain, slip and bind, knit 2 plain, slip and bind, knit 2 plain, repeat from \* twice; then over and narrow 3 times, over, knit 13 plain.

4th row: Knit 10 plain, narrow once, \*over and narrow 3 times, over, knit 5 plain, over, knit 2 plain, slip and bind twice, knit 2 plain, repeat from \* twice; then over and narrow 3 times, over, knit 14 plain.

5th row: Knit 12 plain, \*over and narrow 3 times, over, knit 2 plain, slip and bind, knit 4 plain, slip and bind, knit 2 plain, over, knit 1 plain, repeat from \* twice, then over and narrow 4 times, knit 12 plain.

6th row: Knit 13 plain, \*over and narrow three times, over, knit 2 plain, slip and bind, knit 2 plain, slip and bind, knit 2 plain, over, knit 3 plain, repeat from \* twice, then over and narrow 4 times, knit 11 plain.

7th row: Knit 14 plain, \*over and narrow 3 times, over, knit 1 plain, slip and bind twice, knit 2 plain, over, knit 5 plain, repeat from \* twice; then over and narrow 4 times, knit 10 plain.

Repeat from first pattern row as many times as required, then knit across eleven times alternately plain and purl. Add fringe at the ends. Mrs. F. says, very correctly: "It is a very pretty tidy." The sample inclosed would, however, have been handsomer with finer cotton. Coarse cotton should never be used for a tidy. For a counterpane it is permissible. Remember that where the directions say "over and knit 2 together three times," etc., the "over" is to be repeated, as well as the knit 2 together.

The fringe is simply knotted on the end of the tidy, and is about 4 inches deep.

double zephyr wool, is both handsome and useful. It should be divided into seven sections, each of which must, of course, be worked separately. Begin at the wide end of each, with 32 chain, scarlet double zephyr, and rather large hook, and work forward and backward in double crochet, working only into the back horizontal loop of each stitch. This method of working is known as Russian crochet, and the effect of it is to make a series of ridges and furrows.

Work four rows without decreasing, after which narrow once in every row by missing the first stitch. Continue to decrease in this way till only two stitches are left. Then work a row of double stitches with black wool around each section. Sew all the seven parts together—the points all coming to a centre—with black wool. Add a tuft of wool in the middle, and finish the sides with a short, thick furniture fringe, similar to that described in last week's TRIBUNE.

## ALCON LACE.

This is a very pretty narrow lace, light and open in pattern. Cast on 10 stitches.

1st row: Knit 3, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

2d row: Begin by throwing the thread over the right needle to make a stitch, then knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1.

3d row: Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 8.

4th row: Bind off 3 stitches, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 1.

Repeat from 1st row.

## SCRAP BAG.

BICYCLE CAP.—A pretty bicycle cap for man or boy can be made by crocheting around the crown exactly like the well-known pattern for a star mat. Make a straight band to go round the head in double crochet, and sew to the crown. Wool, silk or cotton may be used for this cap.

WANTS.—Mrs. J. H. W. wants directions for knitting or crocheting bed-room slippers; also, infant's sacque. She will find patterns of both in the Woman's Extra, which this office will furnish for 10 cents. A second Knitting Extra will be published in a short time.

COLORS STRIP FOR AFGHAN OR BRD-SPREAD.—Cast on 39 stitches on wooden needles. Knit plain to middle stitch and narrow once each side of it, widening at beginning and end of each needle, one stitch.

Knit 39 times across, and put on the other color. Then, after 39 times with that color, put on the original, and so on till long as desired. After a sufficient number of stripes are knit crocheting them together. This is simple enough for a child, and very pretty.

KNITTED CURTAINS.—Mrs. J. W., Kansas, asks if any readers wrote directions for knitted lace curtains. Hers lasted thirteen years and were very beautiful. If not too long the directions will doubtless be acceptable to our lady workers.

PINKFORD STITCH.—In this stitch, on the second row, before the phrase "now comes the eyelet again," insert "next raise the vertical stitch that follows it."

PRESSING FLOWERS.—The same lady writes: "Will some one tell me the best apparatus for pressing flowers. A large book is cumbersome and using heavy weights is hard work. I have heard of an apparatus in which woven wire was used for outside covers, on the theory that the flowers would dry better if exposed to the air; the whole affair was to be hung up. I shall be very glad of further information and such as will enable me to press flowers easily and perfectly."

HEADACHE.—A correspondent writes: "I have recently found a remedy that relieves headache, from which I have suffered a great part of the time for many years. It was given me by a gentleman who had to give up business on account of his aching head but who has been relieved by this remedy. I bought 5 cents' worth (an ounce) of bromide of potash, put it in four ounces (about a gill) of water and took a teaspoonful four times a day at first. It works wonders, and I feel as if I had a new lease of life. Now I put a teaspoonful of the solution into a half cup of water and take it whenever my head aches or feels oppressed. I want all sufferers from headache to try this simple remedy."

## CHICKEN CHOLERA.

In respect to the chicken cholera Pasteur has gone one step further than the results of his experiments on the spread of anthrax have taken him. The microscopic organism by which this disease is communicated has been described and figured within the last two years. Like other such organisms, this can be cultivated in suitable media that furnish the proper sustenance for it, one of the best of which is chicken broth, in which the organism multiplies with astonishing rapidity. Pasteur has found that Guinea-pigs may be inoculated with this virus without necessarily causing death; nothing may come of the operation but an abscess at the place of inoculation, and the animal may remain in all other respects apparently in perfect health. This abscess may continue for several weeks; the matter discharged from it contains the organism-microscopic germs of the cholera in abundance; if this matter falls on the food of chickens or rabbits living in company with the infected animals, they may take the disease fatally. Without knowledge of this fact it might be stoutly maintained, and with apparent show of reason, by a witness of such mysterious appearance of the disease, that it was spontaneous in its origin.

The communication of the disease takes place readily through the excrements of the infected animals, these being highly charged with the organisms, and Pasteur affirms that this is the most important means of the spreading it through the flock. To arrest its progress the fowls should be separated from one another for several days; their quarters should meanwhile be thoroughly washed with an abundance of water, acidulated with a little sulphuric acid, which is particularly deadly to the organism; all the excrement should be carried away, and then the healthy birds may be brought together again; the disease runs its course so rapidly that in those few days all infected birds will have died. The particular point of interest established by Pasteur is that the virus may be tempered down so that it can be used against the disease in the same manner that the vaccine virus is used against smallpox—but with this important difference, however, from all other species of inoculation hitherto practised, that the virus is known to consist of a living organism, while this point is not yet proven in regard to the vaccine, the foot-rot or the peri-pneumonia virus. Pasteur affirms that in from 16 to 18 cases out of 20 cases of inoculation with this mild virus, the fowls were not affected by subsequent infection with the virus of full power; protection from the disease was made more certain by one repetition of the inoculation.

## CURCULIO AND NOCTUID.

Mr. D. Van Hise, of Logan County, Ill., reports the following experience:

"For thirty years I have never failed to secure satisfactory crops of plums, in spite of curculio. In early spring, just as the buds begin to open for bloom, I take a small paddle and put a ring of pine tar around the body of my pear, plum and apple trees, about three or four feet above ground. I then stick raw cotton on the tarred ring, to prevent the hot sun melting on the tarred ring, to prevent the curculio from crawling up the body of the tree. The curculio, on contact with the tar, sticks fast, and consequently dies. It also prevents the codling moth from crawling up the apple tree. The tar must be pure pine tar, free from chemicals and grease of all kinds, otherwise the application will ruin the plum trees. While I was living in Fairfield Co., Ohio, a Mr. Schleich came into my place of business, and said: 'Tell me how you keep your plums from dropping before they mature?' I gave him the above information, sold him a keg of tar and the cotton batting. Some time after he returned and urged me to drive out to his house and take dinner with him; which I did. Before taking our places at table, he said: 'Just come out and see the nicest sight you ever saw.' I was surprised; I never before beheld plum trees so loaded with perfect fruit; the branches were propped in every possible way, and Mr. Schleich declared to me that 'that was the first and only crop he had ever saved.' And it was a large crop, for he had at least 100 trees. Upon leaving, the genial and grateful old gentleman loaded my carriage with all the nice plums I could haul, and a few days after drove over to our town and brought me about three bushels more."

The above suggestion is no new one. At least ten years ago a very intelligent farmer told me that this method had saved him a fine plum crop. I expressed doubt, and told him that I knew of several persons each of whom had as fine a crop of plums as he, and yet they had done nothing. He agreed with me the next year in distrusting this remedy, for by its faithful use he did not save his plums. I have tried this remedy and proved it inefficient. Some of the insects will get caught in the tar, but upon jarring the tree we have no trouble to find many others that gained the desired height by use of their wings. I have caught them on the wing repeatedly. If we jar a tree during the middle of a bright, hot day, we will see them, as they strike the sheet, take wing at once, and not infrequently we will see them fly directly to another plum tree. I know by dissection that a single female may contain thirty eggs. So we see that this remedy is not a reliable one. It is equally insufficient, in fact, utterly worthless, in fighting the codling moth. In jarring the trees—which is a cheap, easy and the only thoroughly satisfactory way to fight the curculio—we also jar off into the sheet many green larvae "worms," with light-colored stripes along the sides and back. These are the larvae of the noctuid moth—Lithophane cinerea, Erley. These worms are very destructive, as they eat holes in apples, cherries, plums, pears and quinces. Like the "little Turk," they should be crushed. From numerous letters which I have received I am persuaded that this is a serious pest, and is widely distributed through the Northern States. Professor Riley states that it is equally destructive South. I have found it doing its mischief in our orchards for the past ten years. When full grown this "worm" is over an inch long. They will be caught on the sheet of varying size, from half an inch to one and one-fourth inches. I know of no way to destroy them except by use of the sheet and the mallet.—(Professor A. J. Cook, Michigan Agricultural College.)

## DEACON THRUSH IN MEETING.

LETTER FROM HANNAH BROWN TO SISTER HULDAH.

DEAR HULDAH, I must tell you 'bout the way that our new deacon has got the church folks by the ears—to use that mode o' speakin'. It's jest that orful voice of his'n— But, law! I'd best begin And tell my story straight ahead, or else things won't sit in. Last spring we felt that we was blessed, to think that Deacon Thrush Was comin' up from Simpkinsville to live in Cedar-brush. "He'll be a pillar in our church," says father, the first 'thang. I wish he was a pillar, Huldah, for then he couldn't sing. He bought the Joneses' farm, you know, and moved in last of May. But that first time he come to church—I can't forget that day. The openin' hymn was skursly read, the choir was just a-risin', When every body turned and looked, a sound came so surprisin'. 'Twas somethin' like the old church bell, 'twas somethin' like the ocean, 'Twas most like 'Bijah Morrow's bull, accordin' to my notion. It fairly drowned my playin' out; it left the tune behind: I never thought that such a voice could come from human kind. Like thunder-claps and factory gear through all our heads 'twas ringin'. And, Huldah, it was nothin' else than Deacon Thrush's a-singin'! Yes, there he sat, with book in hand, as peaceful and as calm As if he thought his dooty lay in murrin' that poor psalm. He never see the old folks' smiles; he never heard the giggle That went up from the gallery. I watched our parson wriggle And fidget in the pulpit, while poor father's head was shakin'; But on went Deacon Thrush, and seemed real comfort to be takin'. And when we stopped he couldn't stop, he'd got sech headway on; His voice went boom'n' up and down, and flatt'n' so forlorn That, though he tried to choke it off, it mixed up with the text, And made poor Parson Edwards skip his words, and then look vexed. I couldn't hear that sermon, Huldah; my thoughts was all astray, A-wonderin' ef Deacon Thrush would sing agen that day. I might have spared my thinkin', though, for that misguided man Jest started off the same old way before the rest began. But when the second verse was reached, the choir put down their books; I stopped my playin'; back and forth we cast de-spairin' looks; The boys set up to laugh agen; the parson raised his hand And shouted, but the noise was sech we couldn't understand; While Deacon Thrush was leanin' back, his eyelids nearly closin', A-singin' like an angel on a bed of clouds reposin'. I'll have to cut my story short. Next day they called a meetin', Resolved to keep poor Deacon Thrush sech singin' from repeatin'. They 'pinted Uncle Job to go with father and request That Deacon Thrush would kindly leave the singin' to the rest. Perhaps you think he took the hint? Then, Huldah, you're mistaken. He listened till they'd said their say; then, with the smiles a-breakin', He answered, jest as cheerfully: "Yes, brothering—yes, I know I have my faults: I sometimes git the tune a little slow, And sometimes, tryin' to ketch up, I take an extr'y flight, But takin' one verse with the next, that makes things jest come right. Now when you ask me not to sing, why, breth'ring, I can't do it: Singin' my dooty and delight, and I must jest pursue it. And while I tread this vale of tears, a sinful child of dust, Rejoicin' is my privilege—rejoice I will and must." Well, 'twan't no use, as Uncle Job and father said next day. The deacon, though a pious man, was not in his own way. He's sung in meetin' ever sence—there's not a seat to spare; And, oh! sech sinful whisperin' and nudgin' every where! Then when the hymns is given out, you'll hear a general "Hush!" While every body's eyes and ears is turned to Deacon Thrush. He's skored the little children so that most of 'em keeps cryin'; The very horses in the shed won't stand no more 'thout tyn'; He makes the onconverted laugh, while godly souls are grievin'; And yet he's sech a Christian man, it's almost past believin'. They're talkin' now of tryin' new law, but father he opposes, And so I'll write agen next week to tell you how it closes.

P.S.

Oh, Huldah! sech a curus thing! As Deacon Thrush was bringin' His apples home, he thought to cheer the way by sacred singin'. His team took fright and ran away. The neighbors found him lyin' All in a heap, and took him home, and now the good man's dyin'. And, Huldah, ef it isn't wrong, I'm glad to think he's goin' Where all the folks know how to sing, and he can get a showin'!

## LENGTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Amazon	S. America	4,000
Amour	Tartary	2,500
Arkansas	United States	2,100
Burrampooter	India	2,000
Colorado	North Mexico	1,100
Columbia	Oregon	1,100
Danube	Austria	1,800
Forth	Scotland	100
Ganges	British India	1,900
Huang Ho	China	3,100
Indus	China	1,900
Irrawaddy	Burma Emp.	1,000
Kansas	United States	1,400
Kiangku	China	3,300
La Plata	S. America	2,700
Mackenzie	United States	2,800
Missouri & Mississippi	United States	4,300
Niger	Africa	2,400
Nile	Egypt	3,200
Obi and Irtysh	Siberia	2,900
Ohio	United States	1,400
Oronoko	Gulana	1,000
Para and Araguay	Brazil	1,000

Red River	Louisiana	2,100
Rio Grande	Mexico	2,300
Rio Madeira	Brazil	2,300
Rio Negro	Columbia	1,000
Rhine	Germany	800
Seine	France	500
Senegal	West Africa	1,400
St. Lawrence	N. America	1,400
Tennessee	United States	800
Thames	England	200
Yenisei	Siberia	2,600

COLD IN THE HEAD.—This can be cured at once, if taken care of at the very beginning. Dissolve a tablespoonful of borax in a pint of hot water; let it stand until it becomes tepid; snuff some up the nostrils two or three times during the day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required. At night have a handkerchief saturated with spirits of camphor, and place it near the nostrils, so as to inhale the fumes while sleeping.

6 Bcks Wood  
8 Eggs  
10 Bbbs apples  
4 Bcks

Cur Corn

2100 16

5.56

60

43

20

68

2.80

4.04

13

13



Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, Freight Forwarded at

Station From.	Date of Way Bill.	No. of Way Bill.	No. and description of Car.	Consignee and Destination.	Description of Articles.	Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
										Local.	Back.	Total.		
Augro		70	1170	J & S James Mattoon	1 Car Oas		2000	62		13	—	13	—	
		71		Ashmore Bethany	1 Bx Ice		300	20		6	—	6	—	
21		72	978	J & S James Mattoon	1 Shell Corn		2000	6		12	—	12	—	
		73	1029	Saunders. G Bell	1 Car Oas		2000	10		20	—	20	—	
		74	9489	Dann Com. Sine	1 " " "		21000	10		2100	—	2100	—	
		75	799	J & S James Mattoon	1 " S Corn		2000			12	—	12	—	
		76	862	Dann J & S	1 " " "		2000			12	—	12	—	
21		77	4088	E. J. James G	1 " E		2000			12	—	12	—	
		78	977	J & S James G	1 " S		2000			12	—	12	—	
		79	7200	Dann D. S	1 " " "		2000			12	—	12	—	
		80		Blair Mattoon Alton	1 Bx Man		50			20	—	20	—	
				Willard. Bole Chicago	1 " Chue		40			20	—	20	—	
				Grish B Mattoon	1 Bal Casting		15			20	—	20	—	
		81	25156	Kyaufer. C & Co G. Sine	1 Car Oas		20500	10		2050	—	2050	—	
		82	9300	Dann C. S	1 " " "		20500	10		2050	—	2050	—	
		83		J. A. Strani Bethany	1 Bal Lampo					20	—	20	—	



Station Date of From. Way-Bill

THURSDAY OCTOBER 31,

RECEIPTS, ETC.

Aug 1 Pie-crust will never become sodden if the under crust is glazed with an egg beaten up.—[Western Rural.

Vinegar pie.—One cup sugar; one half cup vinegar; boil together a few minutes. Cool and add one egg, one spoonful of flour or a little rolled cracker, and one spoonful of butter. Bake with two crusts.

Dark Baked Pudding.—One cup molasses, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half cup butter, one tea-spoonful cream of tartar, one-half tea-spoonful soda, three cups flour, to be eaten with sour sauce.—[Western Rural.

Aug 1 Frosted Plain Cake.—Two cups granulated sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, one cup of milk, one-half tea-spoonful of soda, one tea-spoonful cream of tartar, three cups of flour, a little lemon, and frost it. Flavor frosting with lemon.

Bean soup.—Wash the beans and boil with salt pork. When soft take them out and pass through the colander. Then put them back in the same water they were boiled in, with four hard boiled eggs cut in quarters, and a lemon sliced, and a little black pepper if you like it. Boil again and serve. This soup is very nice.

Soft Graham Bread.—Stir yeast or milk rising into warm skim milk; then stir in Graham flour enough to make a good batter, as thick as can well be stirred with a spoon; put into deep bak-dishes and set in a warm place to rise, same as kneaded bread; when light, bake moderately until there is a hard, brown crust over the top, which, if preferred, may be softened by covering with a damp cloth.

Wafers.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar one-half cup new milk, three eggs, half a nutmeg, the juice of one lemon, or extract, one tea-spoonful of saleratus, and flour enough to roll out; roll thin, and sprinkle granulated sugar over it, and press into the dough with the rolling-pin. Cut as for cookies and bake quick.

SOME OF DR. JOHN HALL'S STORIES.

From The State Journal's Report of his Address at Madison, Wis.

Dr. Hall said that he knew a preacher in Ireland who used to come down from his pulpit every Sunday, after the sermon, and the people, passing in a line in front of him, would shake hands and pass the compliments of the day. One elder told the pastor one day, "Let the Lord keep you, humble, sir, and we will keep you poor." But that is the policy of too many church boards, imbedded as they are with the notion that the ministry should be kept on the apostolic plan of poverty and humility.

Dr. Hall told a story related to him by the late Richard Winter Hamilton, a prominent Congregationalist in England. Mr. Hamilton, being called to fill a pulpit in a provincial town, was waited on in the vestry just before the service by the presenter of the meeting; the latter laid down a programme which provided for a very short prayer and a shorter sermon, but several interminably long hymns. Said the presenter: "Our people are a peculiar people; we are very fond of music, and plenty of it, and we are not fond of long prayers or long sermons; in asking you to cut it short, sir, I wish to emphasize as before that we are fond of music, because in heaven singing is the chief order of the day!" Mr. Hamilton answered, "It is a comfort, sir, to know that you will not be there to lead it!"

There are funeral ministers, said Dr. Hall: gentlemen who carry around with them an air of professional solemnity; they carry it even in their hat-bands and pocket handkerchiefs, and look continually as if gently laid out in their coffins. There was a minister of this sort called on to marry a young couple; he stretched out his hands, and unconsciously commenced the burial service. "Sir," spoke up the young man, "we came to be wedded, not buried!" To which the gentleman of the cloth responded, "It won't be many years before you'll wish you had been buried!" Ministers should be men first, then ministers—manliness and Godliness are twin qualifications.

Then come your fluent ministers. Then on the faucet and the stream flows. The less they have to say, the bigger the stream and the louder they shout. Lyman Beecher, on returning home from church one Sabbath, said that he felt he had done very poorly. Said one of his boys: "Why, father, I thought you were never in better trim; you just shouted it out to 'em!" "Aye, aye," replied Mr. Beecher, "that's it exactly; when I'm not prepared I always holler at the top of my voice."

The doctor told the story of a simple, God-fearing Irish pastor he used to know, in the old country. Each year, he used to go up to the General Assembly, for there every minister is ex-officio a delegate; whenever the time came for making the announcement of this annual vacation, the pastor would give out: "May it please the congregation next Lord Day I'll be vacant?" Leaving it for the wags to make the inquiry whether or no he were not vacant more than one Lord's Day in the year. Such as these are children of nature—simple, unconventional and often splendidly noble men. He well remembered one such, in Ireland—"and," said Dr. Hall, "although many stories related in this way are not strictly true, I assure you this one I am about to tell you, is." He said that this simple, poorly-paid, but honest and noble-hearted pastor was riding along one day, and seeing a laborer at work in the fields, whose ragged shirt did not protect his back from the blistering rays of the sun, jumped off his horse, strode over the fence, stripped off his own coat and shirt, and made the astonished laborer put on the latter; the now shirtless preacher buttoned his coat to his chin, and disappeared as he had come, unconscious that he was in the least transgressing the exact duty of a minister.

HOUSE PLANS.—Mrs. A. F. K. writes: "We are about to build a little home in a country town of 5,000 population and we want a plan for a story and a half frame house, containing about six rooms, four of which shall be on the ground floor. We have bought one book of designs but do not find in it the help we need. We desire to combine comfort, convenience and neatness in our little home, and they all seem to be designed with an eye single to show. Perhaps some of your correspondents would send a pencil sketch of the ground plan of such a house. So many kindly helps have been furnished to inquiries or I should not presume to ask so much." Why doesn't our correspondent draw her own plan? She can begin with the family room, make it the size she wants, put doors and windows and closets where they will suit her best, and have the rooms opening from this central room as she wishes them. Then she can get an architect to take her plans and draw from them a working plan for the builder. In this way she may get just what she wants. We suggest that she arrange her plan with reference to a possible addition when this house becomes too small. We planned a house once in just the way we commend, and it was the easiest to keep that we ever lived in. We could sit in the family room and know what was going on in the entire premises and superintend everything. Every housekeeper should be able to plan her house, and then it will suit her, just as the nest of each bird is especially suited to its needs.

WOMEN REPORTERS.—M. W. asks if there are any successful women reporters and what are the branches one should study to be a good reporter. A reporter on a newspaper must be ready at any time to go where he is sent, to write correctly and rapidly and above everything to be at once accurate, trustworthy, and interesting. He must be independent of circumstances, insensible to fatigue, and have consummate possession and control of all his faculties when on duty. Women are often employed for special work, but the conventional limitations to which women are subject unfit them for a great deal of the work professional reporters must do. There are very few women who can come right up to the requirements made of newspaper reporters without winning, or finching, or actually breaking down under the pressure. Possibly they might be trained to it, but the training, though successful in making them fair reporters, would make them not very lovely women.

CROUP.—A. H. W. writes: "Please tell us something in regard to the many sudden seizures to which children are subject—that dread of all mothers, croup for instance." We have found as a preventive for croup, when we feared or had reason to anticipate its approach, nothing so good as to wrap the patient about the upper part of the body with a thick woolen shawl so fastened that the hands, arms and chest would be constantly covered. The tendency of the patient is to throw off the covering from the upper part of the body and this must be prevented. For a cough this is also a remedy if taken in time. Mild mustard plasters applied to the bottom of the feet, to the ankles and to the wrists, draw the blood away from the chest and afford relief. If children have their out-door exercise in the middle of the day they are far less likely to take cold than if they go out early or late. They should never be out after 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the winter if they have any tendency to pulmonary or throat troubles. This shawl remedy is as efficacious with adults as with children. We have tried it again and again with the happiest effects.

FLAX FOR POTATO BUGS.—M. B. writes: "Last year I cut from THE TRIBUNE a notice that flax-seed planted with potatoes was a certain preventive of the attacks of the Colorado beetle. It was tried in our garden last summer. The bugs paid not the slightest attention to the flax, but devoured the potato leaves exactly as in other patches where the flax was not grown. The bugs lodged on the flax, but did not eat it."

HERALDRY.—There is the American College for Genealogical Registry and Heraldry, at No. 67 University Place, New-York City where our correspondent can have her genealogy hunted up by paying the proper fees.

RUGBY.—N. S. P. asks: "To whom shall I write for information concerning Rugby Colony?" A letter addressed to the President of "the Board of Aid to Land Ownership, Rugby, Tennessee," will elicit desired information. The second question this correspondent asks we are unable to answer.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NAME.—A correspondent asks "What is the Queen's family name?" Before her marriage she was Victoria Guelph; since, if she were a private lady, she would be known as Mrs. Wettin, that being the family name of her late husband, Prince Albert.

COLORS HOSE.—To wash light blue and pink stockings so they will not fade, take about one tea-spoonful sugar of lead to a half gallon clear water and soak the articles in it twenty minutes or half an hour previous to washing them. This will set the color in cambric or lawn and keep any delicate color from fading. After soaking wash in the usual way. Sugar of lead being poison must be used carefully.—M. F. B.

BY THE STREAM.

From The Sunday Magazine.

Sweet tangled banks, where ox-eyed daisies grow  
And scarlet poppies gleam;  
Sweet changing lights, that ever come and go  
Upon the quiet stream!

Once more I see the flash of splendid wings,  
As dragon flies flit by;  
Once more for me the small sedge-warbler sings  
Beneath a sapphire sky.

Once more I feel the simple, fresh content  
I found in stream and soil  
When golden Summers slowly came and went,  
And mine was all their spoil.

I find amid the honeysuckle flowers,  
And shy forget-me-not,  
Old boyish memories of lonely hours  
Passed in, this silent spot.

Oh, God of nature, how thy kindness keeps  
Some changeless things on earth!  
And he who roams far off, and lolls and weeps,  
Comes home to learn their worth.

Gay visions vanish, worldly schemes may fall,  
Hope proves an idle dream,  
But still the blossoms flourish, red and pale,  
Beside my native stream.

Weight.	Total Weight.	Rate.	Pre-paid.	CHARGES.			Under Charges.	Over Charges.
				Local.	Back.	Total.		
	150	40		60		60		
	150	20		30		30		
	475	20		95		95		
	2100	6		1260		1260		
	2100	6		1260		1260		
	5			25		25		
	2000	6		12		12		
	2000	6		13		13		
	2000	6		45		45		
	2000	6		18		18		
	2000	6		13		13		
	2000	6		18		18		
	2000	6		13		13		
	2100	6		1260		1260		
	2100	6		1260		1260		
	2100	6		1260		1260		
	2000	6		12		12		



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