Words.

If words con'd satisfy the heart,
The heart might find less care;
But words like summer clouds depart,
And leave but empty air.
The heart, a pilgrim upon the earth,
Finds often when it needs,
That words are of as little worth
As just so many weeds.

A little said—and truly said—
Can deeper joy impart
Than hosts of words that reach the head,
But never touch the heart.
The voice that wins its sunny way,
A lonely home to cheer,
Has oft the fewest words to say,
But, oh! those few—how dear.

Farm, Garden and Household.

TO CURE HALTER PULLING.—"After bridling the horse, attach a rope to the right side of the bit, draw it around under the tail and through the ring of the bit on the other side, and tie to the trough. Once is enough."

HOW TO START A BALKY HORSE.—A Rural Reader, Baltimore, tells how to start a balky horse. Throw a handful of dirt into the horse's mouth, and he will go at once. This gives him something else to think about.—J. W. K.

CURE FOR FELON.—As soon as the felon makes its appearance, bind on to it a poultice of yellow clay wet with cold water, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch thick. Wet it as often as it begins to get dry, and put on a fresh poultice two or three times in twenty-four hours. It will almost entirely relieve the pain, and the felon will be ready to lance in an almost miraculously short space of time.

THE following recipe for the cure of inflamed eyes is giving: "Take a potato, and after quartering it, grate the heart as fine as possible, and place the grating between a piece of cambric muslin. Place the poultice over the eyes inflamed, and keep it there fifteen minutes. Continue the operation three successive nights, and a perfect cure ensues." It is worth trying by those afflicted with sore eyes.

CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.—Common sweet cider, boiled down to one half makes a most excellent syrup for coughs and colds for children, is pleasant to the taste, and will keep through the year in a cool cellar. In recovering from an illness, the system has a craving for some pleasant acid drink. This is found in cider which is placed on the fire as soon as made, and allowed to come to a boil, then cooled, put in casks, and kept in a cool cellar. Treated thus, it remains for months as good at the day it was made.

TO KEEP MANURE FROM HEATING.—J. B., of East Canton, wrote to the Farmers' Club to say that his manure-heaps burn up to white like ashes. Mr. Ely says this subject was only recently under discussion, and that it was recommended to mix peat or rich soil with the manure. Mr. Whitney advised arranging the manure-heap so that the solids and liquids would mix, since the only sure remedy for heating was keeping the mass tolerably moist. Mr. Sylvester said it was a good plan to keep a pile of muck near the stables, and to spread it daily in small quantities over the manure as it was drawn out. This process prevented firefanging.

DYEING FEATHERS.—To dye feathers green take of verdigris and verditer, each one ounce; gum-water one pint; mix them well, and dip the feathers (they having been first dipped in hot water) in the said mixture. To dye blue, take of indigo and rice, each one ounce, and a piece of alum the size of a hazel nut; put them into the gum-water and dip the materials into it hot, hang them up to dry and clap them well that they may open and, by changing the colors, the aforesaid materials may be in this manner dyed of any color. For purple, use lake and indigo; for carnation, vermillion and smalt. To dye red take one ounce of Brazil wood in powder, half an ounce of alum, quarter of an ounce of vermillion, and one pint of vinegar; boil these up to a moderate thickness, and dip the feathers (they having been first soaked in hot water) into the said mixture.

EARLY CHICKENS.—The season of the year has now fully arrived when breeders ought to have their stock mated and placed in their breeding pens, and whenever a hen shows signs of incubation, no time should be lost in placing eggs under her. The early-hatched chicken has many advantages over those of later birth; it should be borne in mind that it is in early chickenhood the frame is made that will hereafter place it in the rank of the large bird of its breed. And although feeding has much to do in the productions of size and maturity, other things being equal, the early chicken is sure to be the best. It behooves breeders, then, who wish to excel in this respect, to produce early chickens, although at the cost of considerable more care and attention than is necessary in the raising of those at a later period in the season.—*Poultry Chronicle.*

PURIFICATION OF LARD.—Take twenty-eight pounds of perfectly fresh lard; place it in a well-glazed vessel that can be submitted to the heat of a boiling salt water bath, or of steam under a slight pressure. When the lard is melted, add to it one ounce of powdered alum and two ounces of table salt. Maintain the heat for some time—in fact, till a scum rises, consisting in a great measure of coagulated profeine compounds, membrane, etc., which must be skimmed off. When the liquid grease appears of a uniform nature it is allowed to cool. The lard is then washed. This is done in small quantities at a time, and is a work of much labor; which however, is amply repaid by the result. About one pound of grease is placed on a slate slab, a little on the incline, a supply of good water being set to trickle over it. The surface of the grease is then constantly renewed by an operative working a muller over it, precisely as a color-maker grinds paints in oil. In this way the water removes any traces of alum or soap; also the last traces of nitrogenous matter. Finally, the grease, when the whole is washed in this way, is remelted, the heat being maintained sufficiently to throw off any adhering water. When cold, the operation is finished.—*Druggists' Circular*

RIDDLE—£50 REWARD.—The celebrated Annie Stewart left in her will a bequest of £50 to be given to the person who should solve this riddle. We believe the reward has never been claimed:

The noblest object in the world of art,
The brightest gem that nature can impart,
The point essential in a lawyer's case,
The well-known signal in the time of peace,
The farmer's prompter when he drives the plow,
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow.
The planet seen between the earth and sun,
The prize that merit never yet has won.
The miser's treasure and the badge of Jews,
The wife's ambition, and the parson's dues,
Now if your noble spirit can divine,
A corresponding word of every line,
By the first letters quickly will be shown,
An ancient city of no small renown.

The many Americans who have gone to Peru to seek their fortunes have been bitterly disappointed. Skilled mechanics and railway men readily obtain employment, but young men desirous of obtaining positions in business houses do not, but have trouble even in making a living.

Summary of News.

A NEW rebellion has broken out in Japan.

CHIEF Justice Chase has recovered from his illness.

WESTERN England has had an earthquake shock.

THE Ex-Emperor Napoleon has arrived in England.

SENATOR Hamilton of Texas was admitted to his seat.

BUTLER'S Dutch Gap Canal is being deepened and widened.

THE subscriptions to the new U. S., loan amount to $18,000,000.

CAPT. Peabody has been removed from the command of the Neptune.

MARYLAND reports that the growing wheat presents a fine appearance.

INTERNAL Revenue receipts of the U. S., fiscal year to date, $170,000,000.

MARSHAL BAZAINE insists upon an investigation into his conduct at Metz.

MONDAY, the 10th of April, has been selected by the Germans for their great peace celebration.

THE sugar crop of the Sagua District, Cuba, will be smaller by twenty per cent. than that of last year.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives will not incorporate the Boston Base-ball Association.

THE Mexican Congress will pass a law prohibiting the re-election of Juarez. If so, Juarez will ignore it.

THE Chinese Government has paid $200,000 indemity for the French property destroyed at Tein-tsin.

IN the U. S. Senate, a protest against female suffrage was received from 204 working women of Philadelphia.

FOUR men, with blackened faces, made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National Bank at Indiana, Penn.

THE bullion in the Bank of France has been removed to Versailles, and all unissued notes have been destroyed.

PAPER and cloth of excellent quality are now extensively manufactured in Austria, from simple corn husks.

MR. S. GODING, of Auburn, Me., has lost his wife and six children by consumption in less than three years.

SIXTEEN German vessels were, at last accounts, blockaded at Yokohama for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

THE vital statistics of N. Y. City for the past week show 43 still births, 364 births, 122 marriages and 499 deaths.

A POWDER factory belonging to the Chinese government at Hang Chow has exploded, and forty persons were killed.

IT is stated that the pneumatic tube recently laid in London in connection with the postal telegraph thus far works well.

The Police of N. Y., made a raid on the keno banks of that city, and arrested over one thousand young men in one night.

THE *Prussian Cross Gazette* says that if the French persecute returning Germans, a German army must reoccupy Paris.

THE damage to the planting interests by the flood in the Mississippi has been very great. All the lowlands have been overflowed.

RECONSTRUCTION in France is proceeding at a rapid rate. The army is being rapidly remodelled, and the men are nearly all armed.

MANY persons were shot without trial in Paris. The Nationals will shoot M. Thiers and Gens. Vinoy and D'Aurelles if they should be captured.

THE Wiscousin Legislature is investigating charges of bribery against some of its members, in connection with a Chippewa River Improvement bill.

THE severe winter has proved injurious to the wheat crop in Belgium, and in the greater part of that country it will be necessary to resow the fields.

THE French army journals declare that M. Thiers is the author of the troubles in Paris, and counsel the troops to self-government, firmness, and tranquility.

A LITTLE girl in New Jersey was accidentally choked to death last week by swallowing an India-rubber toy balloon which she happened to have in her mouth.

THE Archduchess Sophia, mother of Francis Joseph of Austria, is declared to be a monomaniac on the subject of dress. She spends most of her time in her private apartments, trying on gowns.

THE stage from Fort Yuma to Tucson, Arizona, was captured by Apaches. Thompson, the driver, received three bullets in the leg and an arrow in the chest, but escaped with the only passenger.

THE Mechanical and Agricultural Association of Tennessee proposes a National Agricultural Congress, to be held in Nashville in October next, at the time of its annual Fair. The Commissioner of Agriculture is said to favor the project.

IN an engagement in the Cinco Villas, Cuba, the insurgents leader Antonio Villegas surrendered and the insurgents leader Capote was killed. Antonio Villegas, previous to surrendering, killed his companion Fernandez, who tried to surrender.

INTERESTING information comes from Darien that the exploration is progressing favorably; two separate parties are pushing toward each other from each ocean. The Tuyra River (Pacific side) is found to be a large river, one mile wide and enough for vessels of great deep draught twenty miles from its mouth.

MARRIAGES IN EUROPE are by no means the simple, easily accomplished transactions they are in this country. So many formalities are to be observed, and so many complicated rules complied with, that honest couples with the best intentions often fail of getting united in lawful wedlock. A case recently submitted to Judge Barnard, and by him referred to Judge Joachimssen of the Marine Court, New York, illustrate this peculiarity of European customs most conspicuously. In 1864 a Jewish Rabbi of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar officiated, out of the duchy and in the Prussian city of Enfurt, at the marriage of a Massachusetts American and a Jewess from Hungary. According to the Prussian law the marriage was void, and the Rabbi only consented to sanction it on the assurance that both parties were intending to emigrate to this country, where he was assured it would be regarded as legal. Now comes a Prussian notary residing at Breslau, Prussia, and wants to know from Judge Barnard what the truth of the matter really is. Judge Joachimssen, answering for Judge Barnard, replies that though the marriage was undoubtedly void in Europe, yet if the parties come here and ratify it by living as man and wife, our courts would accept it as a good marriage to all intents and purposes.

THE war between France and Germany has led to very unpleasant relations between the French and German officers in the army of the Viceroy of Egypt. So many challenges to fight duels were the consequence that the Khedive had finally to interfere. He restored order and tranquility among his officers by summarily dismissing some of the most quarrelsome individuals.

A Funny Commercial Transaction.

An old fellow living at Frankfort-on-the Maine, sent to a correspondent at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, a large consignment of cotton stockings, and at the same time, to another correspondent at the same place an equally large consignment of cotton night-caps, the product of his own manufacture. He wrote to each the price they were to sell, but the sum designated was found to be too large, of which fact they took the liberty to inform him. He yielded a little in his demands, but still there was no offer for his fabrics. Again he writes in reply to other letters of his correspondent naming a still smaller amount; but weeks elapsed, and yet no sales. At length he writes to each correspondent to make some disposition of his manufactures; if they can't get money for them, no matter at what reasonable sacrifice, to exchange them immediately for any other goods. Under these instructions, the stocking factor calls on the night cap agent, both unknown to each other in connection with their principal, and "names his views," he wishes to exchange a lot of superior stockings for some other goods—he is not particular what kind as the transaction is for a friend, who is desirous "of closing out his stock." The man at first could think of nothing which he would like to exchange for so large a supply of stockings, but at length a bright thought strikes him. "I have," said he, "a consignment of cotton night-caps from an old correspondent, which I shall not object to exchange for your stockings." The bargain was soon closed. The stocking factor wrote back at once, that he at length been enable to comply with the instructions of his principal. He had exchanged his stockings for "a superior article of night-caps," in an equal quantity, which he was assured were likely to be much in demand before a great while. The next day came a letter from the night cap agent, announcing his success, and appended to the letter was a big bill for commissions! As Yellow Plush would say, "Fanzy that gentleman's feelinks."

Wire-Work.

The making of gold-lace is a very interesting process. First is made a rod of silver, perhaps an inch thick and two feet long. This rod is heated, and covered with gold-leaf—which is gold beaten out till it is thin as paper. Several thicknesses of gold-leaf are put on and thoroughly burnished, till it looks like a rod of gold. It is then drawn through the holes in the wire-drawers plate, till it is fine enough to go through the most minute holes, made through rubies. When done, it is no thicker than a coarse hair. This most exquisite wire, still perfectly coated with gold—for the gold stretches as far as the silver—is then made flat, and by machinery wound around fine thread or silk.

Girls who embroider with gold or silver thread have probably noticed that the gold thread is, in fact, yellow cotton-thread, with a most fairy-like ribbon of gold closely wound around it. This gold thread is woven into lace, for various uses.

Another beautiful use of wire is filagree-work. You may have seen it in ladies pins and earrings; but it is also made into marble ornaments, statuettes, etc., and is merely gold or silver wire, twisted by delicate tools into beautiful shapes.

The most exquisite of these ornaments come from Italy, where the workmen have more time and patience to bestow on such things than we busy Americans; though, as my grandfather used to say, we "have all the time there is."

In old times, wire-making was not so easy a process. It was made thus; The iron or gold was beaten thin, cut into fine strips, and filed round with files. What an amount of labor to make a yard of wire!

The ancients would hardly have thoughts of making whole bridges of it.

AN INTERESTING question has presented itself to the members of the Nebraska legislature. The constitution limits the sessions to forty days. The present session has already exceeded that time by several days. Yet the impeachment trial of Gov. Butler has just begun, and will probably take several weeks. The members will have to work without pay. If they adjourn now and trust to the Secretary of State, who is Acting-Governor, to call an extra session immediately that they may vote themselves pay, all the proceedings they have have had on impeachment, with all other unfinished business, will have to be re-enacted. If they go on and finish the trial, and the Governor should not be convicted, he would not probably call an extra session to allow members to vote themselves pay for trying to convict him of high crimes. So the legislature is in doubt what to do. One House wants to adjourn, while the other refuses, and wants to proceed with the trial.

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Mexico, says that a new spirit, has been aroused in that unhappy country. The reports of revolution and robberies are disappearing from the papers, giving place to the enumeration of improvements, and establishment of schools and academies. At Mazatlan, a musical school has been established with the assistance of the local authorities. A similiar institution has been started at La Paz. At Durango, a school for iron smelting has been founded, to make the famous iron mountain at that place available for home industries. Lancastrian schools are being established in almost every village, and the parents made subject to a fine if they fail to look after the education of their children. At Vera Cruz, a public library has been founded, and the federal Government has granted it from seven to eight thousand choice volumes. Other cities are following the example. There have also been established lately two colleges devoted to industrial pursuits.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided that railroad companies cannot refuse to deliver grain in bulk to any warehouse to which it may have been consigned, situated so as to be reached within its termini on routes in the usual line of its freighting business. The position held by the courts is, that when a railroad company is chartered, it becomes a common carrier along its route, and all rules and contracts are subject to the laws governing common carriers. The decision is equitable and has an important bearing on general trade interests.

There are 5,244 newspapers published in the United States, distributed as follows: New York, 676; Pennsylvania, 415; Ohio, 377; Massachusetts, 219. Making an average of 265 to the State. The remainder of the states and territories average eighty-four each.

A traveler we are told, being in a wild country where he could find no provisions for himself or his dog, cut off the dog's tail and boiled if for his own supper, and gave the dog the bone.

Hungary has eight monthly magazines and four quarterly reviews. None of the latter has a circulation of over two thousands copies

Who Insure Their Lives.

[From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.]

Life insurance has become so general in New York that it is rare to find a man of family, or one having anybody dependent upon him, who has not taken out a policy. The following are a few of the most prominent merchants in New York who are insured for amounts ranging from $50,000 to $300,000:

Francis Skiddy,	$220,000	Alonzo Taylor,	$100,000
F. B. Roberts,	200,000	C. L. Norsh,	85,000
Alex. Barrett	200,000	A. Cochran,	82,000
Horace Gresley,	150,000	W. Fullerton,	75,000
R. A. Buck,	150,000	Hon. Ben. Wood,	65,000
E. D. A. C. McCoy,	145,000	Robert Tannahill,	60,000
A. B. Cornell,	135,000	J. Wheelwright,	60,000
August Belknap,	125,000	L. Edgarton,	60,000
John Sniffen,	125,000	J. B. Cornell,	50,000
J. W. Duryea,	125,000	J. W. Cornell,	50,000
Elisha Sniffen,	75,000	A. Studwell,	50,000
A. T. Stewart,	100,000	C. L. Morton,	50,000
J. S. Thomas,	100,000	W. F. Hall,	50,000
Dr. Brandreth,	100,000	E. B. Rudd,	50,000
William Foster,	100,000	Js. Jankus,	50,000
H. W. Beecher,	100,000	Andrew Campbell,	50,000
Cyrus W. Field,	100,000	William M. Tweed,	50,000
Henry B. Hyde,	100,000	Philip Chapel,	50,000
Henry R. Jones,	100,000	J. H. Frey,	50,000
C. K. Hamilton,	100,000	C. Delmonico,	50,000
E. B. Sutton,	100,000	David S. Ogden,	50,000
Homer Morgan,	100,000	R. D. Woodworth,	50,000
Warren Ward,	100,000	J. M. Coburn,	50,000
C. H. Kalbfleisch,	100,000	R. W. Hallet,	50,000

Why do these solid and successful business men, who have proved their financial skill and good judgment by practical results, invest so largely in life insurance? Because experience has taught them its value in guarding against dangers to which all men are liable—the danger of losing accumulated wealth by some stroke of misfortune, and the danger of dying suddenly with affairs so conditioned that no other hand can carry them to a profitable issue.

But if such men feel and acknowledge the vast advantages of life insurance, how much more strongly do these benefits commend themselves to those of moderate means, and even still more to that large number whose fortunes are in the future, whose loved ones are dependent entirely upon the continuance of the health and life of the head of the family.

Can any insurable man be said to have provided for his family, who has left them to the risk of poverty in the event of his death?

Life insurance is a Savings Bank which secures to every man who avails himself of its beneficent aid, that he shall leave an inheritance proportioned to his productive power, whether he dies to-morrow or lives to exercise that productive energy for a long life time. No other institution does or can do this. There is no other way in which a young man starting out in life, can be *sure* of leaving his family provided for at his death. Of every hundred who attempt to leave an inheritance from the successes of business, not five succeed. No man has the right to expose a tenderly nurtured and dearly loved family with no protection but the small chances, practically much less than five in a hundred, that he will be one of the successful ones.

Within a very short time a well-known gentleman has suddenly died, while in the midst of full health and apparent success, by an accident. The gentleman's success depended upon carrying through certain matters which he had in hand. His estate is bankrupt. Thanks to his wise and loving forethought his widow and children are provided for by the proceeds of his life policies. Not long since Gen. B. of our army, calling upon a friend to get his pay for the coming month cashed, was invited by that friend, to insure his life. He was in splendid health and always needing all his money, he thought he could not afford it. But, said his friend, I will pay the first premium and you may repay me when convenient. No, he felt no fear. In three days from that time, it was *too late*, he was dead and his widow destitute.

Every one admits the advantages, the blessings conferred by life insurance, but they complain that they cannot afford the expense and so try to excuse themselves to their consciences for what they already know to be a neglect of duty. But it is not true of any young man in health and with the possession of his faculties, who is fit to have any responsibilities at all, that he cannot insure for something. He may perhaps not be able to insure for a large sum, but certainly he can for a small one. How few men of twenty-five there are who do not spend for unnecessary luxuries, more than twenty-five cents a day; yet that amount will insure a man of that age for more than $6,000 in the NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, which is one of the best and most desirable institutions to be found in this or any other country. The success of this company has been truly notable. Its growth is healthy as well as gigantic. Its policies are not large, but are held by those who need such protection the most and who are also the safest and best risks to be associated with. The Northwestern is a purely mutual company in which all the members are partners and all are equally interested in having healthy associates and in having the risks well scattered. All these things are important elements of strength. One of the most vital points about a life insurance company is that of expenses. Large expenses undermine a company, but with small expenses, carefully selected risks, and large interest on investments, the very best results are obtained.

The conspicuous economy practiced by the management of the "Northwestern," is best shown by the "Spectator Life Chart for 1871," which gives the ratio of actual expenses for the year 1870 of *sixty-nine* life companies of the United States. This ratio is *for all working expenses* of the companies, including death losses, and of the entire list, but three have a lower ratio than the "Northwestern." This table gives the ratios thus:

Mutual Life of New York	24.67
Economical Mutual	26.76
Charter Oak	26.99
Northwestern	27.80

Being a Western company they are able safely to lend money on strong security at ten per cent. interest, while they keep a reserve calculated at four per cent. interest. A sum of money invested for 50 years at ten per cent. compound interest will yield more than six times the amount it would produce at six per cent., and nearly five times as much as at eight per cent. Another essential point is that an insurance company shall be well managed; and in this respect no better can be found, and the remarkable growth of the society is doubtless largely owing to the general confidence felt by the people in the managers.

The total amount of losses paid since the organization in 1859 to Jan. 1, 1871 is $1,692,856.30 of which $477,085.11 were paid during 1870.

Its total income for 1870 was $3,670,370.07, and its interest receipts were $460,707.36. During the year it loaned on real estate security worth two to five times the amount loaned, $1,400,000.00, at ten per cent. interest. Its assets are nine million dollars. Whatever surplus remains after the expenses and losses of the year are paid, and a sufficient amount reserved to meet all future liabilities, calculated with interest at four per cent., is returned to the policy holders. This return of surplus, commonly called the dividend, is distributed to each member according to the amount which he has furnished toward making it. This is believed to be strictly equitable and is the plan adopted by most of the oldest and best companies. A note will be taken for a portion of the premium, or in other words the company will loan a portion of their assets to their own members, such loan being fully secured by the surrender value of the policy. This is a very good investment for the company and perfectly safe, and oftentimes it is an advantage to the insured. It enables the insurer to obtain a larger amount than his cash payment would alone procure, and if he dies early, the family gain by it. If on the other hand, he lives long and becomes able to pay back the loan, supposing that it is not cancelled by returns of surplus, he can do so. There are many persons who need a large insurance at the beginning, and for them the note is an accommodation.

Take it all in all, there is no company which offers greater advantages than this Giant of the West and we advise everybody to examine carefully its publications where all the information is given which can only be hinted at in our present space.

DIRECTIONS FOR PAINTING—The Manufacturer and Builder gives the following rules to be observed in painting: 1, Let the groundwork be carefully prepared and dry. 2. See that the colors are well ground and duly mixed. 3. Do not mix much more, nor any less paint than you think will be necessary for the present work. 4. Keep the paint well mixed before using. 5. See that the paint is neither too thick to work well, nor too thin to cover properly, and apply it evenly. 6, Do not apply a succeeding coat before the previous one is dry. 7. Do not use a lighter color over a darker. 8. Do not add driers to colors long before using. 9. Use just as little drier as will do the work. 10. Do not over-charge the brush with paint. 11. Begin with the highest part of your work and proceed downwards.

A HUNGARIAN OFFICER was wounded at Sadowa, and was fast bleeding to death when the surgeon came to him. He could easily have been saved, but refused all aid. Amid the severest pain he preserved the calmest mein. The surgeon noticed that he held something rigidly in his hand, pressing it to his breast. Finally he began to tremble, and crying out. "It has done me no good," threw a piece of paper away and breathed his last. The paper was found to be nothing but a talisman, written in unintelligible characters, but had in reality proved the cause of the officer's death, by his refusing surgical aid in the belief that the charm would preserve him from death.

Christening a New Town.

The people of the thriving village of Groton Junction, Mass., having outgrown their village bounds and become a town, petitioned the Legislature of the State, and the village of Groton Junction became the town of AYER, named after Dr. J. C. Ayer, a name familiar with every household in the country. Not long since, the people of Ayer gathered *en masse* to celebrate the important event, and the new town was christened amid general rejoicing. Upon the occasion Dr. Ayer was present, as well as many distinguished gentleman of the State; and, when the Doctor was introduced, he responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the western coast of Scotland where it slopes into the Irish Sea, a river, rising on the mountains of the inner land, winds down among the hills and empties into the Frith of Clyde. From remote time it has been called Ayr from an old Scotch word "Ayry," meaning an eagle's nest—the river of the eagle's nest. Near its mouth and a contiguous harbor, long stood a hamlet which became a royal burg or town named from the river, and now about one-third as large as Lowell—the city of Ayr. For more than a thousand years it has been noted in the history of Scotland. During the wars of Robert Bruce it was one of his resorts, and was especially favored by him because he was there cured of leprosy. Oliver Cromwell made it one of the depots and headquarters of his army in his attack upon Scotland, and one of his old forts is now the citadel of Ayr.

But above all its distinctions, Ayr was the birth-place of the poet Burns. And what a poet! What a voice has he given to all the endearments of home! How has he hallowed the cottage and all it covers—weans and wife, patches and poverty, beans, barley, ale, hardship and the poor man's toil. How he wraps with tenderness whatever he names, even his bleak leagues of pasture, the stubble field, ice, snow, sleet, and rain, brooks, birds, mice, thistles and heather. His Bonny Doon, John Anderson, my Jo John, Auld Lang Syne, and Highland Mary roll round the world in ever ringing symphony with whatever is purest and best in human nature. His songs woo and melt the hearts of youth and maidens, bring solace to the sorrowing and courage to the overburdened by their lot. His inspiration has set the affections to music in strains that are immortal.

No other one man ever made a language classic, but he has rendered that lowland Scotch a Doric dialect of fame. The name of his home and his beloved river Ayr was lifted on the wings of his pathos, and now the approaching traveler yearns to reach the spot his genius has sanctified.

Along the borders of the sea in a parallelogram and surrounding the town is a county of the same name—Ayrshire.

It would weary your patience to hear the history of my ancestors from one ancient John of Ayr, then John Ayr, down through the centuries to this Ayer now before you; through their vicissitudes of poverty and plenty—of fortune and misfortune; how they have intermarried with England, Ireland and Scotland, and later with the Americans, who are an excellent mixture of them all.

My Friends,—you have chosen the name I inherited for your town with an extraordinary unanimity, and have thereby conferred an honor upon me, the proper acknowledgment of which I do not feel fully able to express. But I beg you to be assured that it is appreciated and that it will be gratefully remembered with a living interest in your prosperity while life remains to me, and, I trust, beyond that by my children after me.

If this name has become noted among the many that are worthier around you, that is greatly due to its publicity. May I be permitted to state whence that came? Until within a few centuries all the civilized nations of the globe were pent upon the Eastern continent. Two or three hundred years ago they leaked over into this; few and fearfully at first, then more and more but always in their settlements timidly hugging the Atlantic coast. Within the last two or three generations, they have burst out as it were, and overrun these vast continents of the West. Now they are scattered here and possess these measureless stretches of mountains and valleys, hills, plains, forests and prairies with the boundless pampas and mountain ranges of South America. Former generations lived in villages and towns, thickly settled together where physicians we plenty and near at hand. Now, the people are widely scattered in many sections of these many countries. For great numbers the timely treatment of physicians cannot be had; over large tracts of country good or competent physicians cannot be had at all. They cannot visit patients enough many miles apart to live by their profession, nor can they carry medicines enough with them on horseback for their requirements.

Hence has arisen in these modern times, a necessity for remedies ready at hand, with directions for their use—a present recourse for relief in the exigencies of sickness, when no other aid is near. It is a new necessity consequent upon the changed conditions of human life—a want I have spent my years in supplying, and I will tell you something of its extent. Our laboratory makes every day some 630,000 potions or doses of our preparations. These are all taken by somebody. Here is a number equal to the population of fifteen cities as large as Lowell, taking them every day (for sickness keeps no Sabbaths) nor for once only, but again and again year after year, through nearly one-third of a century. We all join in the jokes about medicines as we do about the Doctor's mission to kill, the clergyman's insincerity and the lawyer's cheating. Yet each of these labors among the most serious realities of life. Sickness and its attendant suffering are no joke, neither is the treatment of them. This system of transportable relief, to be made available to the people, must keep the remedies fresh in their memories. This is done by advertising. Mark its extent. An advertisement, taking the run of the newspapers with which we contract (some 1900 annually) is struck of in such numbers, that when piled upon each other flatwise, like the leaves of a book, the thickness through them is sixteen miles. In addition, it takes some seven millions of pamphlets and twelve millions of circulars to meet the public demand for this kind of information. Our annual issue of pamphlets alone, laid upon each other, make a pile eight and one quarter miles high. The circulars measured endwise reach 1894 miles, and these assertions are matters of mathematical certainty. Whatever the estimation in which these publications may be held here, they are welcome to the fireside of millions upon millions of men who do cherish and regard them, and who in their trials do heed the counsel they bring.

Not only over these great Western continents but throughout that other land so little known to you, under our feet, the Australian continent, there are few villages as large as this which are not familiar with the name you have chosen, and employing the remedies that bear it.

Thus, gentleman, have I striven in my humble sphere to render some service to my fellow men, and to deserve among the afflicted and unfortunate some regard for the name which your kind partiality hangs on these walls around me. We may look forward with confident hope to the renown you will gather under it, and the prosperity, which there is reason to trust the future has in store for you. Situated as you are here on one of the main arteries between the west and east, between the great industries of the plough and the spindle you must aid in their exchanges and thrive with them. Soon these channels will be opened wide and pouring through your precincts streams of men and merchandise that need your furtherance and must contribute to your growth.

Located here in the centre of New England to what dearer spot can you turn that men inhabit? Beginning life rich with the honors of your mother town whose influence through her schools and her scholars is of itself an inheritance, with such examples as Lawrence, Boutwell, Hoar, what may you not hope for of usefulness in the councils of the State and nation?

Contrast our condition with that of the European nations, alternately torn and improvished with wars, credit it as you may to the better education of the people, and you will realize the value of the example old mother Groton has set you, so worthy of your ambition to follow. Build schools for your children and find talent to teach them, then intelligence and integrity in prosperous and happy homes will be your sure reward.

Associated as you have made with your weal and wo, I wish I might be allowed to contribute from my means, such as they are, something towards this foundation of the public good.

Gentleman, I have detained you too long. Oppressed with the fear that I do not deserve the distinction you bestow, I pray God to make me worthier, and to smile upon you with His perpetual blessings.

ALL VARIETIES OF PAIN SEEM to be included in the agonies of dyspepsia. Yet by invigorating the stomach and toning the liver, and bowels with DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, you can arrest them all. The chemical and mechanical action of the stomach, liver and intestines being restored by this operation the pain and the oppression cease, the appetite is restored, the dazed brain regains its clearness, the spirits become buoyant and the happy result is "a sound mind in a sound body."

THREE men have been killed in Illinois by the falling in of an embankment.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR for April is before us. This little work is evidently prepared with care for the young people, and must be a welcome visitor in every family Mr. Arthur has a story, especially for the children, in every number, and "The Children's Hour," may with safety be placed in the hands of every little one. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Publishers, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S LADY'S MAGAZINE for April is a choice number, even of this favorite. The illustrations are good, as well as numerous, and embrace, beside the leading engravings, fashion plates which cannot fail to interest the ladies. The table of contents is varied, embracing music, stories, a department for the boys and girls, the housekeeper, etc. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Publishers, Philadelphia.

A census taker out West reports eight thousand colonels in his district. "There used to be more in that part of the country," he says, "but a large number of them have been raised to generals."

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$12.00	@16.00
HOGS—Live	.08	@ .09
Dressed	.09	@ .11¾
SHEEP	.04½	@ .08
COTTON—Middling	.15	@ .16
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.00	@ 6.75
State Extra	6.65	@ 6.85
Genesee Extra	7.05	@ 9.50
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.50	@ 1.70
" State	1.50	@ 1.57
White Genesee Extra	1.60	@ 1.75
RYE—Western	1.00	@ 1.13
State	1.10	@ 1.20
BARLEY—State	.80	@ .90
CORN—Mixed Western	.77	@ .83
SEED—Clover	.10	@ .11¾
Timothy	..	@ 6.75
OATS—Western	.62	@ .71
PORK—Mess	19.00	@22.50
LARD	.11¾	@ .13⅛
WHISKEY	.91½	@ .93
BUTTER—State	.35	@ .40
Ohio W R	.25	@ .28
" Fancy	.30	@ .31
Western ordinary	.11	@ .14
Pennsylvania fine	.34	@ .36
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	@ .16
" Skimmed	.07	@ .10
Ohio	.10	@ .15
EGGS—State	.27	@ .30

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	@ 7.75
Prime	6.00	@ 6.60
Fair Grades	5.50	@ 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	@ 6.00
Inferior	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live	6.30	@ 6.85
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	@ 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	@ 6.50
Buckwheat	4.75	@ 5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.50	@ .53
Barley—No. 2, new	.76	@ .77
Oats—No. 2	.45	@ .46
Rye—No. 2	.85	@ .87½
Wheat—Spring, No. 1	1.30	@ 1.34
No. 2	1.23	@ 1.25
LARD	.11½	@ .12½
PORK—Mess	22.00	@22.50

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.75	@ 7.50
SHEEP	3.50	@ 6.80
HOGS—Live	6.50	@ 8.00
FLOUR	5.90	@ 7.25
WHEAT	1.20	@ 1.45
CORN	.68	@ .73
OATS	.50	@ .55
RYE	1.00	@ 1.10
BARLEY	.75	@ .90
LARD	.12	@ .14

ALBANY.

WHEAT—State	1.60	@ 1.75
Extra	1.48	@ 1.68
RYE—State	1.00	@ 1.19
CORN—Mixed	.81	@ .83
BARLEY—State	.75	@ .95
OATS—State	.62	@ .65

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.37	@ 7.00
WHEAT—Western Red	1.55	@ 1.67
White	1.80	@ 1.85
CORN—Yellow	.81	@ .82
Mixed	.77	@ ..
SEED—Clover	.10⅛	@ .12
Timothy	..	@ 5.25
PETROLUM—Crude	17½	refined 23⅝

Dr. A Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely, known than that of Louis Napoleon.

They have a grand way of doing things out West which is positively delicious. A saw-mill owner in Indiana celebrated his wooden wedding the other day, and the size of the presents received by him is somewhat noticeable. His workmen presented him with 10,000 feet of lumber, and a neighbor contributed thirteen large poplar logs. It would hardly be possible for him to ask more.

"Indispensible."

New Handbook, How to Write, Talk, Behave and do Business; 1 vol. (postpaid) $2.25. New Physiognomy; 1,000 engravings, $5. Wedlock; or Who May Not Marry; $1.50. Illustrated Phrenological Journal, $3, a year; half a year on trial $1. Agents wanted. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER.—A frightful murder was committed at Virginia, Nevada. One man walked up to another, standing in a drinking-shop, and, without the least warning or explanation, blew his brains out. The assassin merely asked his victim, the instant before discharging his pistol, "where he would have it?" and then, without waiting for a reply, pulled the trigger.

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever