How to Bring Up a Child.

Begin with considering him the best, and brightest, and most beautiful child upon the face of the earth! Look upon him as the eighth wonder of the world! Tell everybody so. Keep telling them so until he is big enough to hear and understand, for he should not be suffered to grow up in ignorance of his own importance.

Stuff him with sugar-plums when he cries. It will teach him to cry more, that he may get more sugar-plums. It will give him a suggestive lesson in causes and results. He ought to cry. Healthy children always cry, and it is healthy to listen to them. Crying developes the lungs—wards off early consumption.

Always let him have his own way. If you do not, it will break his spirit, and what is a good boy for whose spirit has been broken?

Solomon's head was not level when he said: "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Probably his brain was softening. Never command him to do anything. Ask him to do it if he pleases, but if he doesn't please, never oblige him to. It might rouse his temper, and give him an attack of colic or indigestion.

If he should become disobedient and impudent, as perhaps he may—children are liable to—consult a doctor at once. If you fee this gentleman well, he will tell you that the child has "too much brain; large mental activity; a mind of unusual precocity," etc., etc., all of which will be pleasant for you to hear, since it will give you the idea that you have brought a genius into the world. He will tell you that the child musn't be crossed. You must be careful how you deny him what he wants. Must not let him get angry. Let him have his way.

After he gets older, he will be likely to learn the manly science of profanity and the gentlemanly accomplishments of drinking and gambling.

Well, youthful spirits must be run off in some way—must have some outlet. Say, as thousands have said before you, that you would rather have two knaves than one fool in the family. That is a very nice way of putting it, and consoling too.

Make much of his bright sayings. Repeat them to your friends, if they don't see wit in them, it is because they haven't brains enough to see wit in anything.

Let him begin young to order the servant, so as "to get his hand in." Give him all the money he wants to spend. Let him go out evenings. Don't tie him to his mother's apron-strings and make a milk-sop of him.

If he calls you "governor," and his mother "the old gal," don't reprove him. It is only young Canada cropping out, and isn't Canada "the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

Get him a revolver by the time he is ten, so that he may be ready for emergencies—a watch, and a revolver, by all means. At eighteen he will need a fast horse and a betting-book.

Persevere in this course, and by the time he is twenty-five the world will have heard from him at the end of a rope, or in Parliament—nobody can foresee which.

In this Dominion who can predict results?

Care of the Eyes.

Trouble with the eyes is becoming very common among our pupils in advanced classes. The normal eye is capable of an almost infinite variety of uses. It can see near and far with equal facility, but like any other organ if used almost exclusively in one direction, it loses its range of ability. Hence, if kept too constantly on the printed page, the range of vision is impaired, and it may become near-sighted by much reading of fine print.

We have long known that the eye is often injured by looking at the sun, in case of an eclipse, without the aid of smoked glass, the perceptive power being impaired by excess of light and heat. It is also often injured by looking at small objects with too little light, as, for instance, reading fine print by moonlight. But we are yet to fully realize how often the eyes are injured by strong gas-light. It is often too intense, and has a flicker which is particularly trying without a shade.—Those accustomed to gas or kerosene, find it difficult to see by candles or any light less brilliant. But those who have habitually used candles, can not only see well with less light, but their eyes last longer without the aid of glasses than those who have rejoiced in the flood of light which the gas-burner emits.

When the optic nerve has become super-sensitive to light, a good candle is a great relief. Of course, it will not make the room bright as gas or kerosene, but will furnish light enough for reading, and the soft light will be much less trying to the eye.

Twilight is very grateful to the eye if we rest in it, but very trying if we read or sew in the transition stage from day to night, or night to day. The use of artificial light at early morning is very bad for the eyes, much more so than at evening. To go from sound sleep and deep darkness into the light of gas, especially for study or piano practice, is very injurious.

Within a few weeks several young ladies have consulted me in regard to their eyes, where they have been seriously and permanently injured by piano-practice at early morning in the gas-light. As the music cannot be changed to suit the exact focus of the eye, it is the more likely to become injured in this way, than in most other ways.

The study of any foreign language is much more trying to the eye than the reading of one's own. The words lack the familiar look, and hence they are not so easily recognized. The searching for words in the dictionary is particularly hard for the eye, and if the alphabet be dissimilar to ours it is still more trying. Hence, those who have weak eyes, and those who don't want to have them, should avoid piano-practice and lexicons by artificial light, especially at early morning. Those whose eyes are in any degree sensitive, will accomplish more in the week or month to study only by daylight, and during the evening avoid gas and give themselves up to plain knitting and cheerful conversation; for deep study, close thought even, if the eye is not used, tends to determine the blood to the head, and makes the eye worse if it be inflamed or painful. Embroidery, or even any kind of worsted work, is bad, as bright colors tax sensitive eyes very seriously.

Reading from a moving page is also trying to the eyes. Many persons who have travelled much, tell me they have permanently impaired their sight by reading on the cars. Young ladies who go out to walk with a book cheat themselves in two ways. The exercise they get is not good for anything, and the moving page and the brighter light than within doors, injures the eyes. To make bodily exercise profitable the brain must rest from books, and send its nervous and circulatory force into the muscular system.

Death in the Cup.

"He that withholdeth the corn, the people shall curse him." Should this scripture find a sudden fulfilment in the world, what a shower of curses would be rained down upon the brewers and distillers of the lands.

What a terrible fact to contemplate, that $50,000,000 worth of breadstuffs is annually withholden from the people of this country—enough to feed all the paupers of the land, and drive want from every home,—and made up into poison to fill the land with pauperism, crime, wretchedness and woe, actually murdering its 100,000 victims annually. God stored this food in nature's great store-house to feed his children, and bring joy and gladness to the wife and children, and keep at a safe distance the ravenous wolf of hunger, but the harpies have plundered the storehouse of this divine blessing, and manufactured it into the blackest curse that men or devils ever invented for the ruin of men.

Who are more richly deserving of the curses of the people than the manufacturers and venders of alcoholic drinks? The nutritious properties of the best Bavarian beer are so small that it will take 730 gallons to contain as much as a five-pound loaf of bread; and it will take 1,200 lbs. of barley to make 730 gallons of beer; here we see the wicked waste of bread. In 1869, England consumed 63,000,000 bushels of grain in her breweries and distilleries, and had 1,500,000 paupers, four-fifths of them made so by the poisons made from this grain. In 1846-7, when the famine raged in Ireland, and 500,000 people starved to death, there was then stored in her breweries and distilleries grain enough to have fed them all and saved their lives.

How long shall this murderous business go on? The Christian church is largely responsible for the rum murders that fill all our public journals, and send red handed ruin through the land. Is this a Christian land that allows one hundred thousand human lives to be taken annually by the drink demon, and does not say to the law-makers, Stop this business?

Let the Christian church say today to every man nominated for office, "Stop this business or be defeated," it would very soon be placed in the condemned catalogue of other crimes. Until they say this, the families of 100,000 drunkards will hold them guilty of their brothers blood. We send the Gospel to the heathen of foreign countries, and allow this heathen Moloch to destroy its millions in our own land. Statistics recently taken in several towns in Connecticut, show that one-third of the men who die, die of intemperance. The whole church ought to arouse itself to this great work.—*Morning Star.*

How to Lead a Cow.

Every woman will tell you that a man can be led easier by putting an arm around his neck than by pulling his hair, but we never knew till recently that the reason you can't lead a cow behind a wagon is because she objects to having her horns pulled. The other day a red-shirted emigrant passed through here on his way to Carroll County. His family and household possessions were in a covered wagon, to the hind end of which was fastened a cow. Behind her with a sharp stick walked the emigrant, giving her a smart welt occasionally when she hung back. Every now and then she would brace herself and stop the team, and then in unclerical language he would beseech her to go on, marking each forcible period with a prod of the sharp stick. The poor cow rolled her eyes and rolled her tongue. The poor emigrant, too, was dusty and tired, but his voice and stick didn't fail him. She had suddenly halted the procession in front of the post office, and was shaking her head in reply to his earnest entreaties, when a man called out to Red Shirt that he did not "understand cows worth a cent."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" asked Red Shirt.

"Why, just take that rope off her horns, and put it around her neck, and she'll lead as quiet as a lamb. If she don't, I'll follow her a mile myself."

The rope was changed to her neck and the team started. She gave a look of surprise and walked along. "Well, that beats all!" said Red Shirt, and without a word of thanks he mounted his wagon. The procession moved slowly on toward Carroll County, and the cow followed with countenance as placid as if she were walking home at milking time.—*Ames (Iowa) Intelligencer.*

A dose of morphine administered, recently, to a child only two years old, at Huntertown, Pa., "to keep him quiet, caused his death in a few hours.

Love Victorious

For a year or two past Thomas McLeddy has been waiting upon a girl whose parents live on Tenth street. The girl's parents have endeavored to prevent the match, and the lovers arranged to slip quietly off to a clergyman yesterday forenoon and get married. Ten o'clock was the hour set, and Thomas was seen hanging around the corner of Michigan avenue and Tenth street, having a five-dollar bill for the preacher and a hard-looking fist for the man who should cross his path. The girl made an excuse to go out and do some shopping, but as she left the house her mother became suspicious and called in the father, who was hoeing cabbages. They tracked the damsel down to the avenue and saw her join Thomas, when they rushed after her. The lovers ran over behind Woodbridge Grove, and being overtaken there, McLeddy stopped and put a crape band under his father-in-law's eyes, while the girl pulled her mother's hair and used her sharp nails. It was rather more than the old couple could stand, and while they were promiscuously scattered around on the grass, Thomas and his fair one boarded a street-car and made their escape and were probably legally and lawfully married before high twelve. Several neighbors saw the affair, but they were like the woman whose husband was tackled by a bear.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Early Marriages.

All things considered, we believe the world would be happier if early marriages were more frequent. When men marry young, they open life with glowing hopes and earnest ambitions. Idleness and frivolity fall away from them. Responsibility stimulates faculty, and makes industry necessary. Many a man has been saved by marriage from dissipation and a wasted life; a young man with a young bride will soon show the stuff he is made of; virtues crop out of soil that was even thought vicious before; all that is manly, aspiring, hopeful, earnest, exalted, honest, comes to the surface. If there is health on both sides—and it is only marriages where the physical development is good and the health sound that we are advocating—it makes little difference what the worldly goods are with which the couple are endowed; if the man is sound in health and of industrious disposition, he is almost certain to make his way; while a young woman with an honest, industrious, energetic, affectionate husband has, take all the chances of life, about as reasonable certainty of a prosperous future as any human being whatever. The man might die and leave her with children; life insurance is a guard against want if this occurs; against all other chances she has the best card in the world—the devotion of an honest, strong-handed husband. Those who marry rich may, and often do, become poor; those who marry under the conditions we have described are almost certain to obtain competency and assured comfort.

Carving a Turkey.

There is nothing, says Max Adeler, a young unmarried man likes better than to go to a dinner at the house of a friend and to be asked to carve the turkey. He never carved a turkey in his life, and with an old maid on one side of him, watching him closely, and on the other side a fair girl for whom he has a tenderness, he feels embarrassed when he begins. First he pushes the knife down toward one of the thigh joints. He can't find the joint, and he plunges the knife around in search of it until he makes mince-meat out of one whole quarter of the fowl. Then he sharpens his knife, and tackles it again. At last, while making a terrible dig, he hits the joint suddenly, and the leg flies into the maiden lady's lap, while her dress-front is covered with a shower of stuffing. Then he goes for the other leg, and when the young lady tells him he looks warm, the weather seems to him suddenly to become 400 degrees warmer. This leg he finally pulls loose with his fingers. He lays it on the edge of the plate, and while he is hacking at the wing he gradually pushes the leg over on the clean table-cloth, and when he picks it up it slips from his hand into the gravy-dish, and splashes the gravy around for six square yards. Just as he has made up his mind that the turkey has no joints to its wings, the host asks him if he thinks the Indians can really be civilized. The girl next to him laughs, and he says he will explain his views upon the subject after dinner. Then he sops his brow with his handkerchief and presses the turkey so hard with his fork that it slides off the dish and upsets a goblet of water on the girl next to him. Nearly frantic, he gouges away again at the wings, gets them off in a mutilated condition, and digs into the breast. Before he can cut any off, the host asks him why he don't help out the turkey. Bewildered, he puts both legs on a plate and hands them to the maiden lady, and then helps the young girl to a plateful of stuffing, and while taking her plate in return knocks over the gravy-dish. Then he sits down with the calmness of despair and fans himself with a napkin, while the servant girl clears up and takes the turkey to the other end of the table. He doesn't discuss the Indian question that day. He goes home right after dinner and spends the night trying to decide whether to commit suicide or to take lessons in carving.

Useful veils of grenadine, in square meshes, made of sewing silk, are new this season. They are far more substantial than the ordinary gauze grenadines.

The Mississippi river is now called "the steamboat graveyard" by people who think it sweeter to be mashed on a railroad than to be blown up on a steamer.

First lesson in kissing—The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression instead of tobacco.

News Items.

Henry Ward Beecher drives a four-in-hand.

New York has fourteen street beggars who pretend to be blind, but who see as well as other folks.

A Rock Island artist prints a prayer for deliverence "from my friends and most intimate enemies."

A Cleveland boy crawled under a lounge to avoid a thrashing, went to sleep, and 200 persons searched four hours to find him.

A Philadelphia servant left in charge of the house for a week cleared the house of $7,000 worth of furniture and sold it for $650.

Upwards of 8,000,000 copies of the penny-edition of "Pilgrim's Progress" are said to have been sold by the English Book Society.

A Cincinnati girl was married three times in one day to the same man, having a methodist, Baptist and Universalist clergyman.

During the recent gale at Cape Brenton, a church was lifted to the height of thirty feet. It went, appropriately, toward the skies.

An Akron woman ran three miles after a moving passenger-train, and then became obstinate and sat down on the track and made all trains stop.

The Boston *Globe* has, it is said, sunk $80,000 since it was started, and is still far from being a financial success. There are rumors that its stockholders are becoming tired of the effort to establish another paper in Boston.

Gen. McClellan is general manager of a company just established in New York, which is called the United Rolling Stock Company, and might be denominated a railway livery establishment. It builds and buys, and keeps ready to loan such rolling stock as railway companies may need, such as locomotives, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars, coal cars, &c.

There is at least one juror in the Tichborne case who will be impartial. He has received two among many letters, one of which declares he will be shot through the heart, should he not vote in favor of the claimant. The other assures him of the same punishment should he decide the other way. He is the most careful listener to the pleadings, and is determined to be right and a martyr to his conscience.

The advocates of woman's rights will be gratified to learn that the Government of Japan is disposed to accord increased consideration to the sex. An order has been issued that all women may stamp important deeds and writings with their own personal stamp, and the Department of Religion has published a notification that six women, whose names are given, have been appointed preachers; and that attention must be paid them, as they are rich in knowledge. The ages of these ladies are also published. They range from fifteen to fifty-seven years.

The Boston *Traveller* thinks it somewhat remarkable that the "temporary insanity" so much spoken of in these days, never incites its subjects to do benevolent deeds, but always works toward crime. "Several persons," it says, "who are extremely well-to-do, have recently committed the highest criminal offenses; it has been proved that at the moment they were insane; it has also been proved that some of them at previous periods of their existence had exhibited signs of insanity, these being so noticeable in some cases as to render confinement necessary; and yet no one of these persons was ever accused of having done a benevolent deed while temporarily insane. It is somewhat strange that the effects of this temporary insanity should always assume the form of crime."

The Lebanon (Indiana) *Herald* has this neat paragraph: "We gently, and, as it were, unconsciously, pushed a paper weight toward the end of the table where she sat. Directly it attracted her attention. She looked at it, took it up, looked more earnest, and then laying it down, she calmly rose, gathered her ample skirts about her, and straightway took her leave, not even saying good-by. Certainly nothing was further from our intention than to give offence. We merely wished to attract her attention to the paper weight as a work of art. We regard it as a fine work of art, and value it solely for that reason—but the effect it has on some visitors is remarkable and inexplicable. It is a small slab of crystal, through which may be seen a sketch representing a skeleton, surrounded by this legend: 'This unfortunate editor was talked to death.'"

An Act of Justice.—Doubting Castle was a sad stumbling block in the path of Bunyan's Christian, though it couldn't bar his way to Truth. We can sympathize with the Pilgrim, for Doubt always besets us when we are asked to believe anything particularly extraordinary. Consequently, when we heard, some eighteen months ago, that a physician in California had compounded, from the juices and extracts of certain herbs found there, a medicine that cured almost every variety of blood disease, we were incredulous. Since then we have had opportunities of testing the accuracy of the report, and are free to admit that our doubts have vanished. Seeing what we have seen, knowing what we know, it is impossible for us to question the remedial properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. That this famous vegetable Tonic, Alterative, and Antiseptic is a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Constipation, Fever and Ague, Bilious Intermittents, Scrofulous Taint in the Blood, Incipient Consumption, Local and General Debility, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and Diseases of the Kidneys, seems to be a matter beyond the pale of controversy—*a fixed fact in medical history.* The statements of friends, in whose veracity and intelligence we have full confidence, corroborated by our own personal observation, compel us to admit the surpassing merits of the preparation.

The costliest necklace in the United States is owned by a New York widow who is not worth $1,000 in cash.

A widow woman at Omaha, who has eight boys, says that she had rather do a washing any day than have to go up stairs at daylight and pound them out with a policeman's club.

A Connecticut editor avers that "there's an art, a genius like the poet's—born, not made," which produces fried potatoes as delicious as a fairy's dream. He does not give the recipe.

The suffering in Shreveport is very severe. The fever rages fearfully, and there is a great scarcity of physicians and nurses. The inhabitants are calling for assistance from outside quarters.

An Indianapolis man writes that if Barnum will go thither he may secure an animal which is supposed to exemplify Darwin's "missing lynx." It has attacked several citizens lately.

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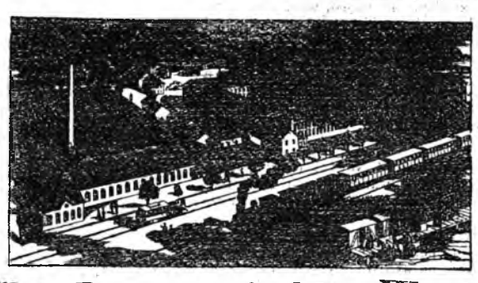

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