

THE OLD CLOCK.

Oh, the old clock, of the household clock,
Was the brightest thing in the house;
Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold,
And its chime, though old, was sweet and low.
It was a monitor, too, though its words were few,
For they lived, and it lived, and it knew.
And its voice, still strong, warned old and young,
When the voice of friends was not heard,
"Tick, tick," it said, "quick to bed,
For I've been waiting;
Up, and go, and you know,
You'll never rise soon in the morning."

A friendly voice was that old clock,
As it stood in the corner smiling,
And it seemed the time with a merry chime,
The winter hours beginning,
When a cross old voice would say, "Tiptoe, tiptoe,
As I called at the daybreak bell,
When the dawn looked grey and the misty way
And the early air blew cold;
"Tick, tick," it said, "quick to bed,
For I've been waiting;
Up, and go, and you know,
You'll never rise soon in the morning."

Still hovers the sun round and round,
With a tone that comes never,<
While there are about for bright days,
And the old friends look forever;
It has been on the heart, and it is gone,
That warmer beat and younger;
It has been on the heart, and it is gone,
That warmer beat and younger;
It has been on the heart, and it is gone,
That warmer beat and younger;
It has been on the heart, and it is gone,
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WHY HE DIDN'T.

"But, Judge, you never told me why
you did not marry Miss Van Horn.
All thought that matter was settled,
but suddenly we were surprised by the news
that there was another girl in the picture,
and Helen Van Horn was left dis-
consolate. I wonder what has become
of her? She must have married well,
however, she had a fine chance to choose
her husband, and she was not a girl
of the type that was not at her command
at one time."

"Yes, yes," answered the gentleman
addressed—Judge Hume, a distinguished
and intelligent-looking man of about
45 years of age; a successful
lawyer, who had some years before
been raised to the judicial bench almost
by acclamation. "I never told you,
because I never told Helen Van Horn.
Why I did not marry her is a short, simple
story, not without a moral; and I
will tell it if you care to hear it. I have
never told it before, because it was
indiscreet as some of the things are. So
take a cigar—you will find it a good one
—and hear how, possibly, Helen Van
Horn is not Mrs. Hume to-day."

"You know," Judge Hume began the
Judge, "and will remember that he was
reputed to be very rich. However, it
turned out, upon his death, and after
his debts were paid, that there was left
a mere pittance, and Helen, obliging her
petal child of fortune, to live with
extreme economy ever since."

"Do you mean to say that she has
never married?" asked the gentleman.
"Married!" repeated Hume; "no in-
deed! and in that may be seen the
moral of my story to which I referred.
But do not let us anticipate; let us be-
gin at the beginning."

"One evening, going to fulfill an en-
gagement with Miss Van Horn, as the
servant ushered me unannounced into
the parlor, I found her engaged in an
uninterrupted conversation with a young
handsome young man, who, I saw at a
glance, might readily become a formidable
rival, and I felt for the instant a
sharp pang of jealousy. But as my en-
trance had been unobserved, I was able
to recover myself before saying, in my
bluntest manner, 'Good evening.' The
gentleman started, and the young man
turned my bow. As for Helen, with
sufficed cheeks she said, 'Why, Mr.
Hume, I did not hear you at all; you
are absolutely as gentle as a lamb.'"

"Something about the young man's satiric
tone, I observed that she was engaged
in conversation and probably did not
hear me enter, and added that I had
called to attend to the gallery to see
the picture she was anxious about."

"But really, Mr. Hume," she said,
somewhat confusedly, looking from the
stranger to me, "had I not forgotten
all about it, and so promised Mr.
Churchill here to accompany him to see
'Richelieu' to-night."

"I glanced toward the stranger and he
returned the glance with a slight
smile on his face. Miss Van Horn con-
tinued, 'But I! I beg your pardon,
gentlemen, I had forgotten you were not
acquainted with each other. Mr. Hume,
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"Suddenly starting to our feet we rushed forward to render assistance. The first object that met our sight was Helen Van Horn, covered with mud, but happily more frightened than hurt."

"Suddenly starting to our feet we rushed forward to render assistance. The first object that met our sight was Helen Van Horn, covered with mud, but happily more frightened than hurt. She was also in a wretched plight, but too much engrossed, as might be expected from such a creature, with her own mishap, to give the least attention to the associate in misfortune whom he left to struggle to her feet unaided, and to make her way to the sidewalk, where she hysterically explained how a truck, against which De Stultus' carriage had been carelessly driven, had left them stranded in the muddy street, fortunately and marvelously, however, without broken bones."

"Churchill called a carriage and we escorted the wretched demimonde back to her residence, at the door of which we congratulated her upon her lucky escape, and bid her good night."

"The next morning, as we were about to start for the opera, where we hoped we might meet a party of our friends, to whom he would be introduced, my friend and I, as a society we would find success for our disappointments in regard to Miss Van Horn. I asserted, Churchill's friends were met as he had promised, and among them were two beautiful sisters, so attractive that they speedily drew all thoughts of a mere handsome girl, superficial and spoiled, like Helen Van Horn, out of the head of Churchill and all as my own. A charming evening at the opera ripened into a serious attachment on the part of Churchill and myself for these sisters, which ended in their marriage, and the sisters, who were at first strangers, became friends and brothers."

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew our grosser work, and then it is that I have! And now you know why I did not marry Miss Van Horn, and also how two men, for a moment about to be made enemies, became friends, and, unscrupulous coquetry of an inferior, heartless woman, by a happy stroke of fortune became friends and brothers."

"As for Helen Van Horn, she still lives in single blessedness, and upon the memory of her many conquests, finding her chief gratification for some years past in recounting the various eligible bachelors who had been rejected by her, and myself among her rejected suitors. A heavy speculation, into which De Stultus had been beguiled about the time of Miss Van Horn's triple engagement, for the same evening resulted so disastrously for him that her doors were at once rigidly closed upon that admirer, who disappeared like a ghosted notion from society."

"While occurred the death of old Mr. Van Horn, which, as I have said, left the daughter no other attraction than mere physical beauty, that had now become a mere pittance, and she was no longer able to make three engagements for one evening."

"Here, indeed, has been a life of lost opportunities."

HOW TO ADVERTISE.

The Views of a Successful Business Man.
At the recent semi-annual meeting of the National Association of State Manufacturers, held at the Hotel Sherman, of Buffalo, President of the association, made an address which was remarkable for its sound sense and business-like utterances. From the many good points in his paper, we select the following for advertising. They are all the more valuable to tradesmen, merchants and manufacturers because they are the utterances, not of a newspaper publisher or an advertising solicitor, but of a business man, a man who looks upon and uses advertising solely as an aid to his business, and who, with a business man's caution, is not at all inclined to see only the best possible system, the system which will most thoroughly advertise his business and bring him in the most money. Business men should read Mr. Jewett's views:

"The tawdry lithographs so freely used by manufacturers neither express good sense nor good taste; they suffer from the same defect as the cheap Valentine, for although the latter is essentially vulgar, and frequently a hurtful missile in the hands of a foolish or malicious person, it means something. It has about it some of the elements of what it is designed to—be it the stove manufacturer's Valentine—I mean his red and yellow lithograph, has no doubt every element of success. At best it but announces the thoughtlessness or want of dignity of its author; and if it does not hurt with a certain degree of offensiveness at the probable inferiority of the goods, it is less likely to be taken than if it had been intended to flatter. Hence advertising cannot be too emphatically condemned—to characterize it as a vile and vulgar thing, to employ it is to insult the intelligence of the public. It is a business man's duty to use only the best possible system, the system which will most thoroughly advertise his business and bring him in the most money. Business men should read Mr. Jewett's views:

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AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.
Six quarts of good to a bushel of water makes a serviceable manure for watering forced plants—as well as for his bulbs, flowering plants and shrubs.
—American Gardener.

My experience in planting corn has been that more can be raised per acre where there is but one stalk in the hill than where there are six; better two than five; three than four; that is, three stalks per hill give the best yield.
—Prairie Farmer.

About seven years ago Mr. Stratton began to plant eucalyptus trees near Hayward, Alameda county, Cal. He is now selling railroad ties, telegraph poles and other hardware figures one-fifth of the trees are left standing for future use.
—Pacific Rural Press.

THE FIRST FODDER FOR CHICKENS.—Just before the chick breaks from its narrow cell, the last of the yolk taken into the digestive tract, which gives it strength to make its own grand effort for freedom. This food will certainly last twelve or twenty-four hours after it is hatched. During that time no other food is needed; only rest is required for the little stranger after his exhausting labor.
—Poultry World.

A SUGGESTION TO GRAPE PRUNERS.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives out the results of his experience with grapes that it is of the greatest advantage to prune them so as to have the main arms as long as possible. He has trained some to a length of twenty feet, and the results of his experience are that the vines which are trained in this way grow longer. The advantages are that much less summer pruning is required when there is no time for it, they are more easily pruned, and they bear more and larger bunches than vines set closer together, covering the same extent of trellis.

In France a gentleman owned a grand country estate; surrounding his mansion was a park containing hundreds of acres of all kinds that could be acclimated, about three acres in plums, which were healthy-looking trees, blooming each spring, but none of the fruit coming to maturity. He had been letting them grow longer, and the trees were turning the plum orchard into a chicken yard, leaving the trees for shade. To his profound astonishment the next season the trees were fairly breaking down with ripe, full-matured fruit, and he had accomplished what man had utterly failed in—successfully battling the curculion.

EXHIBITION OF A SMOKE-HOUSE.—But little ventilation is needed in a smoke house; a smoldering fire in what will make a dense, cool smoke is what is wanted. If there are any openings needed for the admitting of air, to sustain the fire, the openings should be made very small, and may be at the bottom instead of at the top, where smoke only is wanted. Flues must be kept out by all means, and flues with openings must be closed with wire wire gauze, and provide something to close them when the fire is not used. To protect the meat the house must be quite dark and dark.
—American Agriculturist.

ONE pound of corn is equal as food to about three and three-quarters pounds of potatoes, or eight and one-half pounds of cabbage, or to eleven pounds of turnips, or to twelve pounds of white turnips. Analysis gives the nutritive value of corn to be, compared with that of oats, as 70 is to 60. An average of several tables takes the nutritive value of corn to be 100, while the value of the same quantity of corn would be 95, weight for weight. In practice, the nutritive value of corn is equal to two of oats for fattening, but is altogether better for the growing animals and the system.

STANDING WATER.—A very important factor in the life of many water that accumulates in the soil, and is not constantly and attention, and the use of a hoe or shovel. Whether there is a crop in the ground or not, it is equally necessary to keep the soil dry, and the water is soaked and dries very slowly. The amount lost from water remaining upon fields would each year buy for every farmer who permits it a good crop of water. It is a good idea to study in a year. Barn-yards, especially, should be freed from water; the wash from the roof should be carried away from the house, and through the gutters and down the side of the house, and not allowed to soak into the ground.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.
CURRIENT PIE.—Four table-spoonsful of currants, five of water, four of sugar, and one of lemon juice, will make one pie; bake in two crusts.

LEMON CAKE.—Four cupfuls of flour, three cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, five eggs; season with lemon.

TO CLEAN COALS AND WRESTERS.—Grease the soiled parts before wetting with any kind of fat or dripping; let them remain a few hours, or overnight; wash with soap in hot water. They will become wonderfully clean.

COCONUT CAKE.—One cupful of butter, two of sugar, four eggs, one spoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, one cupful of milk; one grated coconut should be mixed with flour and the eggs, and the mixture baked in a loaf. Flour enough should be used to make it as stiff as putty.

HOW TO PAINT WOODWORK.—In painting woodwork, a priming coat followed by two coats of paint, such as chocolate or purple brown, and finished off with a coat of common varnish, is cheaper than, and as durable as, four coats of common oil; it looks better, is more readily cleaned, and bears washing well.
—Economist.

HOW TO PRESERVE ICE.—During illness ice is generally needed in the sick-room. The following method of preserving ice is recommended, and is certainly worth trying. Cut a piece of net about nine inches square, and secure it by ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression in the water, within a few inches of the top. Place in the tumbler a few pieces of ice, and the ice will be preserved many hours, all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice cups. Cheap flannel, with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through, and the ice is thus kept quite dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup, otherwise it holds the water, and facilitates the melting of the ice. Placed in a cup of this kind, two ounces of ice have been known to last nine or ten hours.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN ENGLAND.
A remarkable case of cold-blooded and premeditated murder is exciting the English public mind. A man, who had been for years a prisoner in the Tower of London, was found dead in his cell, and the police are now endeavoring to find out who the murderer is. The man was a Frenchman, and his name was Louis Adolphe Edmund Stanton.

His Luck.
A youth of six years, on returning from church inquired of his father if he had entered in silent prayer on entering the church. His father, who was a good man, and a good father, told him that he had. The youth, who was a good boy, and a good son, told him that he had. The youth, who was a good boy, and a good son, told him that he had.

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