

BLOOD!

formed, the blood be-... Bile, Biloches,...

W. & CO.

Improved kinds, and Floating Spring Tooth-

Saint John, N. B.

TRADE

Weight, Faster

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The Mirror

THE TROUT ROD ON THE WALL

The slender rod of mine; This delicate silk line; And the reel;

SOMEBODY'S BOY.

Do not utter the careless words; "Oh, there is nothing for me to do!"

HELEN OF TROY.

Long years ago he bore me to a land beyond the sea;

NOT GLAD, NOR SAD.

You sang a glad, glad song today; You said, it was not gay;

A HYMN OF SUMMER.

Beyond the chestnuts on the lawn; Two happy girls have made a swing;

G. Weatherly in Quiver for July.

HER FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

By FRANCES EDWARDS.

A very pretty gray team and a rather old fashioned basket phaeton stood in front of a large, cream-brick house on Clifton Avenue,

"Come here, child, I want to tell you something."

"Hazel came over to when he was standing, and, dropping into a chair, looked up with expectation in her eyes."

"The colonel took a step, whirled around facing her, and said in a reproaching way."

"I don't know how to tell you, I am not an eloquent man, but I—love you, have loved you since you were a child, Father, I suppose, do seem old to you, but I feel younger than I did at twenty, I do so long to devote the remainder of my days to you, my dear, do you—do you think you could be my wife?"

"Hazel, at first dumfounded and feeling a strong inclination to laugh and cry both, she slowly collected her scattered wits."

"Her first offer, did Colonel Baker wonder at his queer way and bald head standing there with that ridiculous quaver in his voice?"

"Which was my wife?"

"No, how could you ever think I would consent to such a thing?" she cried at length, springing to her feet.

"The woman, with all his goodness and worth, mingled a feeling of pity at his distress—came over her, and clasping her hands together, she murmured brokenly—"

"Oh, Hazel, how could you have thought of this? I am sure—I don't think I could make you happy."

"My dear child, is there anyone for whom you care more than I do, taking her clasped hands in his?"

"No, no, no, no, there is no one," she said blushing and then suddenly paling.

"Which was my wife?"

"I can't give you, dear, the thought of you has entered so completely into my life that I cannot go away without it."

"No, no," she said in distress, "but I—"

"Never mind, don't try to explain yourself or your feelings. Let everything be just as it is. I will not insist, and I will not insist on putting her so low. It was so unusual for her to be ill."

"In the fall of the year Hazel was alternately married and sad, very talkative or absolutely silent for hours together. She ate little, and seemed restless and nervous, and she would not even leave the door behind her when she went to the street."

"She gathered up her things and went straight to her room. Then she threw herself into a large wicker chair, and began rocking herself gently, and humming with laughter. This was succeeded by fits of crying and, again more laughter and tears. She had to be helped up and down her chair, with her head resting on the broad arm."

"By her cramped position and a raging headache, she was too miserable to think, or offer any resistance, when her sister insisted on putting her so low. It was so unusual for her to be ill."

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HISTORY OF THE SAW MILL.

An Interesting Description of Lumber Saving in Ancient Times.

(Journal of Progress)

How surprised I was on seeing in a museum, a long time ago, such things as scissars, seal rings, necklaces, and pairs compasses, that were taken from Egyptian tombs 3,000 years old!

But, after all, men were men 3,000 years ago, and women were women. They had the tools we use, and they had brains not unlike our own to supply them."

The most beautiful Yankee (not that the Yankees are more beautiful than other people) in some of the rooms of the British Museum is obliged to confess that the ancients originally had a great many good notions which we moderns have only improved upon."

For instance, there are few tools more ancient than the saw. All the ancient nations appear to have had it; certainly the Hindoos, the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans. The saw may have existed even before there were any men on earth."

There is a creature called the saw fish, with two saws in its tail, which it actually uses for sawing the stems, leaves and fruits, wherein its eggs are to be deposited. There is also a saw-bird, the long snout of which is a saw, it is also said that the inhabitants of the island of Madeira found a ready-made saw in the backbone of a fish."

The Greeks had a pretty story attributing the invention of the saw to the accidental falling of the jaw-bone of a snake by one Talus, who used to cut through a small piece of wood, by which he was enabled to find that his jaw-bone saved his labor, he made a saw of iron, and thus gave mankind a new and valuable tool."

The ancients had several varieties of the implement, the Greeks, for example, had cross-cut saws for two men, also saws for cutting marble into slabs. And they had a kind of hand saw for wood, which was a barbed saw, similar in principle to the method now employed."

Among the pictures uncovered in the city of Pompeii, there is a representation of two men sawing a piece of wood on a carpenter's bench very much like ours, and using a saw with a wooden frame similar to the one now in use. Her strange, the frame saw stretched with a rope and stick, such as our steeple woodworkers use, was probably as familiar to the Romans as it is to us."

A saw-mill, however, by which wood, water or steam is made to do the hardest part of the work, was not known to any ancient nation."

Sawing by hand, next to digging a stiff soil, is about the hardest work that man can do. It is therefore not surprising that our earliest attempts at an experiment a good while ago with a view to applying the force of nature to the performance of this labor, were unsuccessful."

A learned German inventor who has investigated this subject very thoroughly states that the first trace of saw mill was discovered in the year 1317, in the city of Augsburg, for the year 1317."

The reference is slight, and does not fix the fact with certainty. But there are two authorities, the one which has been long held to be the true one, and the other which has existed as far back as 1417, and they are still used."

Before that valuable invention, all boards and planks were split by axes, and the axes were to be kept sharp by rubbing them with the requisite smoothness with the axe."

The splitting of boards is still practiced in some parts of the country, and was known to be practiced by the Great of Russia, that he had much difficulty in introducing the timber cutters of his empire to discontinue their custom, and use saws to split the timber. The inventor, however, had existed as far back as 1417, and they are still used."

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