The Family.

The Old Folks' Room.

The old man sat by the chimney side,
His face was wrinkled and wan :
And he leaned both his hands on his stout oak cane,
As if all his work was done.

His coat was of good old-fashioned gray,
The pockets were deep and wide ;
Where his "specks" and steel tobacco-box
Lie snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were kept ;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals,
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What saw he in the embers there ?
An ! pictures of other years ;
And now and then they awakened smiles,
But often started tears.

His wife sat on the other side,
In a high-back flag-seat chair ;
I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap
The shine of her silvery hair.

There's a happy look on her aged face,
As she busily knits for him,
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come in and read the news,
To pass the time each day ;
How it stirs the blood in the old man's heart,
To hear of the world away.

'Tis a homely scene, I told you so,
But pleasant it is to view ;
At least I thought it so myself,
And sketch it down for you.

Be kind unto the old, my friends,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once perchance they fought
The stern, fierce battle of life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep ;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

Allan and Jamie.

"Need I say my prayers to-night, mamma ?" said Allan to his mother, when she came to his room to give him his good-night kiss ; "I'm so sleepy, mamma."

"Too sleepy to thank God for taking care of you all day, Allan ! Who kept you from falling when your foot slipped while you were crossing the brook on the log, to-day ?"

"O mamma ! do you suppose such a big boy as I am, can't keep himself from falling, just because his foot happens to slip ?" Allan said this very contemptuously, adding : "I hope I'm strong enough to hold myself up—now I'm almost eight years old !"

"Allan, come with me ; said his mother. And she led the way to his grandmother's room. Here Allan's mother whispered a few words to a sweet-looking old lady, who arose and taking a bunch of keys from her pocket, gently unlocked a drawer in an old fashioned bureau. Grandmamma's hand trembled as she softly lifted from the drawer a parcel wrapped up very carefully in a white towel. Seating herself in a large arm-chair, she called Allan to her side, and commenced removing slowly the pins, one by one, from the towel. Allan's curiosity began to be much excited. What could it be ? Now the parcel is opened, and Allan is rather disappointed to see nothing more wonderful than a suit of little boy's clothes.

Worn and patched and old-fashioned they are ; the once bright buttons dim and dusty ; certainly there was no beauty in them ; yet grandmamma wiped the tears from her eyes, as she tenderly smoothed the folds of the little garments. Her voice was very soft and sweet when she said :

"These little clothes have lain here thirty years, Allan."

"Thirty years, grandmamma ! Why, whose were they so long ago ?"

"Yes," repeated the old lady, more as if speaking to herself than to Allan, "thirty years since that sad day when the bright waters closed over my Jamie. Yes, I remember all about it, as if it were yesterday—how they brought him into this very room, and laid him on my lap in this very chair—now still and cold he was ! They said he had fallen from the log while crossing the brook. His fair curls were wet and tangled with gravel and weeds ; his clothes were torn by the stones ; yet how beautiful he was, though his blue eyes were closed, and the color gone from his lips ! He was eight years old the day before."

"I shall be eight next week," whispered Allan.

"I took the clothes from my darling—the little clothes in which they laid him on my knee—and here they have rested thirty years. Thirty years my Jamie has been in heaven ; and I shall soon go to him, though he shall not return to me," said grandmamma.

"Come, Allan," said his mamma, speaking very softly, "say good-night to grandmamma." Allan kissed her cheek, and looking once more at the little clothes, went out gently, on tiptoe.

"O dear mamma !" said he, when he was in his own room again, "was Jamie really your brother ?"

"Yes, Allan, he was two years older than I, and the only brother I ever had. My heart was almost broke when he died."

"Mamma," whispered Allan, "why did God keep me from drowning, and not little Jamie ?"

"Perhaps, my dear, He saw that Jamie was better prepared for heaven than my Allan is. He was always a sweet obedient child, and loved nothing so much as to hear of the Saviour."

"Oh !" said Allan, "I am sure he was never so wicked as I have been to-night. I was very proud because I thought I saved myself from falling off the log, and I didn't want to think it was God who took care of me. Do you think God will hear me now, if I will pray ?"

"Indeed he will, my dear child," said his mother, kissing him ; and the tears were in her eyes as she went out of the room, thinking of Jamie in heaven, and Allan on earth.

A Story for Boys.

Two gentlemen were riding together in a hack the other day, when the name of a young lawyer of good talents and promise was mentioned, upon which the elderly gentleman said :

"That is one of my boys."

"Yes," was the reply, "I have understood so."

The elderly gentleman resumed ; "Some twenty years ago. I was visiting my brother in Worcester county, and just as I was about returning home he said to me : "Don't you want a boy ?" "Yes," I said, "if I can get a good one." "Well," said my brother, "I've got one, if there ever was one. I've got a boy that doesn't need speaking to but once."

"I took the boy, and after he had been with me three months, attending school, I asked him how he should like to come and live with me. He said he should like it well. I asked him if any one had any claim upon him—for he was an orphan. He replied, 'No.'

Finding afterwards that a gentleman in Worcester county pretended to have such a claim, I told the boy that he had better go and see him, and have it all settled. He went, and matters were all arranged, and he soon returned to live with me.

One day, at the examination of the school in our district, the chairman of the committee, who was a clergyman, came to me with the inquiry, "What I was going to do with that boy ?" "Oh," said I, "I suppose he will learn some trade." "He oughtn't to do that," said the clergyman. "He'll never be contented. He love his books too well.'

"These few words set me to thinking, and I finally said to Johnnie : "Wouldn't you like to fit for college ? If you would, I will help you." Johnnie said he should like it very much, but he had no means, after being being fitted, to take him through. "Well," said I, "if you do not wish to study you had better learn some trade." Johnnie selected a trade, and I found him a good master in L———, with whom he served his time.

Finding that he kept at his books at the close of his apprenticeship, I said to his master, "If you will take hold with me, we will send that boy through college." My proposition was agreed to. After a year or two in the high school, Johnnie was admitted to college, and in due time, graduated with credit to himself and friends, and I am not ashamed to call him my boy.

Boys, I have written these few lines so that this fact may not be lost—that at least *one* boy has become an educated, highly respected, and promising young men, because he was known as a boy who didn't need speaking to but once ! I know this young man well, and I regard him with great esteem. Nor do I believe he will ever be left to disgrace his kind benefactors. Will you not try and be like him ?

Domestic Receipts.

NOURISHMENT FOR THE SICK.—Here is something which was used by a most excellent physician in our family, in France, with the most happy effects, many years since. And for all those who lie almost at death's door, from lack of proper nourishment, it is both simple and potent. Take of soft shelled almonds (the kernels) 2 oz. ; soften them in warm water till the yellow skinks can be easily removed, which done, bruise them finely in a mortar ; then add the same weight of pure loaf or crushed sugar, which should be well mixed in with the almond kernels in the mortar ; then add 2 oz. of sweet milk boiled. After the whole is thoroughly compounded, it should be strained through a cloth ; then it is ready for use. How to use : Give in teaspoonfuls, as soon as required. Try it !—*Rural.*

THE UNFAILING SPRING.—There had no rain fallen for a long time. Many of the wells and streams had dried up. On Mr. Albro's farm there was an unfailing spring. The fountain head was so deep in the earth that it was not affected by the condition of the earth's surface. A great many families came to that spring for water during the drought. It was a great blessing to the neighborhood.

It is very desirable to have an unfailing spring of comfort. It is a great blessing to be the object of love which is unfailing. It is a great blessing to have unfailing stores to go to when we are in want. God is an unfailing source of love, comfort and support, to all who put their trust in him.—*S. S. Times.*

TOMATO KETCHUP.—Select, well-ripened, smooth tomatoes, boil with a very little water until tender, remove the skin, and rub the contents through a fine wire sieve, to separate the seeds. To each bushel of the fruit add 2 quarts cider vinegar, 2 lbs. salt, ½ lb. black and 2 oz. Cayenne pepper, 3 grated nutmegs, ½ lb. allspice, 6 finely chopped onions, and 3 lb. brown sugar ; boil the whole for one hour, stirring it frequently and strain again through the wire seive. When cool, bottle and set away in a cool place. It is ready for immediate use, or it may be kept a year.

A USEFUL HINT TO PARENTS.—A writer says, speaking of the deaths of children, that "many mysterious dispensations of Providence" would be averted if children were restricted to light suppers, say a moderate supply of bread and milk or milk and rice. They would then be less troubled with cold feet and restless brains at night. A load of food in the stomach withdraws blood from the rest of the body, and leaves the lower extremities cold, while it also disturbs the brain.

Temperance.

Wine in Italy.

We have heard Americans earnestly declaring, that "nobody gets drunk in Italy, or in any country where wine takes the place of stronger liquors." Now, we have sifted this matter thoroughly, both in Switzerland and in Italy, and are bound to deny the assertion. The Italian laborer rarely begins his potations until his day's work is done, consequently travellers see and know very little of the extent of them. They carouse from about sundown, to ten, eleven or twelve o'clock at night. Their money spent, or midnight come, they reel to their wretched homes, and the cries of their children, and the groans of their wives, soon tell of the fury and brutality which mark the drunkard the world over, whether he wear homespun or broadcloth. During a few years of residence in Italy, our household was served at different times by some eleven men and women servants. Four of this number were occasionally more or less useless to us from the effect of too much wine, and four of the remaining seven had their homes made miserable from the same cause. Think of it ! Eight out of the eleven ! Thinking it probable that brandy did most of the mischief, we inquired as to this point. In every case our question caused surprise, and the answer was always the same, "No ! no ! it is wine—always wine." We soon proved the truth of this statement to our full satisfaction, for, if our wine closet were by any accident left open, our servants were soon quarrelsome, and would only be fitted to resume work by a night's sleep. But be glad, O Italy, that this degrading and vulgar vice finds no place or favour save among the poorest and most ignorant of your people !

A Swiss physician of very high standing, residing in the Canton de Vaud, told us that, throughout that region, with the culture of the vine had come the curse of drunkenness, and that a most lamentable increase of sin and sickness had been the result. Two most excellent and widely known pastors of the Vaudois Church gave a similar testimony, and stated, moreover, that very few of the working men could now be induced to attend the churches on Sundays, or to give any heed to religious teaching. Our own experience soon taught us that it was difficult to get a laboring man to do a day's work properly, for by the time the day was half spent he would have made himself unfit to be trusted !

In view of these facts, and despite the contrary opinions of many confident talkers, we almost believe that the vine (if not always prudent) monarch knew what he was talking about when he said, "Hear thou my son, and be wise . . . look not upon wine . . . at the last it bitteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—*Episcopal Recorder.*

How to Close a Dram Shop.

Dr. Philip mentions that some Dutch merchants opened a storehouse for selling ardent spirits on the borders of one of the missionary settlements of South Africa, which would have counteracted all the beneficial effects of the Gospel on the poor untutored natives ,had not the missionaries fallen on a happy expedient for defeating its baneful effects. When they heard of one of their converts entering into the storehouse to purchase ardent spirits they caused his name on the following Sabbath to be read before the congregation, that the minister and the whole Church might unite in prayer on behalf of a brother exposed to great and dangerous temptation. This had so salutary an effect that henceforth not a convert would enter the spirit shop. The storehouse was speedily removed, and caused no further annoyance.

Gen. C. J. Fisk on Temperance.

The following is an extract from a letter from Maj. Gen. Fisk to Dr. Chickering, and read at the recent Saratoga Convention :

You say that slavery is dead. I hope it is ; but I would like to see the twenty-seven (27) necessary pall-bearers present themselves at the funeral of the great barbarism, and bear its loathsome carcass away *forever*. If Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware would only come into the Union and walk in that procession, what a "marching on it would be. I wish intemperance the world over was as near its decease as this other enemy. Stir up the people ; Organise the three great arms of the service and push them into the field—the Christian Pulpits, the Christian Women, the Children (God bless them) —move immediately upon the enemy's works, and keep moving and fighting it out on that line, no matter how many summers it takes. May the blessing of our heavenly Father be upon your coming together. The cause for which you meet is second to none other.

Professing Christians, Beware.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, in a letter to the New York *Evangelist* from Saratoga, August 15th, gives the following :

"This morning Saratoga was startled by the suicide of one of the hotel guests, who flung himself out of the window during the night in a drunken debauch ! The town is shocked, as well it may be. Yet hundreds of private Christians, and not a few clergymen have been here, who do not hesitate to take their glass of wine, and thus directly aid and keep up the social drinking usages of which this poor creature was a victim. Until the pulpit and the Sunday School deal more faithfully with the bottle, and Christians make a conscience of rebuking the drinking customs, no National Temperence Conventions or legal statutes will be of much avail. At the late excellent Convention in this town, the prevailing impression was—Let the pulpit speak as Lyman Beecher, Albert Barnes and Alonzo Potter spoke, and let the doctors cease to prescribe alcoholic stimulants so freely, and two grand essentials are gained in the temperance reform."

Agriculture.

The Work Performed by Roots.

Roots have mouths—the finest roots. And what are these mouths for but to eat and drink ? —for these mouths don't talk. Would they could. How they would scold for not having food and drink enough. Now, these little mouths only suck up what comes in their way ! The side ground retains all its richness—only what lies before the little root is taken up. So you see there is much strength left in the soil after a crop, or between the roots. "Pity this can't be had," you will say. Yes, but then the plant will put out new feelers, and thus keep on till it gets pretty much what strength there is. Hence, forest soil is not so rich as our cultivated fields. One season, however, one crop only exhausts but little of the soil, as it has comparatively but few roots to penetrate it. If we give an orchard a costing, and the soil is disposed to be leachy, sandy, you will see the benefit. If it is loam, humus, you will see but little of it unless your roots are close to the surface which is not generally the case. In gravelly soil, you are wise if you give your stunted trees a coat of well rotted manure. But your manure will benefit only the grass and grain you may put in your orchard, if the roots of your trees are deep, and the soil is a compact loam or clay. When clayey and compact—as is apt to be the case with clay—your trees receive no good at all from the manure. Native deep, rich soil, is always the soil for trees.—*Valley Farmer.*

The Care of Horses.

Some persons, in their anxiety to subdue their horses, take every opportunity to worry and beat them, "to let the beasts know who is master," they say. They whip, scold, and beat them on principle. Now, who does not know that such treatment addressed to a child, with the idea of subduing him, would inevitably sour his temper, and render him disobedient and obstinate ? As certainly will this be the case in the discipline of the domestic animal. Instead of this, it should be our aim to let the horse know and feel that we are friendly to him and desire his well being. This may show itself by avoiding whatever will tend to annoy and provoke him, by kindness in the tone of voice, in the way of handling him, by occasionally fondling and stroking him, and by various unmentionable things which will at once occur to those familiar with the noble animal. He will understand their meaning, and they will affect his character. A horse so treated will be a pleasant beast to handle, he will keep and fatten better, will be in better health, and will do more work than one managed differently. This should be done from the animal's earliest years, but even if neglected while young, the horse may thus be taught to love his owner.

Diseases of Cattle, Horn Ail.

The symptoms are dullness, failure of appetite, giddiness, failure of flesh, the horn generally feels cold. The head and not the horn merely is diseased. Boring is generally of no use, and can only give temporary relief where there is a pressure of matter in the horns. Hornless cows have it sometimes. It generally occurs to animals in low condition, with deranged digestive organs. The best remedies are to keep them in a warm shelter, and give warm, nourishing, and stimulating food. If the animal should happen to be in high condition, feed lightly. Most of the remedies have their reputation because they did not prevent natural recovery.

BUTTER CAKE.—1 pint of sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 egg, salt, and stiff enough to pour.

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Either of which for the ailments and diseases prescribed, will afford immediate relief, and consequent cure.

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This method of application should be resorted to in all cases of SPINAL AFFECTIONS, OR WEAKNESS, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SPASMS, SCIATICA, GOUT, Paralysis, Numbness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uretha, Difficulty of Passing Water, Pain in the Small of the Back, Cramps and Spasms, PAIN in the Hips, Back and Thighs, Weakness and Lameness in the Back or Legs.

And in all Female Complaints, such as Leucorrhoea, Weakening Discharges, Obstructions, Retention, Weakness, Prolapsis Uteri, Hysterics, Headache, &c., &c.

In these cases, the entire length of the Spine should be rubbed for 10 or 20 minutes, three times per day. In many instances the most severe and agonizing pains will cease during the process of the FIRST RUBBING. Its continued use a few times will cure the patient of the most aggravating and long standing diseases.

Persons suffering from either of the above named complaints, should not hesitate a moment to apply the Ready Relief, as directed. *It will surely cure.*

The Rubbing should be continued until a sense of heat and irritation or burning is experienced. If you succeed in securing this action on the skin and back, you may feel perfectly satisfied of a cure—it is a sure sign.

SECOND METHOD OF APPLICATION.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.

By Rubbing the part or parts of the body where the disease or pain is seated, with the Ready Relief.

In ninety-five cases out of one hundred, the most severe pains will cease by one Rubbing with the Relief.

IN ATTACKS OF SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, INFLUENZA, THE RELIEF SHOULD BE APPLIED TO THE THROAT AND CHEST. IN A FEW MOMENTS THE SORENESS, IRRITATION AND INFLAMMATION WILL CEASE.

Let the Ready Relief be applied in this manner for the following complaints :

RHEUMATISM, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, EARACHE, INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH, BOWELS or KIDNEYS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, CRAMPS, BURNS, SCALDS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, MOSQUITO BITES, STINGS OF POISONOUS INSECTS, CHILBLAINS, DEAFNESS, SUN STROKE, APOPLEXY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ASTHMA, BALDNESS, SORENESS and PAINS IN THE LEGS, FEET, JOINTS, &c., LAMENESS, SWELLINGS of the KNEES, FEET, LEGS, &c., SORE EYES, and in all cases where there is pain or distress, the READY RELIEF, if applied over the part or parts, will afford immediate ease.

There is no other remedy, Liniment, or Pain-Killer in the world that will stop pain so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THIRD METHOD OF CURE.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—One teaspoonful or more, if necessary, to a wineglass of water every hour until relief is afforded. One dose in most cases will prove sufficient.

DIARRHŒA, BILIOUS CHOLIC, LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS, SICK or NERVOUS HEADACHE, FOUL BREATH, HYSTERICS, WORMS, CHOLERA MORBUS, WIND CHOLIC, SPASMS, PURGING, HEARTBURN, FITS, SEA SICKNESS, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS, VOMITING, SOUR STOMACH, HYSTERIA, CONVULSIONS, BAD DREAMS.

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An immediate cure of this complaint is secured by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Let those seized with it give it a trial. Use it as follows : Take a teaspoonful of RELIEF in a wine-glass of water, as a drink, every half hour. Two or three doses are generally sufficient. Also bathe the stomach and bowels with the RELIEF, and lay a piece of flannel soaked in RELIEF across the bowels. This will be found an effectual and speedy cure. In 1849 and '54, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured the worst cases of Asiatic Cholera after all other remedial agents failed. It has cured thousands of Diarrhœa, Painful Discharges from the Bowels, Cholic, Cramps and Spasms by ONE dose.

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Dose of this Remedy, two teaspoonfuls three times per day for an adult.

One bottle of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT possesses more of the active cure of disease than six bottles of the best approved Sarsaparillas in use.

There is no person, however, severely afflicted with Sores, or Eruptive Diseases, but will experience a great improvement in health by the use of this Remedy for six days. One bottle has cured many hopeless cases. Sold by Druggists every where. Price One Dollar.

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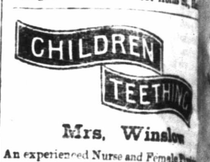

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