The Family.

Going Home.

Where are you going so fast, old man,
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of the hand and a parting word,
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man,
The beautiful vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man,
To your feet it's rugged and rough,
But you see a dear being with gentle eyes,
Has shared in your labour and sacrifice;
Ah! that has been sunshine enough, old man,
For you and me, sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man,
Of life o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on t'other side?
Were there flowers and trees with their branches wide,
To shut out the heat of the sun, old man,
The heat of the fervid sun?

And how did you cross the waves, old man,
Of sorrow, the fearful waves?
Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one,
With an aching heart and "God's will be done,"
Under the wayside dust, old man,
In the graves 'neath the wayside dust?

There is sorrow and labour for all, old man,
Alas! there is sorrow for all,
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair,
And they've whitened your heart as well, old man,
Thank God, your heart as well.

You're now at the foot of the hill, old man,
At last at the foot of the hill;
The sun has gone down in a golden glow,
And the heavenly city lies just below;
Go in through the pearly gate, old man,
The beautiful pearly gate.

Putting On.

"It's a fact, George! she's the most disagreeable girl I ever knew!" and finishing the conversation with this emphatic assertion, Ada rose to put away her bonnet and cloak.

"Who is that, Ada, and why is she so disagreeable?" It was a quiet, pleasant voice, coming from the other side of the room.

"Why, auntie? when did you come in?"

"Just now, as you were making known to George that terrible 'fact,' and I am anxious to hear all about it myself."

"Well, I'll tell you!" and down went the bonnet and cloak on the sofa. "It is Alice Heston, the new scholar; her father bought the stone house under the hill, and moved in last fall, you know."

"Yes, I remember; but why do you think Alice so disagreeable?"

"Oh, she puts on so!"

"Puts on! what does she put on?"

"Feathers and silks and fashions, and flummery!" interrupted George, laughingly.

"But that isn't what I mean! She puts on such airs, auntie! Why it's perfectly ridiculous the way she acts! I don't believe there is a girl in the school who likes her!"

"Is she unkind, or unfriendly, or selfish?"

"Why, no, ma'am; she's kind and friendly enough in her way; but, then, who can endure such a way? Such patronizing airs! and such condescending smiles! and such a style of talking, as if she had been studying the dictionary all her life, and thought she knew more than all the rest of us together? She isn'nt at all like the other girls! Everything she does and says is all affectation, and that's just what I can't bear!"

Ada stopped short to take breath; while George laughed heartily at her earnestness. Aunt Julia sat as if thinking, for a few moments, and then said quietly, "I think there is one kind of putting on which Ada herself needs to learn and to practise; something which, if she herself would remember to put on at all times, would make her school-mate Alice seem much less disagreeable."

"Why, auntie, I don't understand?"

"Can you help her any, George?"

"I guess so; I think we studied it in the Bible-class yesterday; in Collossians, isn't it?"

"The third chapter and fourteenth verse:—'And above all things *put on charity*, which is the bond of perfectness,'"

"Why, Aunt Julia! do you think I haven't charity?"

"Charity 'is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, hopeth all things, endureth all things.' Put on this beautiful veil of charity, and see how Alice's disagreeable qualities will fade away before it! Charity will say, 'Perhaps her manners are the fault of her education, or of example, and she is not to blame.' Charity will say, 'I have many faults of my own, and I will be 'not easily provoked at hers.' Charity will endure things that may seem disagreeable, and hope that pleasanter things will come by and by. A wondrous thing is this charity, Ada!"

"How nicely you have made it all out, auntie! but it's so much easier to talk about than to do!"

"I know it, Ada; it takes a great deal of patience and practice and prayer, to teach us to put on this lovely ornament. But, oh! is it not worth striving for, this most excellent gift, which shall be like a rainbow in our eyes, helping us to see the good qualities of our companions and, like sunlight in our hearts, overspreading all human weaknesses and failings with its kindly beams, and teach us to reach out the hand of fellowship to every one, remembering that we 'all are brethren?'"

"O auntie! I've always said I couldn't bear anything put on; but I think I will try to put on such a thing myself, if I can only remember!" And this time, George did not laugh at his sister's earnestness; he was thinking how much he, too, needed to "put on charity."

And you and I, my young friends—all of us—do we not all need it?—*Observer.*

A Talk in the Garden.

One morning Mary went with her mother into the garden. The sun was shining brightly. The green leaves were waving in the golden light, and the flowers were filling the air with fragrance.

"Is it not pleasant here, mamma?"

"Yes, very; we should thank God for giving us such a beautiful world."

"I do," replied Mary. "How happy the birds must be, they sing so sweetly, I wish I were one. I would like to soar up to the blue sky."

"And leave mamma, with no little girl to love her?"

"O no; I would rather be with you," said Mary, kissing her mother fondly. "The birds and the flowers can't be as happy as I, for they don't *love* so much, and they can't live for ever."

"No, the birds and flowers, although so beautiful, will die; they have not a life such as my little girl has, which may go on for ever and ever."

"I am glad, too, that I am not a bird or a flower, because I can *think*; and it is so beautiful to think of living for ever—for ever in the kingdom of heaven."

"Yes, it is a sweet thought, to be always with Christ."

"And we shall see the prophets, and the apostles, and all the good people we read of in the Bible."

"Yes, all who love God will be there."

"But the people who never heard of Jesus, who will die without knowing how much he loves them, what can I do for them, mamma?"

"Pray for them."

"I do, every day, and I save my pennies to send to them."

"Even a little girl like you may do much for the Saviour. Try always to act as if he were by your side and you could see him."

"I will, mamma. Although I cannot see him, I *feel* that he is near, watching over me. I want to do something for him, for he loves me so much, and I love him. I will try and act right to-day; that will be one way to please him, will it not?"

"Yes, the best way; for he says, 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.'"

"Now, mamma, I must leave you, for it is near school-time."

With many fond kisses Mary said, "Good-by." How happy she looked as she went on her way, carrying a bunch of flowers to her teacher.

Better far than being a bird or flower is it to be a loving child, a child of God. Mary had found the true way to be happy; she had given her heart to Christ. Even in this world of sin and sorrow we shall be happier to know that "Our Father's" smile rests upon us, and that all things shall work together for our good. Jesus loves us far more than father, mother, sister, or brother can love us. He has lain down his life for us. What can we do for him? Let us come to him and say:

"Dear Saviour, we give our hearts and lives to thee; wilt thou help us to do *right?*"

He will surely help us, so long as we live; and when he comes to earth again, to make all things new, and beautiful, and glorious, he will give us a home there, and we shall dwell with him in his kingdom for ever.—*Selected.*

Temperance.

Drunkenness a Disease.

The *Watchman and Reflector*, of February 1st, contains an article on drunkenness as a disease, most of which all men would do well to read. It presents briefly the views of Dr. J. C. Jackson, of Dunville, N. Y., on this subject. Dr. J. thinks drunkenness "a disease seated in the solar plexus set of nerves behind the stomach." He asserts that "moderate drinking, and the use of tobacco and opium, have a tendency to produce inflammation of these nerves and induce permanent disease."

But strangely enough the writer of this article draws the inference from the theory of Dr. Jackson, that the method pursued by our temperance reformers is unwise and must end in failure? What conclusion could be more stupid? Drunkenness is a disease which all moderate drinking is almost sure to induce, therefore the endeavour to prevent it by pledging those who have not begun to suffer from it to abstain totally from its cause, is unwise and must be a failure. What logic? Or again, the inebriate needs proper medical treatment for his cure, therefore there is no use in the attempt to arouse his conscience and fix his will against the use of strong drink.

Yesterday I listened to a man whose hairs told of declining years. He spoke of thirty years misery in drunkenness. But the temperance reform came to him at last. He listened to its entreaty, signed the pledge, and for seven years had not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor. Did he and his wife who sat by his side, happy beyond utterance in these seven years of true home life, think the method of the temperance reformers a failure? Do the thousands in our land who to-day can tell the same story think so? Do the tens of thousands who by total abstinence stand secure against the terrible disease think so as they see the sliding steps of the wine-bibber? Will the hundreds of thousands of children who are taking the temperance pledge think so, in after years as they watch the course of their companions whose parents sneered at the temperance pledge, and treated their children and guests to wine? Why could not the writer of the article above mentioned have risen above all prejudice against a particular class of temperance men, and have said in substance? "If Dr. Jackson's theory is true, the temperance reformation will find new strength in the aid which proper medical treatment will furnish the conscience and will of the penitent drunkard." Temperance reformers, more than all others welcome with delight all such aid. They feel the absolute need of it. They rejoice, too, in the enforcement which science gives to their plea for total abstinence.—*National Baptist.*

Tobacco.

Something has been done.

1. *There has been agitation*, and "this agitation," says a doctor of divinity, "is worth a thousand times all it cost." "Three things," says O'Connel, "are essential to reform:—1 Agitation. 2. Agitation. 3. Agitation." Flaming posters up and down the land, prohibiting this great nuisance are significant. The action of the churches and ecclesiastical bodies, whether favourable or adverse, shows that the waters of the sanctuary have not been left totally undisturbed and stagnant.

2. *Many of the victims of the poison have been saved.* Many in all the walks of life, and here and there a clergyman, among others, who delicately used the weed, have delicately renounced it, and coming to regard its use as an indelicate thing, have like other still-born converts, failed to make known their conversion. Boys in Sabbath-schools in every region are pledged against the triplet of abominations,—tobacco, strong drink, and profane swearing. Our common schools are being expurgated, and committees are coming to the decision that teachers who have not sufficient self-control to drop tobacco are not duly qualified to control our youth.

3. *The common use of tobacco is now viewed by men of sense as an immorality or sin.* Men there are, no doubt, who still discover a terrific sin in some tenet of a religious creed, who discover no sin in the most abject slavery to this poisonous drug, though it may waste time, waste money, health, and life, and by fair construction, be shown to violate every commandment in the decalogue!

4. *Much is said of the disgraceful culture in the Connecticut Valley.* Bad as it may have been, remonstrance from many quarters has tended to bridle the cupidity of the tobacco growers there. Had it not, all the deacons and all the churches might have gone pell-mell into this "paying business."

5. *This habit is seen to be a prolific source of infidelity.* Its victims become constitutionally sensualist. He nourishes his animal at the expense of his spiritual nature, and his dreamy stupefaction inclines him to scepticism. It is said that Germans smoke, and smoke incessantly without injury. Yes we say, Germans smoke, and hence German emigrants are not converted. A German thoroughly enslaved to his pipe is as likely to be converted as an Egyptian mummy.

6. *It is beginning to be seen that narcotics are doing much to obstruct the conversion of the world.* The idea that the heathens are to be saved in their sins rather than from their sins; the idea that China, crushed to earth by English opium; the idea that Turkey and Mexico, all enveloped in tobacco fumes; the idea that our towns and cities, our ten thousand villages, reeking in rum and tobacco are to be evangelized whilst all betokens the very reverse,—is simply ridiculous.—*Exchange.*

Agriculture.

(From the Atlantic Monthly for August.)

My Farm.

Within a green and pleasant land
I own a favorite plantation,
Whose woods and meads, if rudely planned,
Are still, at least, my own creation.
Some genial sun or kindly shower
Has here and there wooed forth a flower
And touched the fields with expectation.

I know what feeds the soil I till,
What harvest-growth it best produces,
My forests shape themselves at will,
My grapes mature their proper juices.
I know the brambles and the weeds,
But know the fruits and wholesome seeds—
Of those the hurt, of these the uses.

And working early, working late,
Directing crude and random Nature,
'Tis joy to see my small estate
Grow fairer in the slightest feature,
If but a single wild-rose blow,
Or fruit-tree bend with April snow,
That day I am the happiest creature!

But round the borders of the land
Dwell many neighbours, fond of roving,
With curious eye and prying hand
About my fields I see them moving.
Some tread my choicest herbage down,
And some of weeds would weave a crown,
And bid me wear it, unreproving.

"What trees," says one; "who ever saw
A grove like this, *of my* possessing?
This vale offends my upland's law;
This sheltered garden needs suppressing.
My rocks this grass would never yield,
And how absurd the level field!
What here will grow is past my guessing."

"Behold the slope!" another cries:
"No sign of bog or meadow near it!
A varied surface I despise:
There's not a stagnant pool to cheer it!"
"Why plough at all?" remarked a third.
"Heaven help the man!" a fourth I heard—
"His farm's a jungle: let him clear it!"

No friendly counsel I disdain:
My fields are free to every comer;
Yet that, which one to praise is fain,
But makes another visage glummer.
I bow them out, and welcome in,
But while I seek some truth to win
Goes by, unused, the golden Summer!

Ah! vain the hope to find in each
The wisdom each denies the other;
These mazes of conflicting speech
All theories of culture smother.
I'll raise and reap, with honest hand,
The native harvest of my land;
Do thou the same, my wiser brother!
—*Bayard Taylor.*

We must Farm it Better.

There is too much bad management among farmers—too much agriculture that is of a non-paying, retrogressive character. On many farms the entire management is decidedly faulty. When we pass through be country, the first thought is, in many places, that the land is poor; and the next is, that bad cultivation makes it look less productive. The rule is, in most parts of the country, poor land, bad cultivation, and injudicious management, while occasionally we meet with the *exception*—a good farm, well tilled, where every branch of business moves on harmoniously, progressively, and in a "paying" manner.

Let the thought be repeated: *We must farm better.* There is too large a proportion of our cultivable fields that are excessively wet; and often the standing water flows along several inches deep, forward of the turning furrow-slices when the land is being plowed. Such soils cannot be properly prepared for a crop of any kind until well underdrained; and it will be folly to think of introducing an improved and renovating system of agriculture until all this surplus water is conducted away. Draining wet portions of certain fields, and thorough draining where the soil is so heavy and retentive as to hold surface water for several days after a hard shower, is the very first step to success in improved agriculture.

We must plow better. Our soil is not half plowed in most instances. The furrow-slices are cut too wide. The ground is not all broken up. There is too much cutting and covering. The soil that is plowed is not half pulverized. In most instances, a large proportion of it is only turned upside down. Plants cannot flourish luxuriantly where the soil is not finely comminuted. We must keep our plows in better order; use sharper points; employ better plowmen; and keep better teams to plow with.

We must make and apply more manure. Farmers, as a class, do not husband the manurial resources of their farms. Too much of their fertilizing material goes to the water and the winds. The starved and robbed soil does not get it. Judging from appearances, the less manure most of our farmers have, the better they like it. But it brings starvation to their crops and impoverishment to their soils. A very few farmers make and apply enough to keep the fertility of their farms improving from year to year. This system renders their good farms better, and repays well for expenses incurred in labour. The few who farm well reap better crops annually; while the mass of farmers receive smaller and less abundant yields as long as they continue their present system of cultivation.

We must keep more stock. A mixed system of husbandry is the best that can be adopted for maintaining the fertility of farms, as well as for restoring such as have been impoverished by bad management. Neat cattle or sheep, in connection with grain raising, will eventually improve the agriculture of our country, so that we shall reap two spears of grain and grass where now we see but one. Let every proprietor of a farm commence at once a renovating system, and resolve to farm better.—*Independent.*

Punctuality in engogements is as necessary to the agriculturist as it is to the merchant.

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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 Leucorrhœa, 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:

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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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For all the purposes of a Liniment or Opodildoe, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, diluted with proof spirits, will make the best Liniment in the world. One pint of proof spirits, mixed with one bottle of Ready Relief, will give a superior liniment to any in use. This mixture is used by the most celebrated sporting gentlemen in Europe and America, in the treatment of Swellings, Galls, Sprains, Strains, Spavins, &c., on horses. Persons desirous of a good liniment, try it.

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or any other mineral substance, but are purely VEGETABLE and therefore SAFE. They act on the WORMS only, producing no other constitutional effect than that which would follow a dose of SENNA, CASTOR OIL or SALTS.

In the treatment of WORMS the principal indication is the EXPULSION of the Worms from the Bowels. This may be fulfilled in some instances by active Purgatives, which expel by increasing the peristaltic action of the bowels, or by Anthelmintics, which favor their expulsion through the ordinary contraction of the bowels by destroying them, or rendering them less able or less disposed to resist this contraction. Other preparations in use possess the latter property only, and to a feeble extent, for to produce it, it is necessary to give large and nauseous doses, and on the following day some purgative to carry off the effects of the previous day's medicine.

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Medical Referee—Wm T Aikins, Esq, MD

AT the Annual Meeting of the Society, held in March last, the following report was presented:

The Directors have great pleasure in once more meeting the Share and Policy-Holders, and in presenting to them the following Report of the operations of the Society during the year 1866.

The augmentation of Income arising from new business continues to be satisfactory. During the year the Directors have received 1,318 Proposals, and issued 1,027 Policies; the sum assured being £496,440, and the Annual Income derivable therefrom £13,171. 5. 4. The remaining Proposals have either been declined, or awaited completion at the end of the year.

The Annual Income of the Society now amounts to £141,894. 11. 9.

The sum of £59,265. 3. 6., which includes Bonusus to the amount of £5,136. 7. 1., has been paid to the representatives of deceased assurers. The number of persons thus deceased is 152, and is under the average provided for by the Society's Tables. The total Claims paid from the establishment of this Society is £405,022. 16.

The balance of receipts over disbursements at the end of the year is £56,783 18s 9d—this has been added to the Insurance Fund, which now amounts to £647,029 17s 2d, invested on mortgage of Real Property, Government and other Securities. To be able to pay all claims, meet all expenses, and at the same time to create such a Fund, shows the prosperous nature of the business, and the secure basis on which the Society rests.

The Directors have reluctantly declined 131 Proposals; this has been done after careful examination. The policy noted upon from the first has been one of prudence, and the Directors have chiefly regarded the permanent welfare of the Society by avoiding unusual risks.

These results have been attained by earnest and vigorous exertion; the competition existing among well-established offices, together with the formation of new Companies, has scarcely affected the STAR, nor is it likely so to do. It has attained strength; it is, moreover, associated with a Religious Society which has consolidation, influence, and vitality. During the space of 23 years, the STAR has grown in public estimation; while its ample Insurance Fund, and its prompt settlement of Claims, point to it as one of the most valuable means for family provision.

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July 11, 1866.

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Carsonville, March 30th, 1866

Mr. Silas Bishop.

DEAR SIR,—For the last six months or more, I have suffered from most severe pains in my head and side, and in fact a feeling of extreme lassitude and debility of my whole system, so much so that I have been unfit for either mental or physical labour. A short time ago I procured a box of your Anti-Billious Pills. I had not used half of them before I began to feel like myself again, and now am quite restored. I can attribute my recovery to no other source than your invaluable Pills. And may your life long be spared to give health to the sick and afflicted. I know of others who have used your Pills with equally beneficial results. I should have great confidence in saying to others, try them, and after that you will never wish to be without them.

I remain, yours truly,
A. STANLEY FISHER,
School Teacher.

Son of George Fisher, Esq.,
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Surpasses in efficacy, and is destined to supersede all other known remedies in the treatment of those Diseases for which it is recommended.

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Tumors have been removed by it in repeated instances in which their removal has been pronounced impossible except by a surgical operation.

Ulcers of the most malignant type have been healed by its use.

It has cured many cases of Nursing Sore Mouth when all other remedies have failed to benefit.

Severe Sores of the worst kind have been cured by it.

Scurvy has been cured by it in every case in which it has been used, and they are many.

It removes White Swellings with a certainty no other medicine has.

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It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of Piles, an extremely painful disease.

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