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Poetry.

1876.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

Once on a time she came to me,
As some small star from heaven might flee—
To be a mortal's sole delight,
A love by day, a dream by night.
The sweetest thing on land or sea,
My little darling came to me.

A trembling, tender, fairy thing,
Too grave to smile too sad to sing,
Aware of earth with griefed surprise,
An alien from her native skies,
A baby angel strange to see,
My little darling came to me.

But loved and loving taught her smiles,
And life and living baby wiles—
The way to cling, to coax, to kiss,
To fill my soul with deepest bliss;
My heart of hearts, my life, was she,
This little love who came to me.

What words she stammered, soft and low,
No other ear but mine could know;
More gentle than a cooing dove,
More fond than any voice of love,
So shy, so sweet, so tenderly,
My little darling spoke to me.

I know not how to tell the grace
That dwelt upon her wistful face—
The tinted skin, the lip's pure bloom,
The clearest eyes that knew no gloom,
The hair as soft as moth wings be,
My little darling showed to me.

Alas! I know that all is gone,
That here I sit and grieve alone,
That every fair and gracious thing
Flowed and lost is but a sting;
Another torn my memory,
My little darling, brings to me.

But kindly night doth pity pain:
In all my dreams she comes again;
Her precious head is on my breast;
My happy arms caress her rest;
I hear her words of tender glee;
My little darling kisses me.

Ah! sweet is night—too sweet, too brief—
When day recalls our bitterest grief,
The hungry heart, the longing dire,
That burns the soul with vain desire,
The ancient cry of wild distress,
The Rachel-mourning, comfortless,
O God! once more that face to see!
My little darling, come to me!

Remarkable Whirlwind.

A terrible visitation at Hazel Green, Wis., on the 10th of March last, is described in a special despatch to the Chicago Tribune as the result of a collision between two sections of a cloud, which had divided and come together again:

The clouds joined, and a long cylindrical shaft shot down. The cylinder was about 120 feet in circumference and 70 feet in height. It struck the ground a mile southwest of Hazel Green, and ploughing a furrow 600 feet long, 4 feet wide, and several feet deep, seemed to absorb the earth and the rocks. As it moved along in a northeasterly direction, it looked like a clay-colored column whirling with incredible speed around a central vacuum. It was a solid mass of heavy rubbish. As the cylinder came up the slope, the rush and yell and shriek of the wind on the sea, and like the thunder of guns—attracted the attention of the people of Hazel Green, and they flocked to their doors and windows. Steadily it came on, sometimes bounding fifty feet into the air, then rushing down again. In two minutes it descended on the little hazel grove just southwest of the town. The trees were snatched up by the roots and whirled ninety feet into the air and supported there.

The cap of the column was a stone-8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 3 feet thick. This stone was held in its position while the column covered a space of three quarters of a mile. Just between the grove and the town, 250 feet from either, the column halted and spun around over a small space, and then recommenced its march. The air was filled with the yell and lamentations of the people.

Tearing off a corner of a frame house, the column rose some thirty feet into the air, and then, hovering for an instant, fell perpendicularly upon the roof of the Masonic Hall, a stone building. The structure was smashed flat. This was at half past four, and a meeting had been called for five o'clock. Half an hour later seventy persons would have been assembled in the upper portion of the building. The

next house was of frame, and occupied by Mrs. Richards and her family. A daughter in law and her two children were saved by the scant lings above them while the rest of the family were killed outright. A frying pan containing three cakes was on the stove, and the frying pan, still containing the cakes, was found a mile and a half northeast of the village. Twenty-six houses were carried beyond the ken of mortals. Where they went no one can tell. The track of the column is filled with sawdust and bits of wood, as though a sawmill had belched out a half-finished lumber yard. The trees for several miles are filled with chairs, bits of furniture, carpets, clothing, bits of window shades, and household materials. Mrs. Loney was sitting in her kitchen. The house disappeared as if touched by the magician's wand, and the crushed body of Mrs. Loney was found 400 feet off, stripped of clothing and with the skin peeled off her back from her neck down.

Of the rest of those killed nothing can be said, beyond that the bodies were found not less than 200 feet from where they started. A boy and girl were found out on the prairie, wandering about helplessly. They were in a house of which no account has been received. They remembered being lifted into the air, and when found, were nearly a quarter of a mile from where the house used to be, badly bruised and unable to account for their condition. Probably the most remarkable spectacle was that of Dr. Kittos' horses, which, with barn, buggy, and harness, were lifted 60 feet into the air, and the horses dropped at least 100 rods from the former site of the barn. The column was then a huge mass of debris, and a spectator says that the horses went up through the center of the column, whirling around so swiftly that they looked as if torn to pieces. They were found utterly unbruised but stone dead, and not more than 10 or 20 feet apart. The whole affair was over in two minutes, but the devastation was most complete.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION TO TAKE PLACE AT HELL GATE.

Very considerable interest is felt in the Governmental procedure at Hell Gate, and in the great explosion looked for on or about the 4th of July. The whole of the rock roofing underneath the body of water is honey-combed with holes, in which are driven wooden plugs, to be replaced at the proper time by explosive filled cans. As soon as the great work of placing in each of these 6,000 drill holes its charge of ten pounds of the explosive already described has been completed, and the battery wires are attached, the water from the river will be let into the shaft to fill the entire works, and the charge will be fired, whether that time comes on the 4th of July or any other day. Delays in such operations are very dangerous, for various reasons. Very probably, if no unforeseen accident occurs, the explosion will take place in June, but nobody need be awake at night dreading its coming as a surprise, for two or three weeks' notice will be given of the time set for it.

No little curiosity and even apprehension exists in the public mind respecting the effect of the explosion of such an enormous mass of nitro-glycerine. Some experiments made with a view of ascertaining some thing of the probabilities of such an event encourage the belief that the result on the adjacent shores, and even upon vessels in the water at a little distance from the explosion, will not be serious. The largest charge of nitro-glycerine fired in this vicinity, and probably one of the largest ever exploded, was used in the demolition of the obstruction known as Wey's reef, about a year and a half ago. Three hundred pounds were set off at once on that occasion. Houses on the line of stratification of the rock, as much as two and even three hundred yards distant, were considerably shaken, and a great commotion was caused in the water. But it is not thought that the firing of the 60,000 pounds will do much if any more.

All explosives expend themselves in the line of the least resistance, and this in the instance now under consideration, will be toward the surface of the river. All the galleries being tamped with water, and the rock beneath them being solid to an indefinite depth the line of real resistance will be through about six feet of rock, on an average, with a superimposed mass of water, averaging about 15 ft. in depth over the works at high tide. Technically, the shock is proportional to the cube of the line of least resistance. Stones will, without doubt, be hurled out of the water at a distance of one or two hundred feet, but the greatest force exerted will be upward, and the area over which they will spread will not be great.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.—She was a lady named Magruder, and somewhat strict in reference to family morals. Indeed, while Mr. Magruder was a good man, and endeavored to discharge his duties as a parent with propriety, yet his views as to what really was proper often ran counter to the views entertained on the same subject by his wife, and she had spunk. These differences on a certain occasion are thus described by a common friend:

"I called at Magruder's the other morning on my way down town, and as I knew them well, I entered the side door without knocking. I was shocked to find Mr. Magruder prostrate on the floor, while Mrs. Magruder sat on his chest, and rumpled amongst his hair as she bumped his head on the boards and scolded him vigorously. They rose when I came in, and Magruder, as he wiped the blood from his nose, tried to pretend it was only a joke. But Mrs. Magruder interrupted him:

"Joke! joke! I should think not. I was giving him a dressing down. He wanted to have family prayers before breakfast, and I was determined to have them afterward; and as he threw the Bible at me, and hit Mary Jane with the hymn-book, I soured down him. If I can't rule this house, I'll know why. Pick up me Scriptures, and have prayers! You hear me, Magruder? It's more trouble regulating the piety of this family than running a saw-mill. Mary Jane, give your pa that hymn-book."

"I left before the exercises began."—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for April.

MODERN BABESIN THE WOODS.

The San Francisco Chronicle furnishes the following:

Yesterday morning at one o'clock while Officer Courteen was patrolling Montgomery street, he stumbled upon two miles of humanity who were aimlessly tottling along with their little heads embedded in tiny pockets and their little faces blue with the cold. The officer was considerably surprised at the unusual sight, and revolved in a roar of laughter. "I say, you specs, does your mother know you're out?" One of the specs affected dismay at the glitter of the police star, and would have scampered off had not his wife companion restrained him with the consolatory announcement: "Hold on, Harry, he won't hurt us." The little man then straightened up and almost dislocated a miniature neck in attempting to gaze the officer in the eye unflinchingly. "We bain't got no mother." "Where's your father, your sister, your home? What're you doing out this time o'night anyhow?" questioned the officer. The little fellow replied readily but quiveringly: "Hain't got no father neither, nor no home, and we're looking for a box to sleep in." The officer made a mental note on the innocence of childhood, and tucking a spec under either arm, sped with extravagant steps into the presence of Captain Douglas, at the police office. With the single ejaculation "lost," the officer took a note for each arm, wiped a tear from each eye and retreated in confusion. The little spokesman gave his name as Amos Axton, and that of his brother as Harry Axton, and related that their mother died at Santa Cruz three months ago. Their uncle, Wm. Kirby, brought them to this city, and on Thursday afternoon left them at the corner of Eddy and Powell streets, promising to return in a few minutes, and hiding them until night fall, but the uncle failed to return, and the youngsters wandered about the city until a late hour, when they found an empty dry goods box, and in it made a bed for the night. For the past two nights and days they have lived in an adventurous manner, subsisting on crackers. They were dressed in excellent clothes and presented a neat appearance, albeit their shirts were somewhat crumpled from service as night-gowns, and their little faces streaked slightly with dirt: it was a manifest that they had been accustomed to careful and kind guardianship. One of the little fellows from time to time exhibited a mourning handkerchief, with which he effaced an obstinate tear. The captain directed an officer to convey the children into the prison where they might be fed. They had declared they had eaten nothing all day.

The Value of Tact.

Frederick Douglass was traveling with a friend of another color in a part of the country where public sentiment was bitterly hostile to the association of colors. They stopped at a tavern and dined together, at which spectacle the villagers, growling and grumbling about the stove in the bar-room, was immediately disposed to mischief. The bar-room philosophers were sally troubled for the honor of their

color. "What business has a white man to be traveling and eating with a nigger, anyhow? If he doesn't know what decent we'll teach him." The crowd was, indeed, very anxious to give the offender a few summary lessons in decency. They were like duelists, who have a ludicrous conceit that they know what honor is. Douglass slipped out quietly, and, returning after a little while, he remarked to his companion, in a gloom humored way, that he had just seen a very singular sight in the stable; and the crowd turned to hear what it was. "You'll hardly believe it," said Douglass, addressing his companion as if there was no one in the room, "but I gave my white mare and your bay horse four quarts of oats each, and there they are eating side by side as quietly and contentedly as if they were of the same color! This most extraordinary! He did not laugh nor wink, but made his remark with a simple sincerity that was irresistible. There was a moment of silence. Then came the echo, Human wit had spoken, and a human heart answered. "What cussed fools we are!" said one of the crowd, sentimentally; and a loud laugh followed, which scattered like a burst of sunlight the gathering cloud of mischievous intention. A little tact had been a hundredfold more effectual in melting a prejudice than a series of solemn lectures.—Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for April.

ATTIE'S SALT.—Thackeray, on sitting down to one of Delmonico's consummate spreads, exclaimed, "Now, boys, don't let us say a word." This showed, undoubtedly, a nice appreciation of the good things before him, and a general sense for the requirements of the satisfactory disposition of a choice feast. Though serious discourse of any kind, involving the wrangle of argument or the tediousness of long narrative and stolid sermonizing, should be banished from the table and be relegated to the political hall, the bar, the newspaper-office, and the pulpit, whence they usually come, entire silence while eating is by no means desirable. "Chatted food," says the old proverb, "is half digested," and there is no doubt that quiet and agreeable conversation at meals increases enjoyment and facilitates digestion. The crisp remark, the brisk banter, the fast gossip, the spicy anecdote, the sparkling wit and bubbling humor, when served up in the intervals between the various courses of a meal, have all the exhilarating effect of wine without its dangers, prevent dull pauses, and sustain that lively flow of the animal spirits so favorable to the due performance of every function, especially that of the stomach and its associated organs. The intrusions, however, of serious discourse and topics of business requiring deep thought and awakening grave reflection or anxious emotion is fatal to good digestion.

The reputation of many a wit, humorist, and philosopher is greatly due to their sayings at the dinner or supper. From Rabelais down to Charles Lamb, eating and drinking have ever been associated with wit and humor; and they and Johnson, Burke, Sheridan, Rogers, Sidney Smith, Hook, and many others would without their table-talk lose half their fame. Ben Johnson was in his best and merriest mood over his sack or ale, and is it not Shakespeare himself who speaks of "setting the table in a roar?" These were all, for the most part, hearty and thriving feeders, and who can doubt that the Attie salt with which they seasoned their feasts stimulated the taste, excited desire, and strengthened the digestion which waits on appetite.—Dr. R. BERT TOMES, in Harper's Magazine for April.

Truth.

How Beautiful is truth! In this world, where there is so much falsehood and deceit, where hearts are estranged, and recriminations, assaults and crimes engendered—how beautiful are the true thought, word and deed. Like the sun smiling out amid the angry storm—like the bright stars shining throughout the heavy night cloud—like friend clasping the hand of friend—like right rebuffing wrong—like the lance of virtue ringing on the shield of vice—like heaven upon earth, and God in man, is Truth! Precious and Priceless. Dearest than smile of friend, love of parent, or pomp or fame. Truth is all. By this we know the nature and value of things—Falsehood is a craven, a dastard. Truth is bold, noble, and God-given, beyond every other attribute of the soul.—Hall.

A TELEGRAPH CABLE PIERCED BY GRASS.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in Calcutta, says Chamber's Journal, a piece of telegraph cable was exhibited, showing that the India rudder

covering had been pierced by grass. The piercing was so complete and the contact of the grass with the copper core was so perfect that "dead earth," as it is technically called, was produced, and the efficiency of the cable destroyed. The species of the grass, owing to its dried-up condition, could not be determined. It was suggested as a probable explanation "that the seeds had become attached to the core when under water, and had afterwards germinated when the core was stored."

Duties of a Mother.

She should be firm, gentle, kind, always ready to attend her child. She should never laugh at him—at what he does—that is cunning—never allow him to think of his looks, except to be neat and clean in all his habits. She should teach him to obey a look—to respect those older than himself; she should never make a command without seeing that it is performed in the right manner. Never speak of the child's faults or follies, or repeat his remarks before him. It is a sure way to spoil a child. Never reprove a child when excited, nor let your tone of voice be raised when correcting. Strive to inspire love, not dread—respect, not fear. Remember you are training and educating a soul for eternity. Teach your children to wait upon themselves, to put away a thing when done with it. But do not forget that you were once a child.—California Farmer.

Morbid Impulse.

But one of the most singular instances in connection with material things, exists in the case of a young man who not long ago visited a large iron manufactory. He stood opposite a huge hammer, and watched with great interest its perfectly regular strokes. At first, it was beating immense lumps of crimson metal into thin, black sheets; but the supply becoming exhausted, at last it only descended on the polished anvil. Still, the young man gazed intently on its motion; then he followed its stroke with a corresponding motion of his head; then his left arm moved to the same tune; and finally he deliberately placed his fist upon the anvil, and in a second it was smitten to a jelly. The only explanation he could afford was, that he felt an impulse to do it, and that he knew he should be disabled, that he saw all the consequences in a misty kind of manner; but that he still felt a power within and above sense and reason—a morbid impulse in fact, to which he succumbed, and by which he lost a good right hand. This incident suggests many things, besides proving the peculiar nature and power of morbid impulses: such things, for instance, as a law of sympathy on a scale hitherto undreamt of, as well as a musical tone prevailing all things.—Chamber's Journal.

A PERMANENT HOME.—To have a home which a man has himself reared or purchased—a home which he has improved or beautified—a home indeed, which, with honest pride and natural love, he calls his own—is an additional security for any man's virtue. Such a home he leaves with regret; to it he gladly returns. There he finds innocent and satisfying pleasures.—There his wife and little ones are happy and safe; and there all his best affections take root and grow. To such a pair as time advances, the abode of their early and middle life, whence they have, perhaps, all departed, becomes constantly more dear; for it is not a scene of precious memories—the undisturbed declining years! And say—what lapse of time, what varied experience of prosperity, or sorrow, can ever efface the good impression made by such a home on the tender heart of childhood? To the tempted youth, to the wanderer from virtue, to the sad victim of misfortune, such remembrance has often proved a strengthening monitor, or a healing balm. Nor can this kindly influence wholly fail, so long as the dear objects of that familiar scene retain a place in memory, connected, as they inseparably are, with thoughts of father's counsel, a mother's tenderness, a sister's purity and a brother's love.

Noisy little boys in Cincinnati are told that right in the centre of the hind hoofs of every male there is a little lump of gold, which can be easily dug out with a penknife.

ETERNITY.—Eternity is a solemn word and a solemn world. The soul of man shrinks back with dismay and dread from entering that mysterious abode of spirit. And yet all are on their way to eternity, and must soon enter it, and enter it alone. But how little think the gay and pleasure-loving, who tread so near its dark shores, how soon they must launch away on that untried ocean.



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e, at the dawn of wom-
of life, these Tonic Bit-
laid an influence that
perceptible.

It cures of jaundice, red
is not doing its work,
treatment is to promote
bile and invigorate the
response use VINEGAR BIT-

Itated Blood when-
stances bursting through
s, Eruptions, or Sores;
and it obstructed and
it; cleanse it when it is
ill tell you when. Keep
the health of the system

ED & CO.,
Sole Agents, San Francisco, California,
and New York.

its and Dealers.

As these Bitters
and remain long
bones are not de-
son or other means,
beyond repair.

Is professed VINEGAR
and Bitters, as
ing system.

it, and Intermit-
ent prevalent in the
era through out the
y these of the Mis-
Illinois, Tennessee,
Red, Colorado, Bre-
Alabama, Michigan,
several many others,
ies, throughout our
the Summer and Au-
no during seasons of
ness, are invariably
live dangerous to life
of and other abdominal
ment, a purgative,
influence upon these
sensitively necessary,
or the purpose equal
Bitters, as
the dark-colored
which the bowels are
are stimulating the
and generally restor-
ative of the digestive

igestion, Headache,
a, Coughs, Tightness
a, Sour Eructations of
to in the Mouth, Bil-
of the Heart, Indiges-
Pain in the region of
induced other painful
springs of Dyspepsia,
a better guarantee of
ly advertisement.

's Evil, White Swel-
lows, Enlarged Neck,
Lymphatics, Intestinal
Affections, Old
the Skin, Sore Eyes
in all other condi-
a Virus as Herpes
at carative powers in
d innumerable cases,
ory and Chronic
Bilious, Remittent
vera, Diseases of the
s, and Blackish, these
J. Such Diseases are
local.

cases.—Persons en-
d Mineral, such as
ars, Gold-beaters, and
ace in life, are subject
a Bowels. To guard
love of WALKER'S Vi-
nality.

ts, Emptions, Tetanus,
a, Spasms, Phlegm, Pas-
des, Rheumatism, Scald
symptoms, Fe