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Poetry.

THE SHORE.

'Tis sweet to tread along the shore
When Phœbus tinges Nature o'er,
With golden light;
When o'er the ocean's heaving breast
His slanting rays in beauty rest,
Serenely and bright.

'Tis sweet to muse where waters roll,
And Nature's music strikes the soul,
With thrilling power;
Where wild, tumultuous billows play,
And upward leave their snowy spray,
A glittering shower.

The sea-gulls skimming far and wide,
Like specks upon the foaming tide,
Drift to and fro—
Now yonder rugged peak they brave,
Now resting on the whirling wave,
They onward go.

Yon bark that fears not wind or tide,
But onward through the storm does glide
To reach her goal;
Reminds me of my body driven,
O'er Time's tempestuous sea to heaven,
To leave the soul.

How sweet the joys of solitude,
Where earthly troubles ne'er intrude,
Where nature reigns
Free from the evil heart of man,
That spreads despair on every hand—
O'er her domain.

If there's a joy on earth below,
A place whence peace and comfort flow,
Unknown before,
'Tis surely where the waters sigh,
And screaming sea birds wildly fly
Along the shore.

'Tis there fond fancy loves to dwell,
'Tis there fond memory lifts the veil
From former years;
From life's vicissitudes now past,
Its sunny gleams, its sky o'ercast,
Its joys and fears.

'Tis there fond hopes illumine the breast,
On bright futurity rest
In sweet repose;
Reflecting on the Great Supreme,
Who brings life's fitful feverish dream—
To peaceful close.

W. B. MASON.

Left-Handedness.

Various attempts have been made to account satisfactorily for the use of the left in preference to the right hand in those in whom this peculiarity exists, but according to the "Lancet," without success. Dr. Pye-Smith takes up the question, and disposing of the theories that left-handedness is to be accounted for by transposition of the viscera, as asserted by Von Raer and others, or by an abnormal origin of the primary branches of the aorta, proceeds to argue that right-handedness arose from motives of fighting adopted, from being found to be followed by the least serious consequences. "If a hundred of our fighting ambidextrous ancestors made the step in civilization of inventing a shield, we may suppose that half would carry it on the right arm, and fight with the left; the other half on the left, and fight with the right. The latter would certainly, in the long run, escape mortal wounds better than the former, and thus a race of men who fought with the right hand, would gradually be developed by a process of natural selection." Of course the habit once acquired, of using the right hand more than the left, would be hereditarily transmitted from parent to child.

AN OLD STUPID.—Now, what do you think that this picture represents? You will not easily guess. This is an uncle travelling with his niece. A "happy thought" has struck that imposing-looking guard, and he is putting them into an empty compartment, with the remark that "young couples on their wedding tour like to avoid observation." That old goose is so pleased that he is fortuitously giving the wily official half-a-crown. But he will have to give his niece something much handsomer if she expects her not to tell her aunt and cousins.

Rev. William Spear, D. D. (China and the United States) says it is amusing to witness the eagerness of the Chinese when, once in many years, a slight snow falls in the winter, to gather it into bottles, in which they suppose its precious virtues will be preserved after it melts, and be an efficacious remedy for fevers.

The secrets of Nature are the secrets of God, and man should inquire into them with reverence and without boldness.

Interesting Tale.

THE MANAGING WIFE.

Ezra Newton had just finished looking over his yearly accounts. Well, asked his wife, looking up, how do you come out?

I find said, her husband, that my expenses during the last year have been thirty-seven cents over a thousand dollars.

And your income has been a thousand dollars? Yes, I managed pretty well, didn't I? Do you think it managing pretty well to exceed your income? said his wife.

What's thirty-seven cents? asked Mr. Newton lightly.

Not much, to be sure, but still something. I find that we ought to have saved, instead of falling behind.

But how can we save on this salary, Elizabeth? We haven't lived extravagantly. Still it seems to have taken it all.

Perhaps there is something in which we might retrench. Suppose you mention some of your items.

The most important are house rent, one hundred and fifty dollars, and articles of food, five hundred dollars.

Just half.

Yes, and you'll admit that we can't retrench there, Elizabeth. I like to live well. I had enough of poor board before I married. Now, I mean to live as well as I can.

Still we ought to be saving up something against a rainy day, Ezra.

That would be something like carrying an umbrella when the sun shines.

Still it is well to have an umbrella in the house. I can't controvert your logic, Elizabeth, but I'm afraid we shan't be able to save anything this year. When I get my salary raised it will be time enough to think of that.

Let me make a proposition to you, said Mrs. Newton. You say one-half of your income has been expended on articles of food. Are you willing to allow me that sum for the purpose?

You guarantee to pay all bills out of it? Yes.

Then I will shift the responsibility upon you with pleasure. But I can tell you beforehand you won't be able to save much out of it.

Perhaps not. At any rate, I will engage not to exceed it.

That's well. I shouldn't wish having any additional bills to pay. As I am paid every month, I will at each payment hand you half the money.

The different characters of husband and wife may be judged from the conversation which has been recorded. Mr. Newton had but little prudence and foresight. He lived chiefly for the present, and seemed to fancy that whatever contingencies might arise in the future, he would somehow be provided for. Trusting in Providence was a very proper feeling, but there is a good deal of truth in the old adage, that God will help those who help themselves.

Mrs. Newton, on the contrary, had been brought up in a family which was compelled to be economical, and although she was not disposed to deny herself comforts, yet she felt that it was desirable to procure them at a fair price.

The time at which this conversation took place was at the commencement of the second year of their married life.

The first step which Mrs. Newton took on accepting the charge of the household expenses, was to institute the practice of paying cash for all articles that came under her department. She accordingly called on the butcher and inquired:

How often have you been in the habit of presenting your bills, Mr. Williams?

Once in six months, was the reply.

And I suppose you sometimes have bad bills? Yes, one-third of my profits, on an average, are swept off by them.

And you could afford, I suppose, to sell something cheaper for ready money?

Yes, and I would be glad if all my customers would give me a chance to do so.

I will set them an example then, said Mrs. Newton. Hereafter whatever articles shall be purchased of you will be paid for on the spot, and we shall expect you to sell as reasonable as you can.

This arrangement was also made with the others, who, it is scarcely needful to say, were very glad to enter into the arrangement. Really money is the great support of trade, and a cash customer is worth two who purchase on credit.

Fortunately Mrs. Newton had a small supply of money by which she lasted till the first monthly instalment from her husband became due. Thus she was enabled to carry out her cash plan from the beginning.

Another plan which occurred to her as likely to save expense, was to purchase articles in large quantities. She had soon saved enough from the money allowed her to do this. For example, in-

stead of buying sugar a few pounds at a time, she purchased a barrel, and so succeeded in saving a cent or more on the pound. This, perhaps, amounted to but a trifle in the course of a year, but the same system carried out in regard to other articles yielded a result which was by no means a trifle.

There were other ways in which a careful housekeeper is able to limit expense which Mrs. Newton did not overlook. With that object in view she was always on the lookout to prevent waste, and to get the full value of whatever was expended.

The result was beyond her anticipations. At the close of the year, on examining her bank book—for she had regularly deposited whatever money she had not occasion to use in one of these institutions—she found she had one hundred and fifty dollars besides reimbursing herself for the money during the first month, and having enough to last another.

Well, Elizabeth, have you kept within your allowance? asked her husband at this time. I guess you have not found it so easy to save as you thought for.

I have saved something, however, said his wife. But how is it with you?

That's more than I can say. However, I have not exceeded my income, that's one good thing. We have lived full as well, and I don't know but better than last year, when we spent five hundred.

It's knack, Ezra, said his wife, smiling.

She was not inclined to mention how much she had saved. She wanted some time or other to surprise him with it when it would be of some service.

She may possibly have saved up twenty-five dollars, thought Mr. Newton, "or some such trifle," and so dismissed the matter from his mind.

At the end of the second year Mrs. Newton's savings including the interest, amounting to three hundred and fifty dollars, and she began to feel quite rich.

Her husband did not think to inquire how she had succeeded, supposing as before that it could be but a very small sum.

However he had a piece of good news to communicate. His salary had been raised from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars.

He added: as I before allowed you one-half of my income for household expenses, it is no more than fair I should do so now. That will give you a better chance to save part of it than before. Indeed, I don't know how you have succeeded in saving anything thus far.

As before, Mrs. Newton merely said that she had saved something, without specifying the amount.

Her allowance was increased to six hundred dollars, but her expenses were not proportionally increased at all; so that her savings for the third year swelled the aggregate sum in the savings-bank to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Newton, on the contrary, in spite of his increased salary, was no better off at the end of the year than before. His expenses had increased by a hundred dollars, though he would have found it difficult to tell in what way his comfort or happiness had been increased thereby. In spite of his carefulness he was an excellent man in business, and his services were valuable to his employers. They accordingly increased his salary, from time to time, till it reached sixteen hundred dollars.

He had steadily preserved the habit of assigning one-half to his wife for the same purpose as heretofore, and this had become such a habit that he never thought to inquire whether she found it necessary to employ the whole or not.

Thus ten years rolled away. During all this time Mr. Newton lived in the same hired house for which he had paid an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Latterly, however, he had become dissatisfied with it. It had passed into the hands of a new landlord who was not disposed to keep it in the repair which he considered desirable.

About this time a block of excellent houses were erected by a capitalist, who designed to sell or let them as he might have opportunity. They were more modern and better arranged than the one in which Mr. Newton now lived, and he felt a strong desire to move into one of them. He mentioned it to his wife one morning.

What is the rent Ezra? inquired she.

Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the corner house; two hundred for either of the others.

FUNGUS THE CAUSE OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Letzerich, the pathologist, who some time ago published his observations on a fungus, supposed by him to produce diphtheria, has more recently made a series of experiments with another form of fungoid growth which he believes to be the cause of the very infectious disease, whooping-cough.

The spores found in the exsperated mucus causing the irritation and coughing, were allowed to vegetate into large masses, and small portions were then introduced into young rabbits by an opening in the windpipe. The wounds thus made soon healed, but the animal became affected with a violent cough. Several animals thus diseased were killed, and the air passages in each were found to contain very large quantities of similar fungus. These observations, so important to the advocates of the germ theory, have not, as yet, been confirmed by the other investigators in the same field.

Success in Life.

The great secret of success in life consists in leading all your efforts to whatever you happen to engage in. Don't let your fickleness lead you to slight your present occupation, and to think lightly of it, hoping something better will turn up by and by. The way to get along in the world is to make every step one that is ahead, and each to follow its predecessor. For full fifty per cent. of the effort of the world is wasted in indirect, diffuse, indefinite labors. Young men start out in life without purpose or aim, casting a thought neither on their fitness nor on the particular calling; now doing this thing, then that; and after that nothing; one day going on another on the right (which is wrong) or left, the next backward, and then not going on at all which is perhaps as bad as the whole combined. The right line in life is the one which leads straight ahead. This almost always secures success. If you are creeping, do it energetically until you can get on your feet to walk; but never do both at once. And when once on your feet, never get on your hands and knees again; but strain all your efforts to your new life.

A FIGHT between a rat and two snakes, a copper head and a rattlesnake, took place at McKeesport, Ohio, the other day, which lasted seven hours, and resulted in the triumph of the rat. The copper-head was killed, and the rattlesnake would have suffered a like fate had he not been removed. "The rat showed considerable generalship in the encounter, and every time he was bitten, would retire to the corner of the cage, and bite the piece from his body.

A citizen of Salem, Mass., came to New York the other day to make \$50,000 by buying counterfeit money. He didn't make that sum, but lost all he had, which was \$500, and then went to the police for help, and came next being sent to the Tombs. He finally went back, complaining that honest men are scarce in New York.—[Boston paper.

IS THE BRAIN A GALVANIC BATTERY?—Among the supposed facts relied upon to prove that the animal brain is a battery, which can send currents of electricity through the nerves so as to act upon the muscles, is an experiment referred to by Mr. C. F. Varley, in a late article, which consists in connecting the two terminals of a very sensitive galvanometer with separate basins of water. If a ball be placed in each basin, and one be squeezed violently, a positive current is said generally to flow from that hand through the galvanometer to the other hand, which is not compressed. Mr. Varley, however, after various experiments, has come to the conclusion that the phenomenon is due to chemical action alone, the act of squeezing the hand violently forcing some of the perspiration out of the pores. This is proved by the fact that when both hands were placed in the water, and a little acid was dropped on one of them, a current was generated without any muscular exertion. Mr. Varley found nothing to show that electricity existed in the human body, either as a source of motive power or otherwise, and he considers the feeble electricity obtained from the muscles to be due to the different chemical conditions of different portions of the muscles themselves. As the force transmitted by the nerves is at a rate about 200,000 times slower than an electric current, he infers that it can not be an electric current itself.—[Scientific Record, Harper's Magazine for June.

A SENSELESS IDEA.—The distributors and collectors of the census schedule were termed by the Government enumerators; it is therefore presumed that the public generally were the denominated; and if so, are we to conclude that the sum total of the British population is reduced to a mere vulgar fraction?

An honest employment is the best inheritance that can fall to any one.

Powerful Telescope.

Some time ago the late Mr. Benjamin Oliver bequeathed a sum of £1,500 to the Royal Society, to be expended on such a scientific object as the Council of that body might determine of. Dr. Robinson, the eminent astronomer of Armagh, suggested, that the money should be devoted to the purchase of a telescope, with the additional recommendation we believe, that the instrument should be specially applied to explorations in the new field of inquiry opened up by the spectroscopy.—The society adopted this proposal, made up the sum to £2,000, and sought estimates from the most famous British and Continental makers. The result was, that the work of constructing the telescope was given to our fellow citizen, Mr. Grubb, a gentleman of whose services to science, his country is justly proud, and who was just at the time engaged in completing a reflector of four feet aperture, for Melbourne, at a cost to the Victoria Government, of some £5,000.

The telescope ordered by the Royal Society, is now completed, and is an equatorial reflector of fifteen inches aperture. Cooke, of York, has made an achromatic lens 25 inches in diameter, and Buckingham more recently one of 21 inches. The difficulty of working glasses of these sizes, is almost inconceivable, and their cost, is of course quite beyond the reach of ordinary private fortunes.

Mr. Grubb's 15 inch glass, appears to be a complete success. It is assigned by the Royal Society, to Dr. Huggins, whose admirable lecture on spectroscopic analysis, delivered a couple years ago at the Royal Dublin Society, was fully commented on at the time.

To add to the completeness of the instrument, it has been furnished with a speculum of 18 inches aperture, which can be mounted in the tube, when it is desired to make observations on lunar heat, or in general on rays of light, which would be affected detrimentally, by passing through a refracting medium, such as glass. Between Lord Rosse's giant reflector, and Dr. Robinson's observations at Armagh and the recent conspicuous revival of astronomical observation at Dunsink, under the able Professor Brunnow (Astronomer Royal), and Dr. Stoney's contributions to our knowledge of Solar Physics, Ireland has no reason to be ashamed of the place she holds in the Astronomical Science of our times.



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ACUTE EYES.
"Having experienced the
the use of Dr. Wood's
is believed to surpass any
to its efficacy. For some
with acute pain in the
of the eye, and in many
cases, and so reduced was
the inflammation, that the
patient was able to see
without the aid of any
remedy, and in some cases
the vision was restored
to its normal state. The
bottle was completely
used, and the patient
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SOOTHING COUGHS
WATER, C. E. Aug. 21, 1868.
"The above is a little
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TO TASTE.
I have used the
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