The Family.

Maggie's Path to Cloudland.

Sauntering in the meadow,
Peeping o'er the hedge,
I spied a little hat,
With a broad ragged edge.

Tangled curls beneath it,
In many a clustering maze;
And peering bright between them
A merry, sunny gaze.

Looking up to heaven,
Watching cloudlet white,
Moving on so lazily
With soft and mellow light.

Maggie's blue eyes gazing,
Beautiful to see;
Her fat, brown hands upraising,
Her sweet words—"Come to me."

"Come down, little cloudlets,
I'll catch you in the grass;
But now, you're far above me,
I have to let you pass."

In her childlike eagerness
She sprang upon her feet;
And bounded to the lowland,
Where brook and meadow meet.

Singing, all the grassy way,
To the clouds above,
Begging them to come to her
In tones of pleading love.

Suddenly her blue eyes
Wandered to the brook;
A cry of joy—"They've come! they've come!
How sweet and bright they look."

Like a flock of fleecy lambs,
Enticing her along;
They sailed upon the water,
With slow and rippling song.

A merry shout of laughter;
Sunshine beaming in her face;
Two bare feet splashing after;—
Clouds and Maggie ran a race.

Childhood rare! childhood sweet!
Finding joys for every day,
Where the skies and waters meet,
Where bare feet and brooklets play.

Then, lingering in the meadow,
Watching Maggie's spree;
I thought, "Were I a child again,
My Heaven would come to me."

Our Little News Boy.

Hurrying to catch a certain car, at a certain corner, late one stormy night, I was suddenly arrested by the sight of a queer looking bundle lying in a door-way.

"Bless my heart, it's a child! O John! I'm afraid he's frozen!" I exclaimed to my brother, as we both bent over the bundle.

Such a little fellow as he was, in the big ragged coat; such a tired, baby face, under the fuzzy cap; such a purple, little hand, still holding fast a few papers; such a pathetic sight altogether was the boy, lying on the stone step, with the snow drifting over him, that it was impossible to go by.

"He is asleep, but he will freeze if left so long. Here, wake up, my boy, and go on home as fast as you can," cried John, with a gentle shake, and a very gentle voice; for the memory of a dear little lad, safely tucked up at home, make him fatherly kind to the small vagabond.

The moment he was touched, the boy tumbled up, and, before he was half awake, began his usual cry with an eye to business.

"Paper, sir? *Herald, Transkip, Last*—" a great gap swallowed up the "last edition," and he stood blinking at us like a very chilly young owl.

"I'll buy 'em all, if you'll go home, my little chap; it's high time you were asleep, said John, whisking the damp papers into one pocket and his purse out of another as he spoke.

"All of 'em? why there's six! croaked the boy, for he was as hoarse as a raven.

"Never mind, I can kindle a fire with 'em. Put that in your pocket and trot home, my man, as fast as possible."

"Where do you live?" I asked, picking up the fifty cents that fell from the little fingers, too benumbed to hold it.

"Mills Court, out of Hanover. Cold, ain't it?" said the boy, blowing on his purple hands, and hopping feebly from one leg to the other to take the stiffness out.

"He can't go all that way in this storm; such a mite, and so used up with cold and sleep, John."

"Of course he can't; we'll put him in a car," began John; when the boy wheezed out—

"No, I've got ter wait for Sam. He'll be along as soon's the theatre's done. He said he would, and so I'm waiting."

"Who is Sam?" I asked.

"He's the feller I live with. I ain't got any folks, and he takes care o' me."

"Nice care, indeed; leaving a baby like you to wait for him here such a night as this," I said crossly.

"Oh, he's good to me, Sam is; though he does knock me around sometimes when I aint spry. The big fellers shove me back, you see, and I gets cold, and can't sing out loud; so I don't sell my papers and has to work 'em off late."

"Hear the child talk! One would think he was sixteen instead of six," I said, half laughing.

"I'm most ten. Hi! ain't that a oner!" cried the boy as a gust of sleet slapped him in the face, when he peeped to see if Sam was coming.

"Hallo! the lights is out: Why, the play's done, and the folks gone; and Sam's furgot me."

It was very evident that Sam had forgotten his little *protege;* and a strong desire to shake Sam possessed me.

"No use waitin' any longer; and now my papers is sold, I ain't afraid to go home," said the boy, stepping down like a little old man with the rheumatism, and preparing to trudge away through the storm.

"Stop a bit, my little Casabianca; a car will be along in fifteen minutes, and while waiting you can warm yourself over there," said John, with the purple hand in his.

"My name's Jack Hill, not Cassy Banks, please sir," said the little party with dignity.

"Have you had your supper Mr. Hill?" said John, laughing.

"I had some peanuts and two sucks of Joe's orange; but it warn't very filling," he said gravely.

"I should think not. Here; one stew; and be quick, please," cried John, as we sat down in a warm corner of the confectioner's opposite.

While little Jack shoveled in hot oysters, with his eyes shutting up now and then in spite of himself, we looked at him, and thought again of little Cosy-face at home, safe in his warm nest, with mother-love watching over him. Nodding towards the ragged, grimy, forlorn little creature, dropping asleep over his supper like a tired baby, I said,

"Can you imagine our Freddy out alone at this hour, trying to work off his papers, because afraid to go home till he has?"

"I'd rather not try," answered brother John, winking hard, as he stroked the little head beside him, which, by the by, looked very like a ragged yellow door-mat. I think brother John winked hard, but I can't be sure, for I know I did; and for a minute there seemed to be a dozen little newsboys dancing before my eyes.

"There goes our car, and it's the last," said John, looking at me.

"Let it go, but don't leave the boy;" and I frowned at John for hinting such a thing.

"Here is his car. Now, my boy, bolt your last oyster and come on."

"Good-night, ma'am; thankee, sir" croaked the grateful little voice, as the child was caught up in John's strong hands, and set down on the car-step.

With a word to the conductor, and a small business transaction, we left Jack coiled up in a corner, to finish his nap as tranquilly as if it wasn't midnight, and a "knocking round" might not await him at his journey's end.

We didn't mind the storm much, as we went home; and when I told the story to Rosy-face next day, his interest quite reconciled me to the sniffs and sneezes of a bad cold.

When busy fathers hurry home at night, I hope they'll buy their papers of the smaller boys, who get "shoved back;" the feeble ones, who grow hoarse and cant "sing out;" the shabby ones, who evidently have only forgetful Sams to care for them; and the hungry looking ones, who don't get what is "filling." For love of the little sons and daughters, safe at home, say a kind word, buy a paper, even if you don't want it; and never pass by, leaving them to sleep forgotten in the streets at midnight, with no pillow but a stone, no cover lid but the pitiless snow, and not even a tender-hearted robin to drop leaves over them.—*Merry's Museum.*

A Dying Boy.

On rising one morning during my first visit to the Irish metropolis, I saw in the highway before me a group of people gathered round some object that lay in their midst, but undiscernible by me, owing to the dimness of the morning light, and the constant movements of the crowd of curious spectators. On approaching the spot, I found a youth of about ten or eleven years of age lying on the ground, pale and exhausted, leaning on his hand on one side and casting a dejected and languishing look on his observers and questioners. He had been sent in the night in some rough vehicle from the town of Drogheda, for the purpose of being removed to the house of his mother, which the driver was unable to find, and had therefore turned him out in the road and there left him. I gave him a little nourishment which I had procured from a kind-hearted neighbor, and then applied for his admission to an adjacent hospital for the reception of sufferers from accidents, where he was immediately received and attended to. The resident physician in the most graceful manner acknowledged my intervention, but for which, he said, the poor lad had certainly died in the street. His kinsman, it appeared, for some misdemeanor, had thrown him on a truckle bed and stamped upon him till he had broken nearly all his ribs, when fear led him to plan for his removal.

"I am taking down the boy's deposition," my informant added, "and will bring his master to justice. The lad will die; but he wishes to see you, sir and to thank you for your humanity.

Day after day I visited him, and as he had no opposing prejudices in his mind to be overcome, but only a few loose notions and expressions caught up from those around him, I found him willing to receive teaching of "the truth as it is in Jesus."—Never shall I forget the expression of earnest intelligence with which he looked up to me from his pillow, and caught the idea suggested to him, and felt its relavance and its cheering efficacy. I could not be mistaken in believing, that mind to be under a benign and gracious influence for surely, "as a new-born babe did he desire the sincere milk of the word, and grow thereby" in knowledge, faith, and patience. When about to leave the country, I called to see him for the last time, and was informed by the physician that he had been expressing an earnest wish for my arrival, as he seemed to be breathing his last.

"Ah, your honor," he exclaimed, as I approached him, "I am dying; but I am happy, because I am going to Jesus, the only Saviour. And if I had but two things, I would be very happy indeed."

"And what are they, my boy? They shall be accomplished, if I have it in my power."

He shook his head, and replied, "Let not my kinsman be hurt. He did not mean it so; but if he had not used me as he did, I should never have met with you, nor have known the Lord.'

"And what is the other?"

"Oh," said he with extreme emotion, "my mother! my mother!—could I but see her to tell her not to worship the Virgin, but to worship Jesus, I would then gladly close my eyes and die."

That day he breathed his last. A judicious friend whom I had taken with me the day before to visit him, was moved to tears of joy at the expression of the young sufferer's views and feelings.—*S. S. Teacher's Magazine.*

Temperance.

Cure for Drunkenness.

No man doubts that Dyspepsia is a disease, if he does he ought to have it a year. Dyspepsia is an over stimulus of the stomach; it is made to work too much, its powers are overtaxed, are prematurely exhausted, and it works wildly and imperfectly; the result is physical sufferings and mental horrors many a time expressed by frenzied patients as equal to the sufferings of the damned,' giving thoughts to profanity, murder, suicide and every human crime, and of which the victims in their better moments are utterly ashamed. Over stimulus of the nervous system by liquor drinking engenders disease both of body and mind, quite as terrible to contemplate as those which follow an outraged stomach, and it is a great step in advance of the past, and in the direction of a true humanity, to regard drunkenness as much a disease as dyspepsia or any other bodily malady, and thus regarding it the advanced minds in our hospitals, lunatic asylums and other establishments of beneficence and mercy, are meeting with a most encouraging success in the treatment and cure of drunkenness; foremost among these are Albert Day, under whose experienced supervision the Binghampton Asylum for Inebriates has been wisely placed, and who reports that instead of that establishment having thirteen hundred millions of patients, it numbers just sixty men, and this is the largest number ever contained within its walls at one time.

We have gathered two cures for drunkenness in the course of a lifetime. 1st, Lock a drunken person in a room and not allowed anything to eat which has not been soaked in whiskey. The other was performed by a lady whom we knew in our college days; she was huge, weighing two hundred fifty-six pounds and bore one of the most honored names in our native State. Her husband came home one night helplessly drunk; it was his first offense, she had him put to bed carefully by the servants, laying him in a strong blanket, to keep him safe; as soon as the servants had left the room she sewed the invalid in this blanket with strong twine, the lower limbs were bound securely and the arms pinioned by the side, the head only being exposed for the purpose of ventilation. An indispensable article of housekeeping in those days in every well regulated family was what was in that early day called a cowhide, usually applied to the backs of negroes to keep them orderly and civil, in extraordinary cases it was used to beat the dust out of furs, woolen clothing and the like; it was rather on the confines of civilization where we were born and bred, and on urgent occasions both wives and husbands had a taste of the hide, according to which had the upper hand; in this case Mrs. H——a thinking that the discipline in a family was useful, and cleanliness essential, began to beat the dust out of the blanket; this she did for about one hour, with all the momentum of a two hundred and fifty-six pounder; yells and execrations did no good, the blanket was very dusty and needed a thorough basting, and so did her husband, and by killing two birds with one stone she saved her strength and her husband too, for he never got drunk again. Wasn't it he who was the Secretary of State of his native hunting grounds not a great many years ago?

It is said that a mixture made up as follows, and taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire for strong drink returns, will cure the worst case of drunkenness: Sulphate of iron, five grains peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirits of nutmeg, one drachm. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the use of the acustomed liquor, and prevents the absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.—*Hall.*

Agriculture.

From the St. Louis Advocate.

No mere description can impress one with the vast resources of our country like an extended tour through this busy, bustling land.—A flying trip from the Mississippi to the Atlantic even, affords much food for thought, and matter for serious reflection. The great States of Illinois and Indiana are mainly engaged in raising grain. Wheat and corn form the staple products of these broad prairies, and the chief employment of the inhabitants is directed to the cultivation of these two food plants. All else is subsidiary. Do you approach a village? It is simply an outlet for the grain produced in the fertile region round about, either converted into flour in the huge mills located near the railroad, or the point where the wheat is shipped to other markets, and the dry goods and groceries are stored for the use of the farmers near by. Is it a manufacturing village? Look at the products. Plows, drills, harrows, cultivators, reapers, threshing-machines, horse-powers portable steam-engines, &c., &c., all to help on the great work of feeding the world. Is the stock pointed to as another product? Stock-raising and feeding is only a convenient method of preparing the corn for market, so that it can be transported more conveniently than in its crude form. When you can ride hour after hour with the speed of the wind through interminable fields of grain, one feels impressed that a revelation was needed to convince us that "man does not live by bread alone."

Ohio raises far less grain than in former years. After reaching her borders the fields of wheat and corn become less frequent, and grass abounds. Conversation with the farmers there reveals the fact that finding the grain crop precarious, and its cultivation less profitable than formerly, they have turned their attention, in many sections, very largely to the production of wool, and the products of the dairy. They are therefore not dependent upon one crop alone for their means of support; and if one partially or wholly fails, the others afford a living income. It is wise not to depend entirely upon one crop to secure a return for the year's labor, for if that is cut off, scarcity and suffering are the inevitable consequence.

As you advance eastward the grass crop becomes more and more important, and the grain less so. Pennsylvania and New York evidently are depending more and more on their grass fields and less upon the growth of wheat than in other years. It has not been without a sad struggle that their old methods of farming have been given up, their old love forsaken, but the "stern logic of events" has at length convinced them, and, though sorrowfully, they "accept the situation."

Around the cities and large manufacturing villages, market gardens abound, where all kinds of vegetables are grown in the greatest perfection. In New England the grass crop has been immense this season, and of course the farmers are joyful. But little wheat is raised there, not a great breadth of land is planted to corn, but grass grows everywhere. When an attempt is made to raise grain for human food rye is the chosen crop, and the one that gives the best return. The old habit of raising rye, and of making corn and rye bread still prevails in Yankee land, and many a son and daughter of New England yet remembers regretfully, although now feasting upon the finest wheat, the good old rye and Indian bread their mothers baked.

Remedy for Poll-Evil in Horses.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says: "Some persons regard poll-evil as incurable. It is sometimes called *fistula.* No matter how long the sore has been running, in a brief-time, and at a cost not exceeding ten cents. One dime spent in muriatic acid will be sufficient to effect a radical and permanent cure of the most stubborn fistula. The sore should first be thoroughly cleansed by some abstergent fluid, and for this purpose pure water is perhaps as valuable as anything that can be used, and drop eight or ten drops of the acid in twice a day, till it has the appearance of a fresh wound; then wash clean with soap suds made of castile soap, and leave it to heal, which it wills peedily do if the acid has been used long enough. Should it, however, heal slowly, apply the acid a second time, and in the manner above described, taking care to wash out the pipe thoroughly, and it will be found an infallible remedy in the most inveterate disease of this sort; but it must be remembered that in order to do so, the acid must be applied till the corrupt or diseased flesh is all burned out."

Concerning "hollering" in meeting, Aunt Judy, and old colored woman, said to one of her sisters:—

"Tain't the rule grace, honey; tain't sure glory. You hollers too loud. When you gets de dove in your heart and de lamb in your bosom, you'll feel as if you was in de stable at Bethlehem, and de blessid virgin had lent you the baby to hold."

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WORMS IN CHILDREN

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Also on hand 60—Southern Pine Timber and 3 in Plank, common Ranging Timber, Oak, Birch, and Pine Boards and Planks, Sawed Pine, Split Pine and Cedar Shingles. Also—Weather Boards.

The whole of which the subscriber offers low for cash. Apply to H. G. HILL,
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Feb 13

Strange, but True.

THAT till within eighteen months all attempts to prepare a suitable and safe Combination for Leather, which could be used with satisfaction as a Dressing for *Harness,* Coach and Carriage Tops, Boots, Shoes, Yoke Straps &c., &c., and act as a Water Proof, Softener, Leather and Stitching Preserver, as well as to renovate the article dressed, have failed.

It is Equally Strange & True

That eighteen months ago, Ephraim Mack, of Mill Village, Queens Co, N. S., discovered and prepared and is now manufacturing and circulating as fast as possible, a Combination of 13 ingredients, known as E. Mack's WATER PROOF BLACKING, which is warranted to accomplish all the above objects, or money refunded, as agents and venders are instructed to return the money in every case of failure, when satisfactory evidence is given.

That this is true, who will doubt when they read the following Certificate?

We the undersigned having used E. Mack's Water Proof Blacking on our harness, boots, shoes, coach tops, &c., and having proved it to be superior to any preparation of the kind we ever used, cheerfully recommend it to all who require a Leather Dressing as a convenient, safe and valuable combination.

Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Mill Village, Queens Co, N. S.; Messrs. Calder and Fraser, do.; Dr. J. M. Barnsby, M.D., do.; E. D. Davison, Esq., do.; James Forbes, M.D, Liverpool, N. S; James Turner, Esq., Jordan River, Shelburne Co, N. S James T. Hines, Shelburne; Rev T. W. Smith, do; Wm McRey, Esq, Clyde River, Shelburne Co, N S Rev Thos Smith, Barrington, do; Wm Sargent Port Medway, Queens Co, N S; Spencer Cohoon do.; Rev C.W.T. Dutcher, Caledenia, Queen's Co. Dr. Pope, M.D., Petite Riviere, Lunenburg Co. Rev. Christopher Lockhart. Horton, N. S.; Wm. Merry, Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.; Wm. Owen, Attorney at Law, Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.; H. B. Mitchell, Esq., Chester.

sept 26

MOOSEWOOD BITTERS.

A COUGH, COLD, or Sore Throat.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue.

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

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Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

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nov 6

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