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How Lost How Restored.

JUST published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of Spematorrhoea or incapacity induced by excess or early indiscretion.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of early error may be radically cured pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself chiefly, privately and radically.

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GOING TO PASTURE.

Let down the bars for Brindle,
For bonny Bess and Nell,
The pretty, soft-eyed creatures,
With each a tinkling bell.
We hear the rippling music
That faint and fainter grows
Beyond the purling brook, and
And past the sweet wild rose.

Knee-deep in long lush clover
The dainty things will stay,
And bowse and dream for hours,
This lovely summer day.
The while our merry ladsie
Amidst the sun-bat liss,
Like tricksome colts in pasture,
Are tumbling on the grass.

When drift the twilight shadows
Across the cherry-tops,
And sing the hermit-thrushes
Sweet vespers in the copse,
Taon, near and nearer sounding,
The tinkling bells will come,
And little lad and lassie
May "call the cattle home."

The gentle-sopping Brindle,
And bonny Bess and Nell,
Full-addered, take the pathway
Across the dampling dell.
And when the amble farmstead
Is hushed beneath the stars,
The bells will sleep in silence
Behind the sheltering bars.
—Harper's Young People.

THE THUNDER-STORM.

An Explanation of Its Origin and Development.

A writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, speaking of the development of thunder-storms, calls them immense Leyden jars in the sky, and supports his statement by explaining their origin. Let us, he says, first observe an average summer thunder-storm as it is developing over us. The atmosphere is sultry and oppressive. The heat of the sun seems more penetrating than usual. If we look toward the sky we shall be likely to note a lack of its usual transparency. Small inky-looking clouds will be seen having an indistinct and ragged outline. The clouds will increase in volume. Small ones will unite, forming larger bodies, and these will rapidly grow in density and overcast the sky. The heavy cloud masses will be seen to approach nearer the earth. Occasionally some section of the cloud mass will be illuminated by lightning, and after an interval of twenty or thirty seconds a faint rumbling thunder will become audible. As the storm develops and draws nearer the intervals between the flashes of lightning and reports of thunder will shorten, until, when the storm is at its height, many flashes will be followed almost immediately by deafening crashes of thunder. By this time probably a heavy rain will be falling, varying at intervals in intensity. The storm will continue from one-half to about two or three hours, when the lightning and thunder will diminish and disappear, and the rain-fall will gradually cease. When we now venture out we shall encounter a cool, refreshing breeze, which will at once have an invigorating effect upon us. The rays of the sun breaking here and there through the clouds and falling upon the rain-drops on the grass and trees, will give to the surroundings the most pleasing aspect.

Having briefly described the thunder-storm as we all see it, let us now investigate what we have seen. While the thunder-storm was developing the air was oppressive and we felt languid and uncomfortable. This was due to the great amount of moisture with which the air was saturated, together with the high temperature. The warm, vapor-laden atmosphere, expanded by heat and rising to a higher altitude, was replaced by cooler air flowing in under it. This accounts for the refreshing atmosphere which we experienced. The great amount of moisture in the air during the development of the storm accounts for the lack of its transparency, and also for the indistinct outlines of the clouds. As the uprising air reached a higher altitude and encountered cooler winds, its moisture was condensed and we saw it in the form of clouds, which, as the action continued, precipitated rain.

The most difficult phenomena to explain, but which are at the same time the most interesting, are the lightning and thunder. Nothing definite was known about lightning until Benjamin Franklin demonstrated by means of his well-known kite experiment, that lightning and electricity are identical. His experiment is explained in the following letter written by him on October 19, 1752:

"Make a small cross of light sticks of cedar, the arms so long as to reach to the four corners of a large, thin silk handkerchief when extended. Tie the corners of the handkerchief to the extremities of the cross, so you have the body of a kite, which, being properly accommodated with a tail, loop and string, will rise in the air like those made of paper, but, being made of silk, is fitter to bear the wet and wind of a thunder-gust without tearing. To the top of the upright stick of the cross is to be fixed a very sharp pointed wire rising a foot or more above the wood. To the end of the twine, next the hand, is to be tied a silk ribbon, and where the silk and twine join, a key may be fastened. This kite is to be raised when a thunder-gust appears to be coming on, and the person who holds the string must stand within a door or window, or under some cover, so that the silk ribbon may not be wet, and care must be taken that the twine does not touch the frame of the door or window. As soon as the thunder-clouds come over the kite the pointed wire will draw the electric fire from them, and the kite, with all the twine, will be electrified, and the loose filaments of the twine will stand out every way and be attracted by an approaching finger, and when the rain has wet the kite and twine you will find the electric fire stream out plentifully from the key on the approach of your knuckle."

Having found that lightning and electricity are the same, we must endeavor to explain in what manner this atmospheric electricity is generated. Many theories have been advanced in explanation of this question, and, while little is positively known, the theory generally accepted is that the electricity is generated by the friction of the liquid particles of vapor in the air against each other, against the earth and against the air. Some have claimed that evaporation is the cause, but experiments have shown that wherever electricity was generated by evaporation friction was the real cause.

Lightning flashes appear in different forms. Zig-zag lightning, as its name implies, is a long irregular line of light, and is the most common form. Ball lightning is a round ball of fire, moving so slowly that the eye can follow it, and explodes with a loud report. Sheet lightning is a diffused glare of light, which illumines the edge or surface of a cloud. Zig-zag lightning is caused by the discharge of a large quantity of electricity passing through the air, which, on account of its resistance, becomes compressed at various points and turns the current aside. The zig-zag path is sometimes four or five miles in length. The phenomenon of ball lightning has never been satisfactorily explained, although it is known to be the result of an extremely intense discharge of electricity. Sheet lightning is the reflection of zig-zag lightning through the cloud mass, and may, sometimes, be due also to the passage of electricity from particle to particle of a cloud, which is an imperfect conductor. Occasionally, on a summer evening, lightning is observed near the horizon, even when no clouds may be visible. This is the reflection of lightning from clouds below the horizon, or too distant for the thunder to be audible. This form of lightning is sometimes called heat lightning.

The actual duration of the illumination produced by a lightning flash has been shown by practical demonstration to be less than the ten-thousandth part of a second. To the eye it seems much longer, because the flash leaves its impression on the retina for some time.

Thunder is produced by the clashing of particles of air displaced by the electrical discharge, and hence always at the same instant that lightning is produced. The apparent interval between the flash and the report is due to the difference in velocity between light and sound. Light travels at the rate of 185,000 miles per second, hence we see the flash of lightning at almost the same instant that the discharge takes place. But such is not the case with sound. Sound in air travels at the rate of 1,120 feet per second. It therefore requires some time for the sound of thunder to reach the ear after the discharge and report have actually taken place. The irregular rumbling sound, as well as the duration of thunder, is due to the varying distances from which the sounds come while the flash passes along its course. The rumbling sound is also due to the effect of echoes. By noting the interval of time between the lightning flash and the beginning of the thunder, we can, with an ordinary timepiece, roughly estimate the distance of the thunder-cloud. For instance, as sound travels at the rate 1,120 feet, or about one-fifth of a mile per second, if we look at the time-piece the instant we perceive a flash, and find that the report follows, say ten seconds later, we know that the cloud is about two miles distant.

QUEEN ALIQUIPPA.

An Indian Woman Who Was Once Visited by George Washington.

Probably few of the hundreds of Pitts-burgh people who hear the name of "Aliquippa" pronounced, and read it in the newspapers almost daily, are aware of the historical origin of the word, says the Pitts-burgh Dispatch. Yet, Aliquippa was a name famous throughout this entire region nearly a century and a half ago, long before Pittsburgh existed, and even before Fort Pitt was located at the "Forks of the Ohio."

Aliquippa was an Indian Queen, and a woman of wide influence among her people. The father of his Country was once her guest, and his journal gives a somewhat amusing account of the visit which he paid to her. It happened in this way: Washington, on his return from his trip to Le Boeuf in December, 1758, was accompanied by the noted backwoodsman, Christopher Gist, who had also acted as his guide during the journey to the French commandant's headquarters. Gist had settled during the previous summer at a place now known as Mount Braddock, in Fayette County. The afterward-distinguished Virginian and his companion encountered many difficulties and endured many hardships during their journey. On the night of December 29, just at dusk, they attempted to cross the Allegheny river on an improvised raft, above an Indian village known as Shanopin's town. The result was a narrow escape from drowning for both. They, however, succeeded in getting to an island, where they passed the night, suffering bitterly from the cold in their wet garments. The next day they managed to get from the island to the main land, aided by ice which had formed during the night, and made their way to the cabin of a man named Frazier, an Indian trader, who lived at the mouth of Turtle creek. Washington says in his journal:

"As we intended to take horses here, and it required some time to find them, I went up three miles to the mouth of the Younghogheny to visit Queen Aliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a match-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought much the better present of the two. Tuesday, January 1, we left Mr. Frazier's and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongahela, January 2, where I bought a horse and saddle."

Some years prior to her location on Turtle creek Queen Aliquippa lived at a point near Dallas, in Bedford County. "Aliquippa's town" is mentioned in a patent to a piece of land located there, and may have been an Indian village of considerable importance. A score or more of Indian graves marked the site of the town at the time the region was settled by the whites. They were mound-shaped and covered by heaps of stone. Some of them were dug open, and bones, beads, pipes and Indian weapons found therein.

About forty years ago there was a young lady in Lincoln County, Ga., who had two sweethearts, and, not being able to decide between the two, she set out two wild locust bushes in the yard, naming one for each of her lovers, and believing in the old adage, "if he loves me that bush will grow," and "according to her faith so it happened unto her." One of the bushes very soon withered, but the other flourished, and, in the course of time, she married the gentleman for whom the growing bush was named. They raised a large family, who are well known throughout several counties, and the locust bush also grew and multiplied. Time has laid bare the spot upon which the old dwelling stood, and nothing remains to mark the site of this once happy home but the locust bushes, of which there is a complete hedge about one hundred yards in length. This may seem to some a fairy tale, but it is absolutely true. The lady is a Methodist minister's daughter, and the gentleman a Baptist minister's brother.

Watching the Heart.

A novel case has been brought to the notice of the Paris Academy of Medicine. A man's breast bone was nearly all removed, with parts of several ribs, in order to stop the progress of bone disease. The experiment resulted not only in saving the patient's life, but it is absolutely true. The lady is a Methodist minister's daughter, and the gentleman a Baptist minister's brother.

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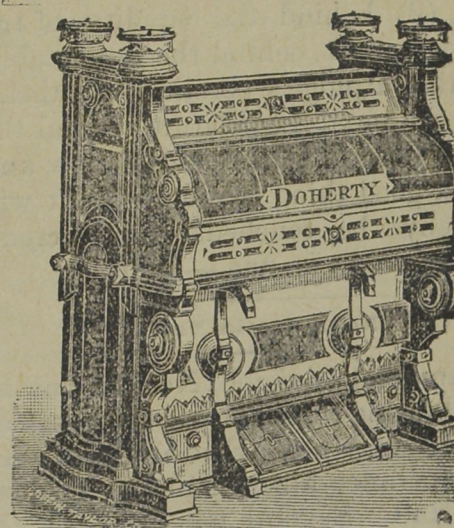
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