

POETRY.

"I VEX ME NOT."

I vex me not with brooding on the years That were ere I drew breath: why should I then Distrust the darkness that may fall again When life is done? Perchance in other spheres...

MAY.

I climbed and I climbed to the top of the tree; High up in the branches I stood. Below in the field was a man with his plough, And I called him as loud as I could.

SELECT STORY THE PIONEERS.

By J. Finimore Cooper.

AUTHOR OF "THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS," "THE PATRIOT," "HOMEROUND BOUND," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

"See, Winter comes, to rule the varied year, Sullen and sad, with all his raising train; Vapors, and clouds, and storms."

—THOMSON.

Near the centre of the State of New York lies an extensive district of country whose surface is a succession of hills and dales, or, to speak with greater deference to geographical definitions, of mountains and valleys. It is among these hills that the Delaware takes its rise; and, flowing from the limpid lakes and thousand springs of this region, the numerous sources of the Susquehanna meander through the valleys, until, uniting their streams, they form one of the proudest rivers of the United States.

Both the father and daughter (for such was the connection between the two travellers) were too much occupied with their reflections to break a stillness, that derived little or no interruption from the easy gliding of the sleigh, by the sound of their voices.

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as well as every arrangement of the travellers, denoted the death of a winter in the mountains. The harness, which was of a deep, dull black, differing from the glossy varnishing of the present day, was ornamented with enormous plates and buckles of brass, that shone like gold in those transient beams of the sun, which found their way obliquely through the tops of the trees.

"Hail! Natty, had I known you were in the ambush, I should not have fired," cried the traveller, moving toward the spot where the deer lay—near to which he was followed by the delighted black, with his sleigh; "but the sound of old Hector was too exhilarating to be quiet; I hardly think I struck him, either."

"No—Judge," returned the hunter, with an inward chuckle, and with that look of exultation that indicates a consciousness of superior skill, "you burnt your powder only to warm your nose this cold evening. Did you think to stop a full-grown buck with Hector and the shot upon him within sound, with that pop-gun in your hand? There's plenty of pheasant among the swamps; and the snipe-birds are flying round your own door, where you may feed them with crumbs, and shoot them at pleasure, any day; but if you're for a buck, or a little bear's meat, Judge, you'll have to take the long rifle, with a greased wadding, or you'll waste more powder than you'll fill stomachs, I'm thinking."

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"The gun scatters well, Natty, and it has killed a deer before now," said the traveller, smiling good-humoredly. "One barrel was charged with buck-shot, but the other was for a buck, or a little bear's meat, Judge, you'll have to take the long rifle, with a greased wadding, or you'll waste more powder than you'll fill stomachs, I'm thinking."

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earth, falling head-down, and rolling over on the crest with its own velocity. A loud shout was given by the unseen marksman, and a couple of men instantly appeared from behind the trunks of two of the pines, where they had evidently placed themselves in expectation of the passage of the deer.

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WHEN DEATH OCCURS.

The Night Hours Not so Fatal as the Day.

A very general opinion is entertained by medical practitioners and others engaged in caring for the sick that the greatest number of deaths occurring in individuals afflicted with disease take place during the hours immediately succeeding midnight and preceding dawn.

This opinion most probably originates in part from imperfect observation, and partly from a misapprehension of the physiological law governing the lowest period of vitality in the healthy individual.

The rule is said to be particularly applicable in those suffering from exhausting diseases, and deductions have been made from these impressions which have served to regulate the administration of stimulants in such cases, it being said, "If an ounce of whisky be needed in two or four hours it should be administered from 2 to 6 a. m., for the vitality in the human being at its lowest," and "more deaths occur at these hours than at any other period."

Such expressions may be found scattered through works on materia medica and therapeutics, and in many of the text-books on the practice of medicine. The idea finds expression also in the lectures of teachers in our colleges, and usually leaves a well-grounded impression on the mind of the medical student, which is apt to remain a permanent one.

I accepted this teaching at college, because I had noticed the means for the time to verify or disprove it by my own satisfaction. Yet I always doubted the correctness of the conclusions drawn, and to settle the doubt in my mind, since entering on my duties at the hospital, I have collected statistics, which I find do not agree with this generally accepted idea.

There are many circumstances that should greatly tend to increase the death rate at night in a large hospital, principal among which is the great variation of the atmosphere during this period. During the night all the patients are confined to the ward, and ventilation is apt to be neglected. This must certainly have a very depressing effect on those suffering with pulmonary affections, and on those in whom disease has effected extensive changes in the physical and chemical character of the blood.

This alone should greatly tend to increase the number of deaths at night, and, if there was any truth in the accepted notion, the records should show a preponderance of deaths happening at night.

The contrary is, however, the rule, the figures showing twenty-seven fewer cases during the hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. than for the corresponding twelve hours of the day. Again, from 2 to 6 p. m. there were sixty-six more deaths than from 2 to 6 a. m. The total number of deaths in the list of acute diseases during the hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. is 189 less than for the corresponding period during the day. The hours from 2 to 6 a. m. in this list show fifty-three cases more than for the corresponding period in the afternoon; this in nearly 4,000 cases is very slight. In the chronic cases the greatest number of deaths at any one hour was at 4 p. m., with 2 and 5 p. m. and 6 a. m. closely following. The greatest in the acute list was at 3 a. m., with 11 and 10 a. m. immediately following. The lowest number in the acute list was at 12 m. (midnight), that hour so dreaded in the sick-room by attendants, and to which a good deal of superstition attaches. It is noticeable that the number for this hour is exactly half of the number for the average number. In the chronic cases the lowest number appears at 9 a. m.

From these 15,000 cases extending over a period of twelve years, it would appear that death occurs seemingly without any special predilection for any certain hour, and that the number of deaths for each hour is very evenly proportioned, considering the large number of cases taken and the time covered. The only very positive conclusions I have formed from the figures are: 1. That the idea that more deaths take place in the early morning hours is an erroneous one. 2. If stimulants are to be pushed in disease during these hours the practice must be justified upon some other ground than to avert the possibility of danger supposed to be very probable at this period. 3. That the vitality of an individual in disease is not regulated by the same influences as in the same laws that govern the vitality of a healthy human being, the normal equilibrium, maintained in health between the mental and physical states being altered.—Dr. John Francis Burns, in New York Medical Journal.

THE DIVINING ROD UO DONE.

Arthur W. Chellis, a native of Newfield, York county, Maine has invented a method of divining, which discloses the location of mineral deposits, such as the Truette, Col. Republic, etc.

It is an oval or egg-shaped ball, about the size of a pullet's egg. It is hollow, and is filled with seven chemicals whose nature and combination is a secret. When allowed to swing by a silken cord, it indicates by its movements where the money or hidden ore is located. In the presence of witnesses Mr. Chellis has tested his invention with coin, gold and silver ore. In a room or office, any person can locate a sum of fifty dollars, or more, by means of the ball cast, and Mr. Chellis by the larger quantities being the first to attract the ball. It works equally well with gold and silver ore. It will correctly locate a mine at a distance of half a mile.

It works equally well through air, water, earth or rock. Mr. Chellis has been the superintendent of Richardson Box factory for two years, but now thinks he has invented something which will pay better than his position as superintendent.

There are large sums of money buried in various portions of the country which Mr. Chellis thinks he can find. He has been in Martin county, where \$40,000 was buried by a rich old Spaniard some 28 years ago. The ball readily located the spot, being unerringly directed toward it from any point within three hundred yards.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

A female elephant is known by the size of her trunk.

A workman is known by his chips, and a barber is known by his shavings.

Prof. Loisset's memory system is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

In reply to questions regarding his health, a friend says: "I was born in 1800, and have an incurable disease, Anno Domini."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP" and take no other kind.

The quiet fellow in the corner who lets his rival do all the talking, generally marries the girl.

Prof. Loisset's memory system is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

If you don't want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it printed on your umbrella.

Prof. Loisset's memory system is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

A hypocritical scoundrel in Athens inscribed over his door: "Let nothing evil enter here." Diogenes wrote under it: "How does the owner get in?"

What a pity it is that our neighbors do not know as well as we do what is best for them!

Prof. Loisset's memory system is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

"Here I've been sent to prison for stealing, and now they set me to cut paste-board soles for the streets of London, and intended to take a fat 'Ab, indeed. He has then decided to follow his wife's example."

AN INTERESTING TIME IN MAINE.

The skunk is mighty. He always is for that matter, but just now he rules three or four villages in the vicinity of Bangor with an irresistible and odiferous rule. Hampden has been over-ridden of late with a herd of active and strong-breathed skunks who have made things interesting for folks who ventured out at night. A whole prayer-meeting was demoralized by their recently when the worshippers were returning home. That was the only nice thing about it. Had the attack been made on the way to prayer-meeting it is doubtful if the exhortations would have been delivered in the same spirit of good will and peace. They might have been more earnest and fervent though. The upriver towns have had similar experience. A fellow and his girl going to a ball met a skunk and didn't go. The fellow swore and the girl cried, and then they went home and put their clothes in pickle. The skunk can be spared. He is unclean.—Bangor News.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S FOOT.

Every American woman who journeys in London raises her voice against the large and ill-fitting shoes which she finds here. The natives seek to justify the monstrosities on the plea that the feet should be clad loosely and stouly. The truth, however, is that Englishwomen have big feet—abnormally big feet. Moreover, they are marvellously low insteps when they are a characteristic of the typical English woman. The Englishwomen are exceedingly sensitive upon the subject of their prodigious pedals, and they make it a point to talk of the propriety of wearing large boots and shoes in order to avert corns and other similar discomforts; yet I am told by dealers in footwear that corns and bunions are quite as prevalent here as elsewhere. Yet there have been English ladies with wonderfully small feet. One of the famous beauties of the Court of George IV. wore a shoe only five inches in length, yet she was above medium height and was otherwise anatomically proportioned.

AN ANIMAL NOT PROHIBITED.

The New York Star's "Man About Town" tells the following story—

"Miss you can't bring dogs into the car," said a Third Avenue conductor to a young woman who tenderly held a wriggling little object wrapped up in a shawl.

"Tain't a dog," snapped the young woman, and the discomfited conductor retreated to the rear platform and a general titter. He studied the case for a few minutes and then, returning to the young woman, said—"Miss, you can't bring cats in neither."

"Tain't a cat," said the young woman, "it's a rabbit; and the long ears emerged in confirmation of her assertion."

At this the conductor looked puzzled for a moment, and then said—"Well, that's according to the rules of this company; dogs is dogs and cats is dogs, but rabbits is insects; so you can stay."

NOT THIS SPRING.

Come out, my love, this warm spring day And have a walk with me; Let her be bluebirds in the air, The bursting blossoms see.

Altho' 'twere wise to take your skates And under as you go, Because er we come back again We may have ice and snow.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. Kendall's Spavin Cure, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1888.

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WE SELL THIS SEWING MACHINE for \$18. AND THE HIGHEST PRICE MACHINE MADE IN CAN