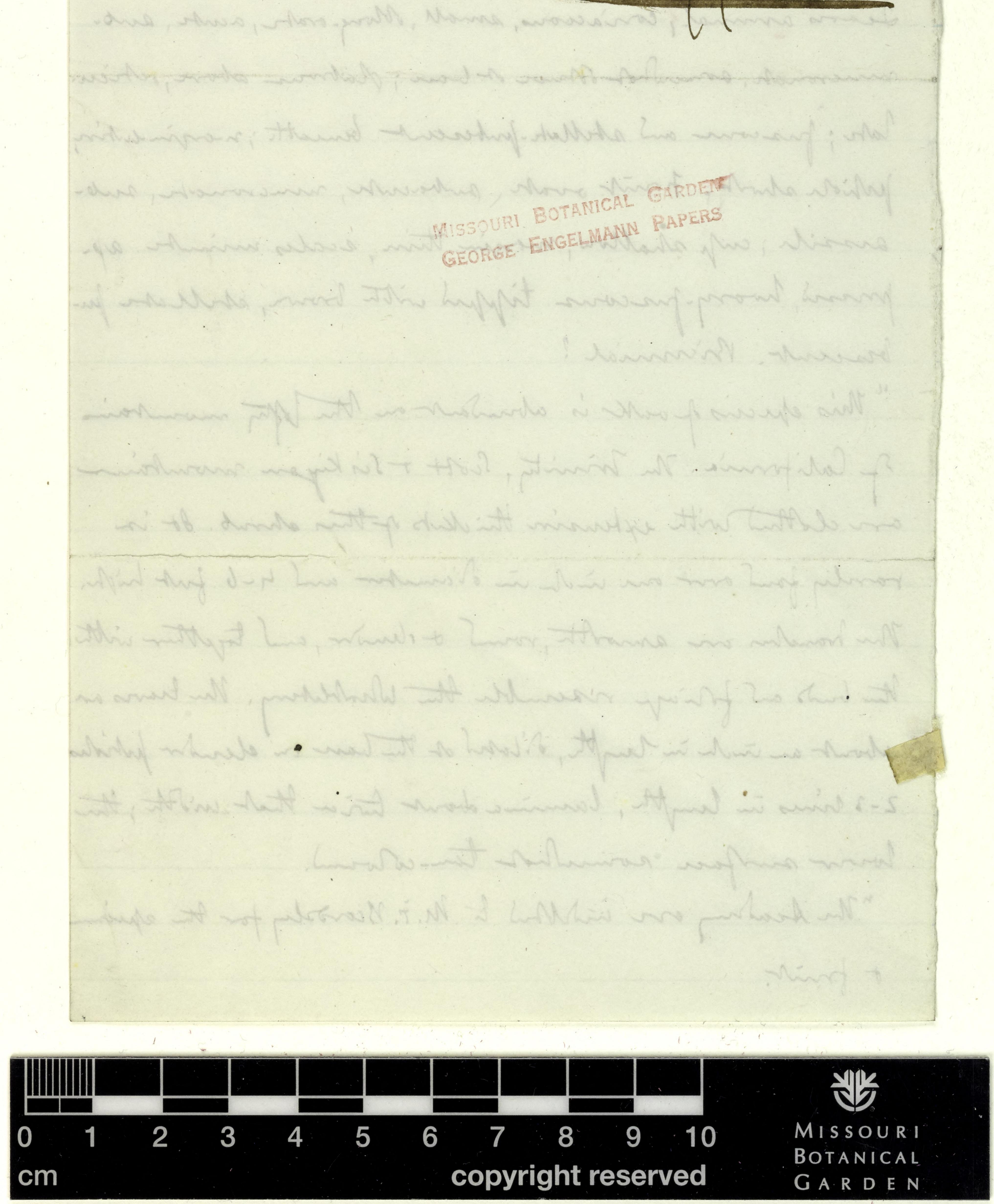
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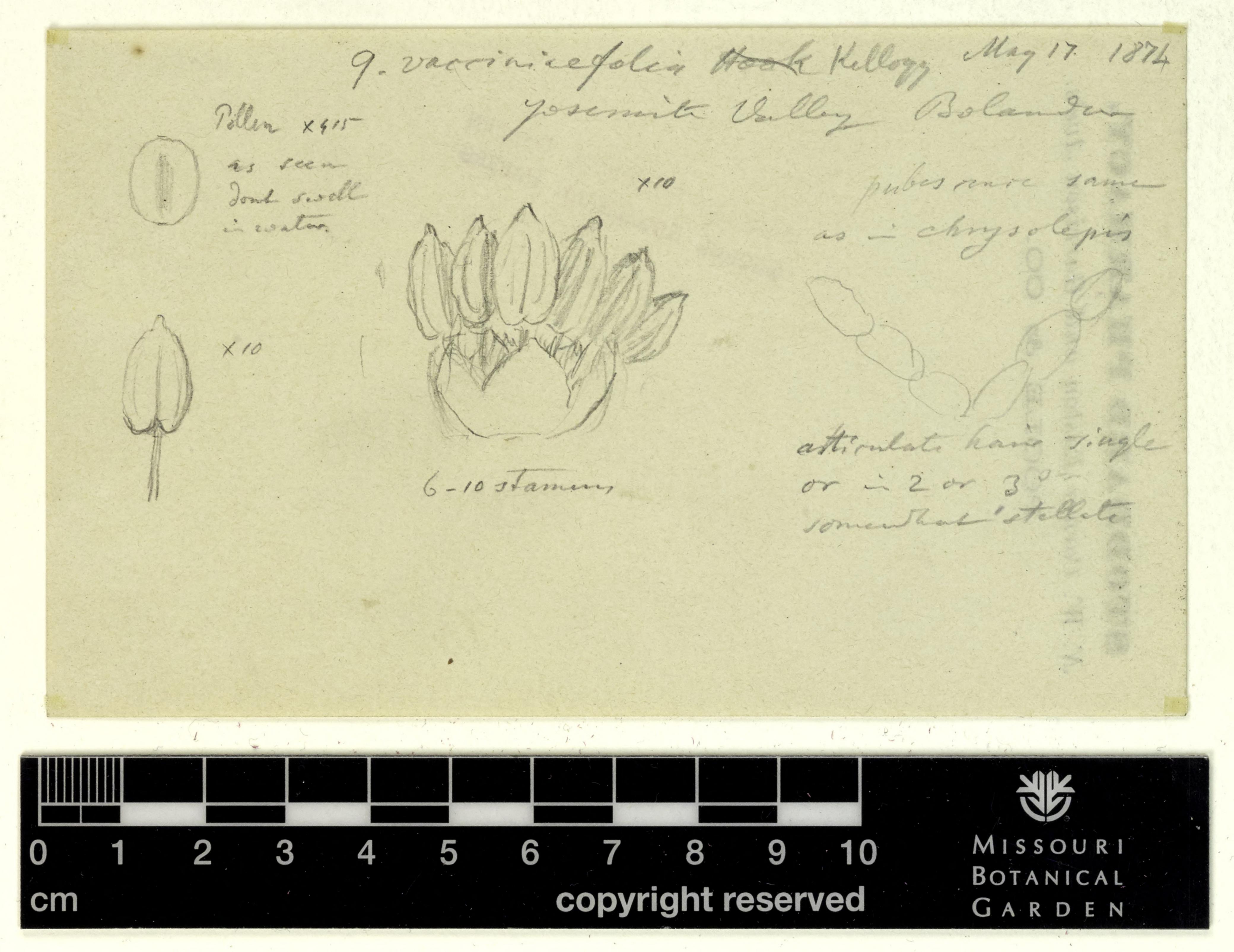
GEORGE ENGELMANN Botanical Notebooks

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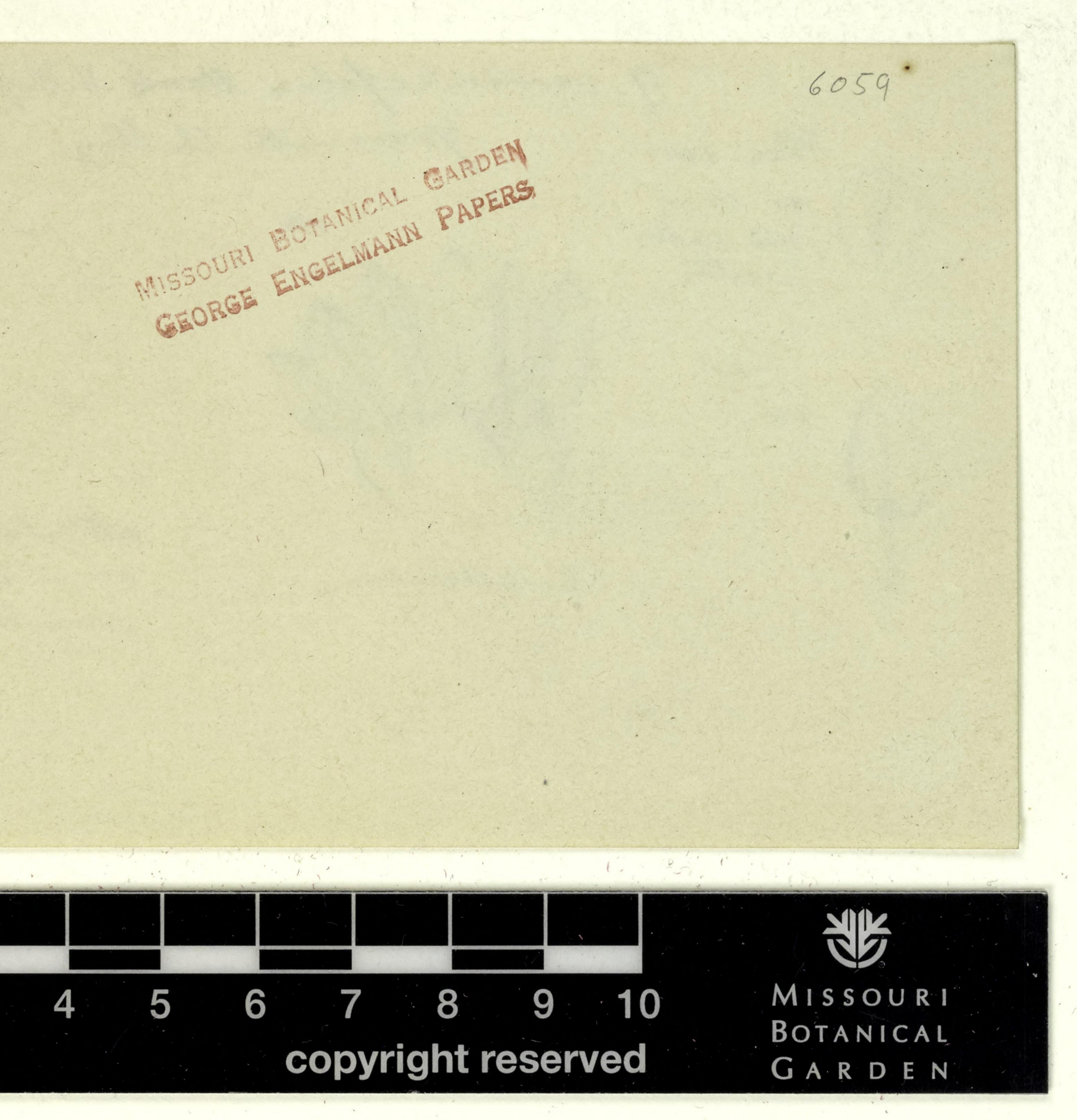


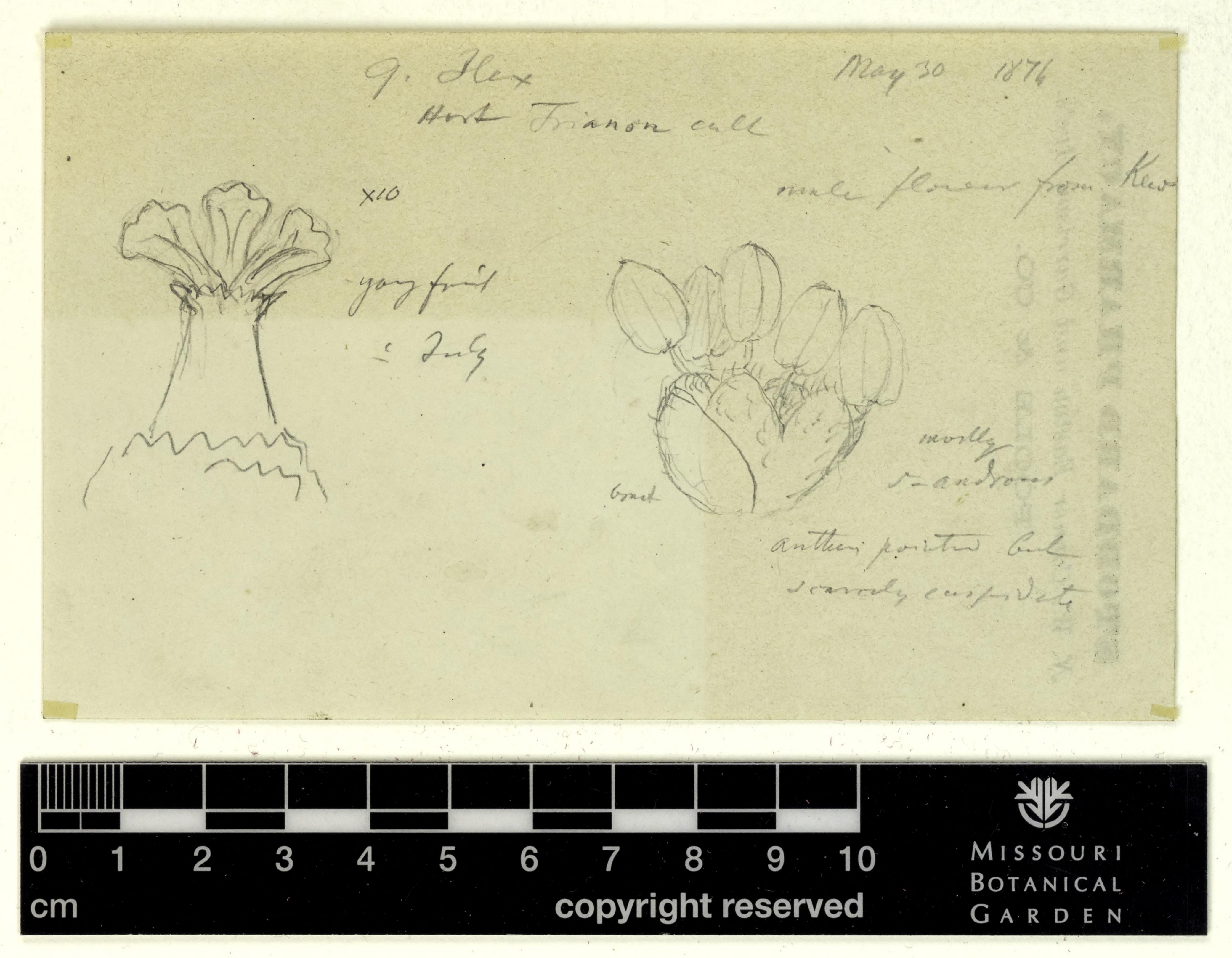


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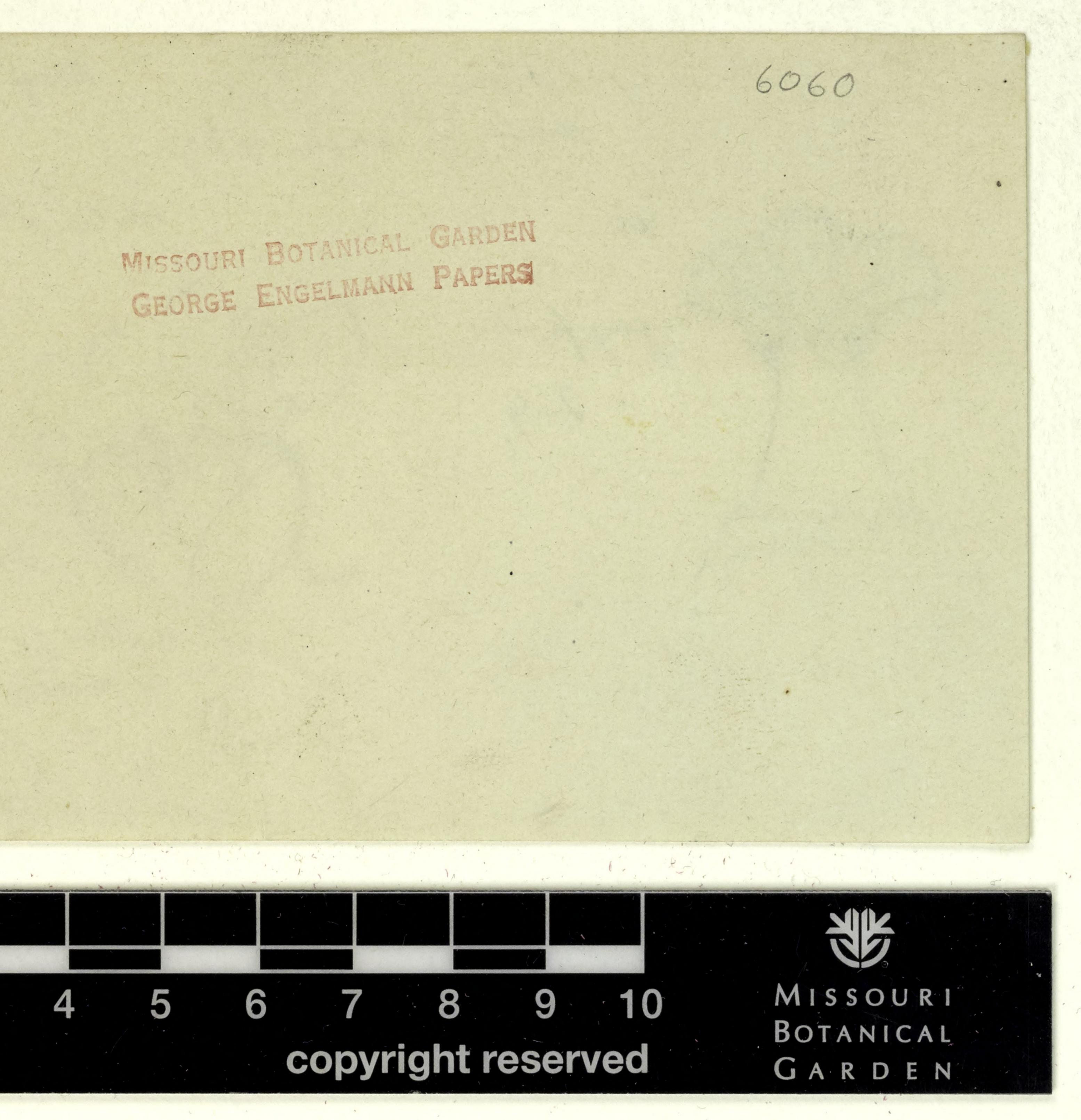


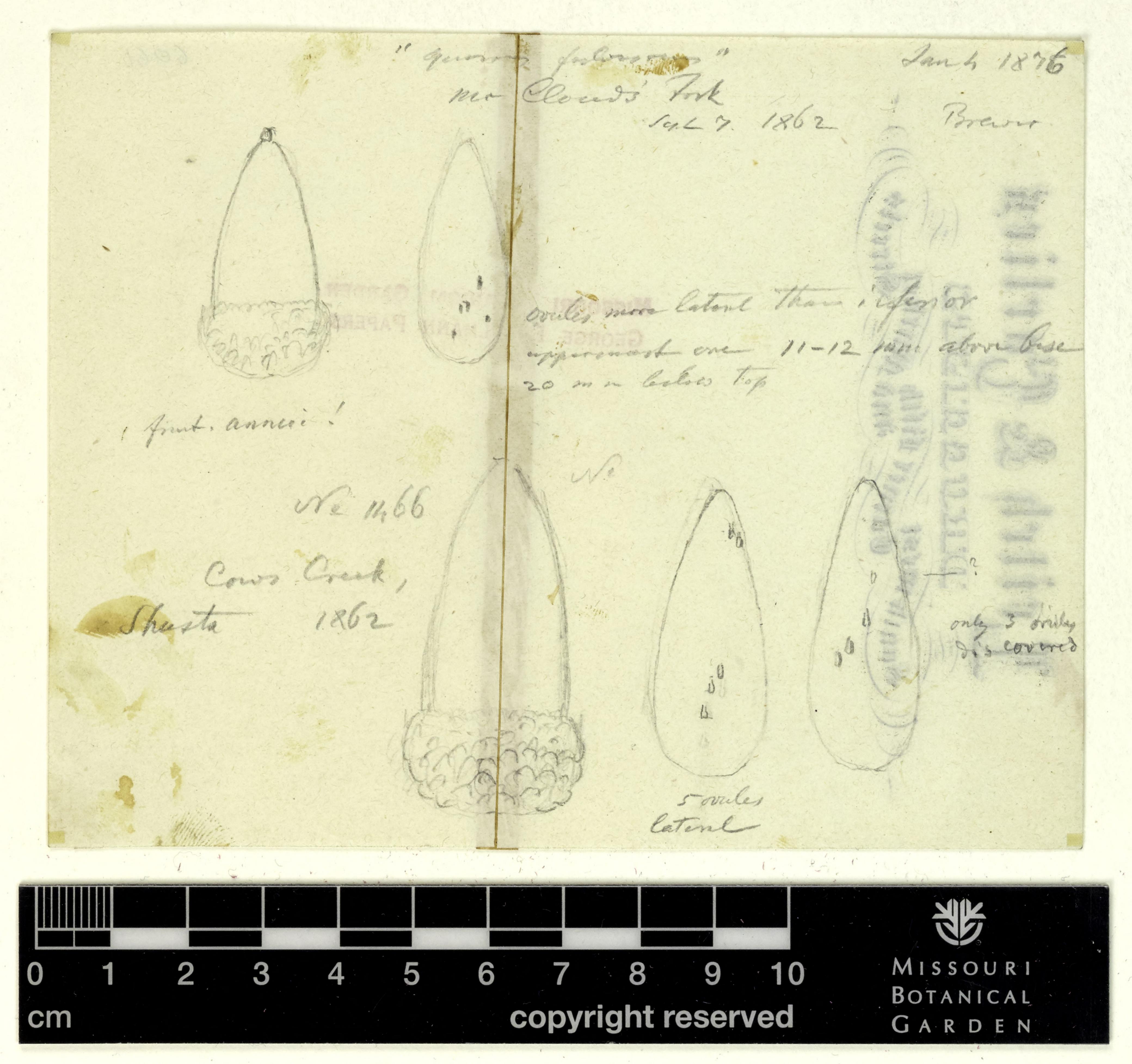
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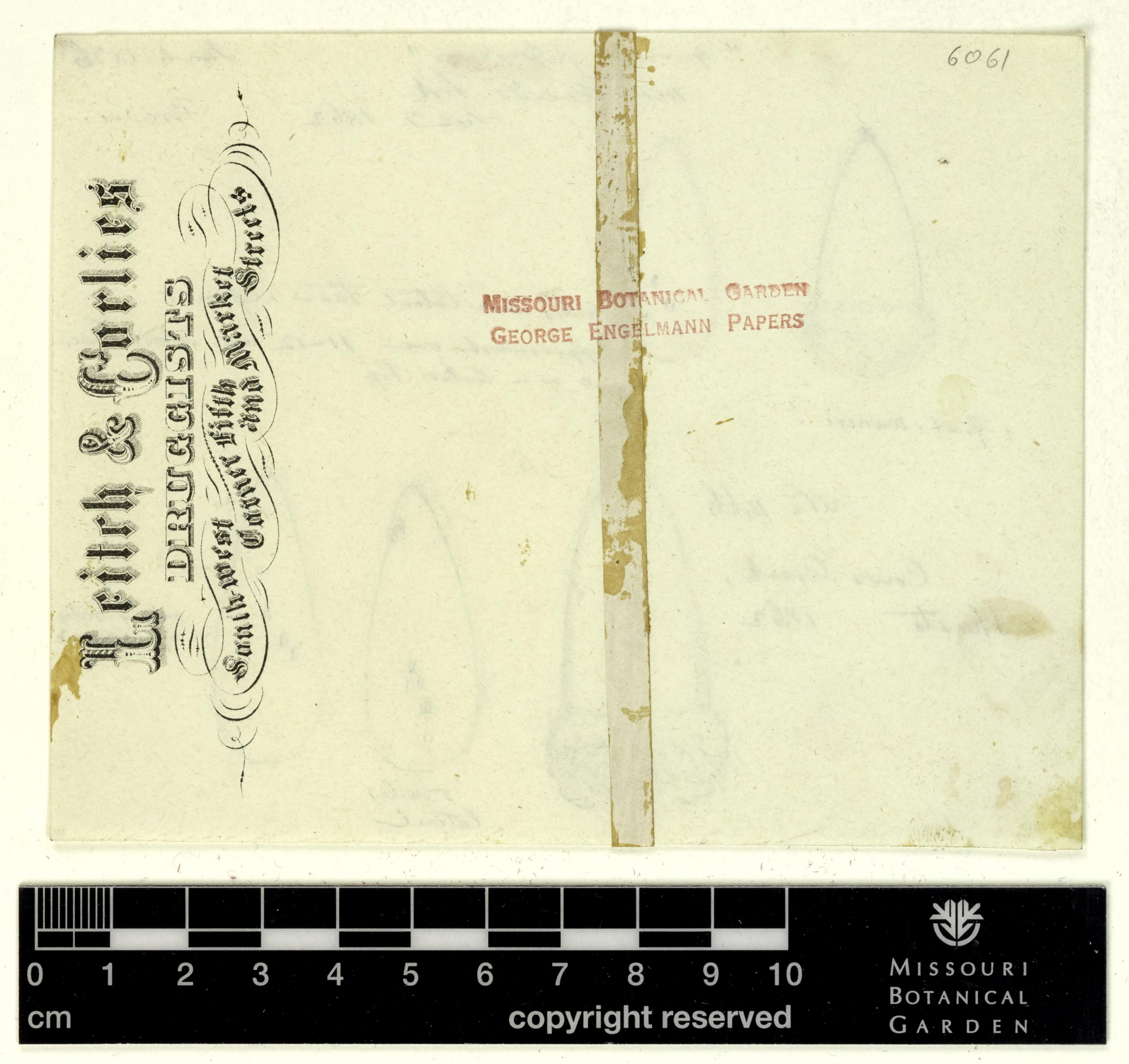
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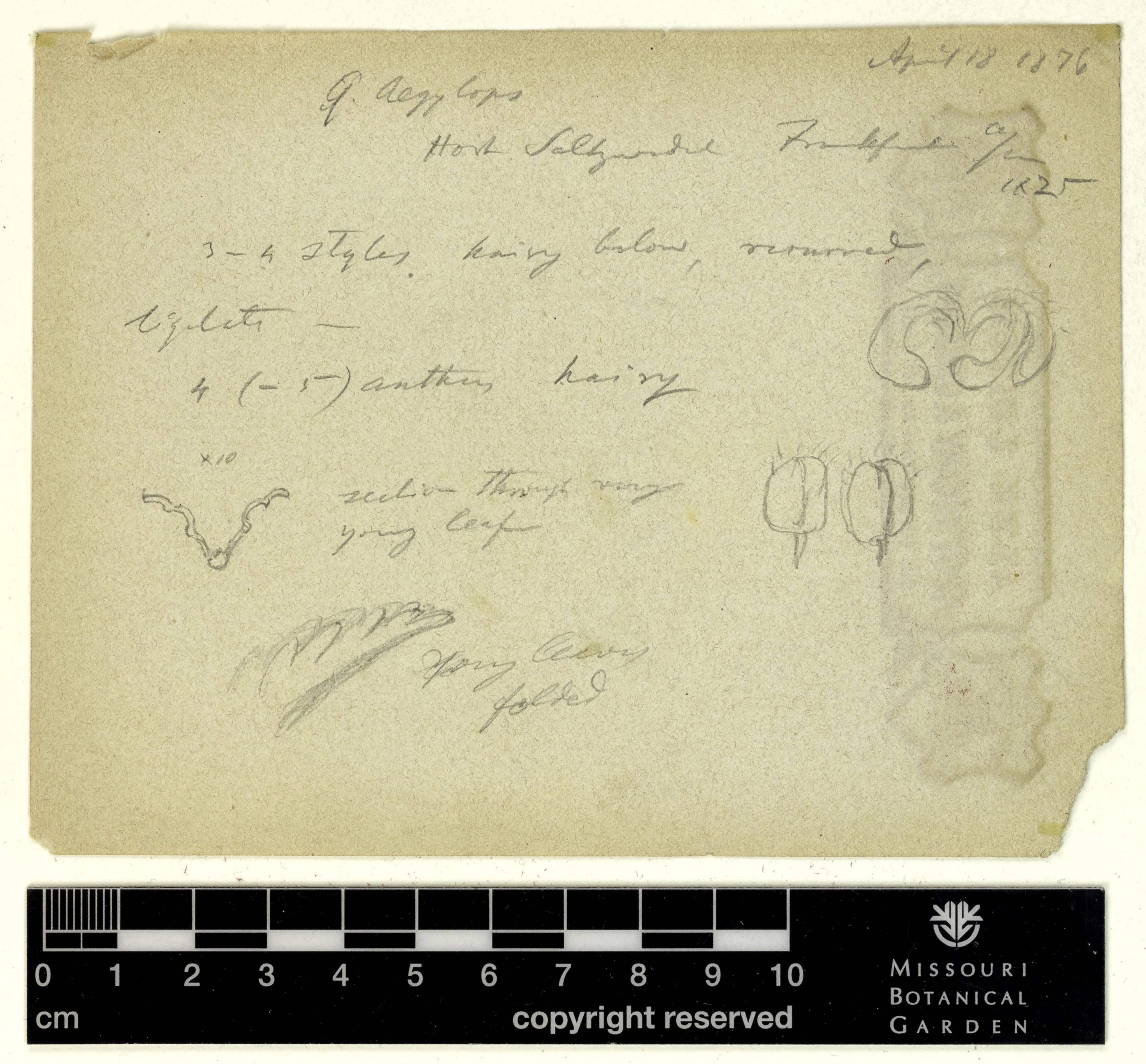
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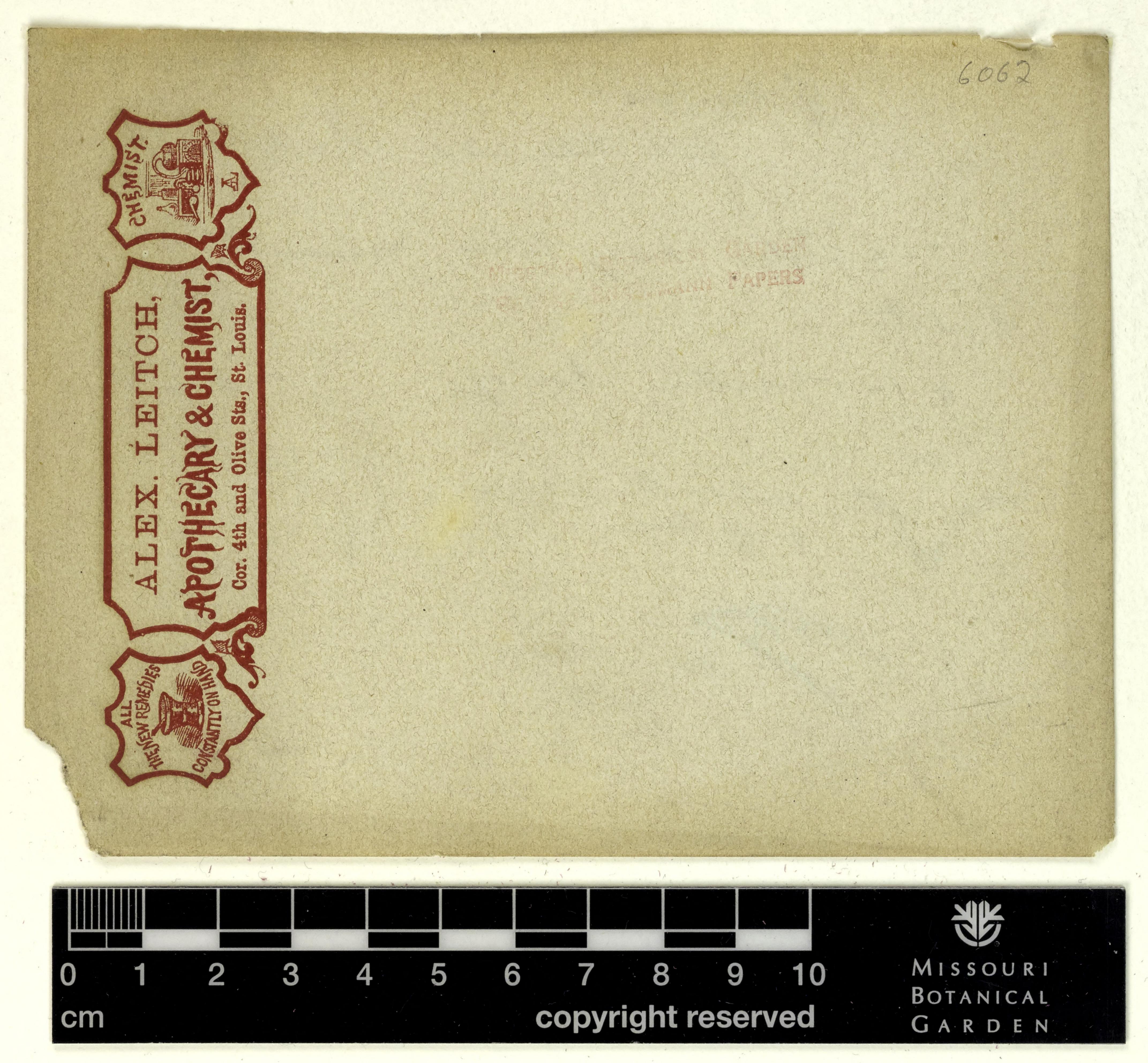
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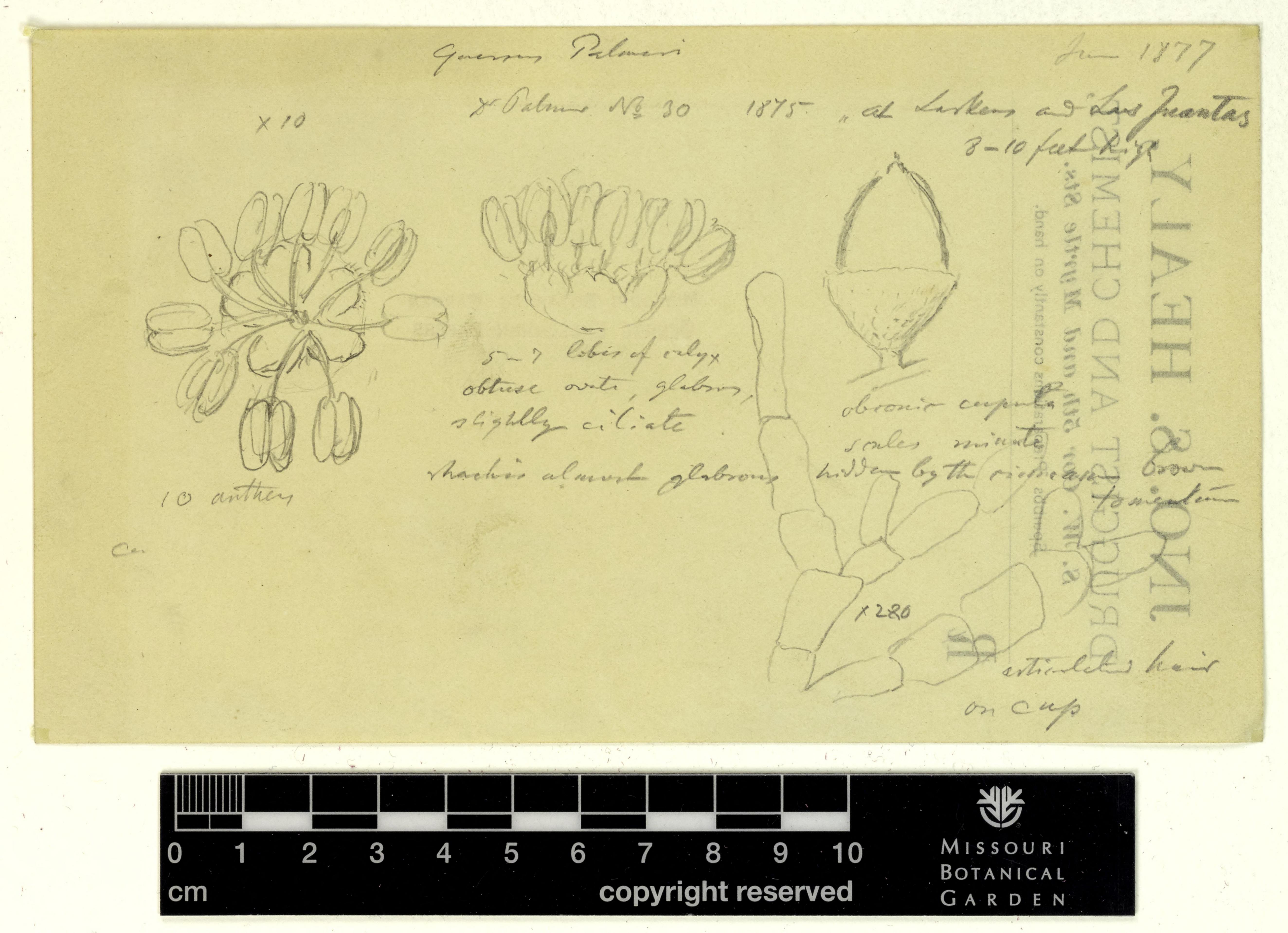








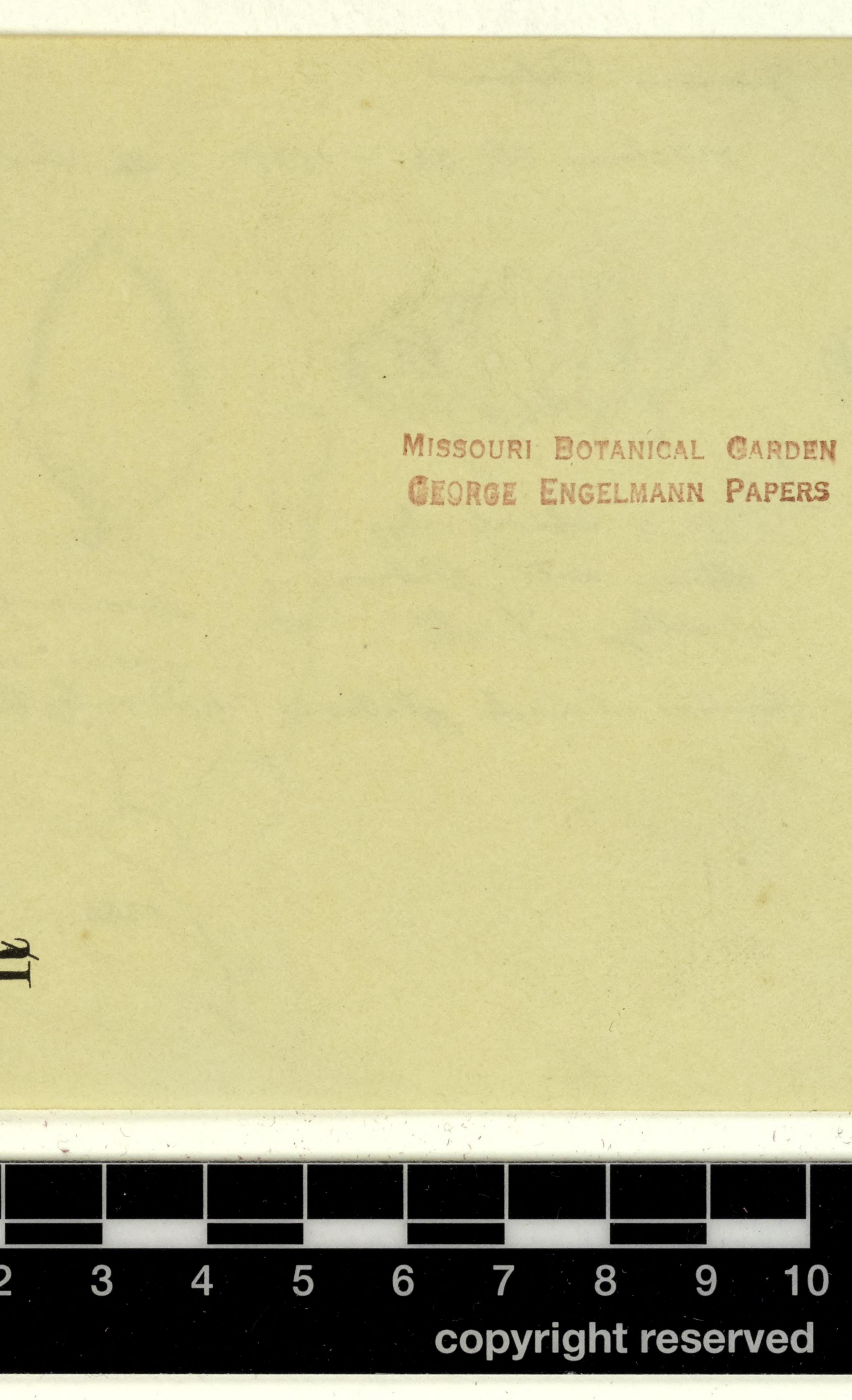


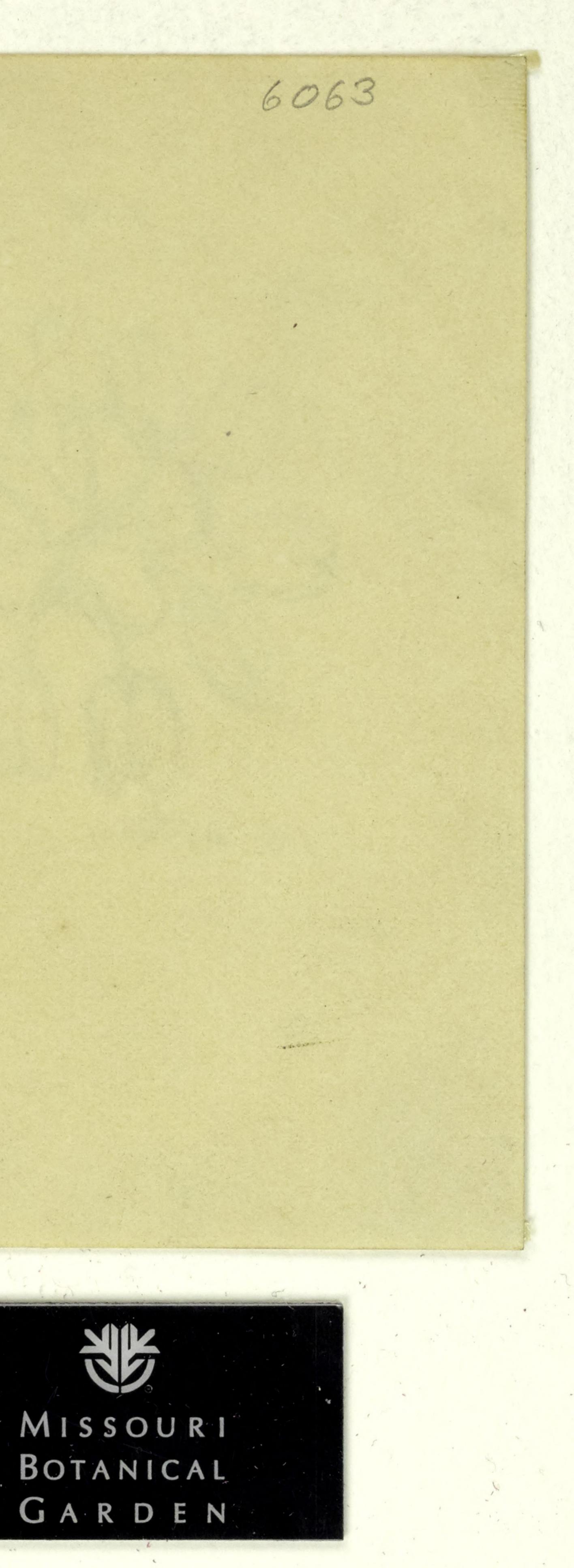


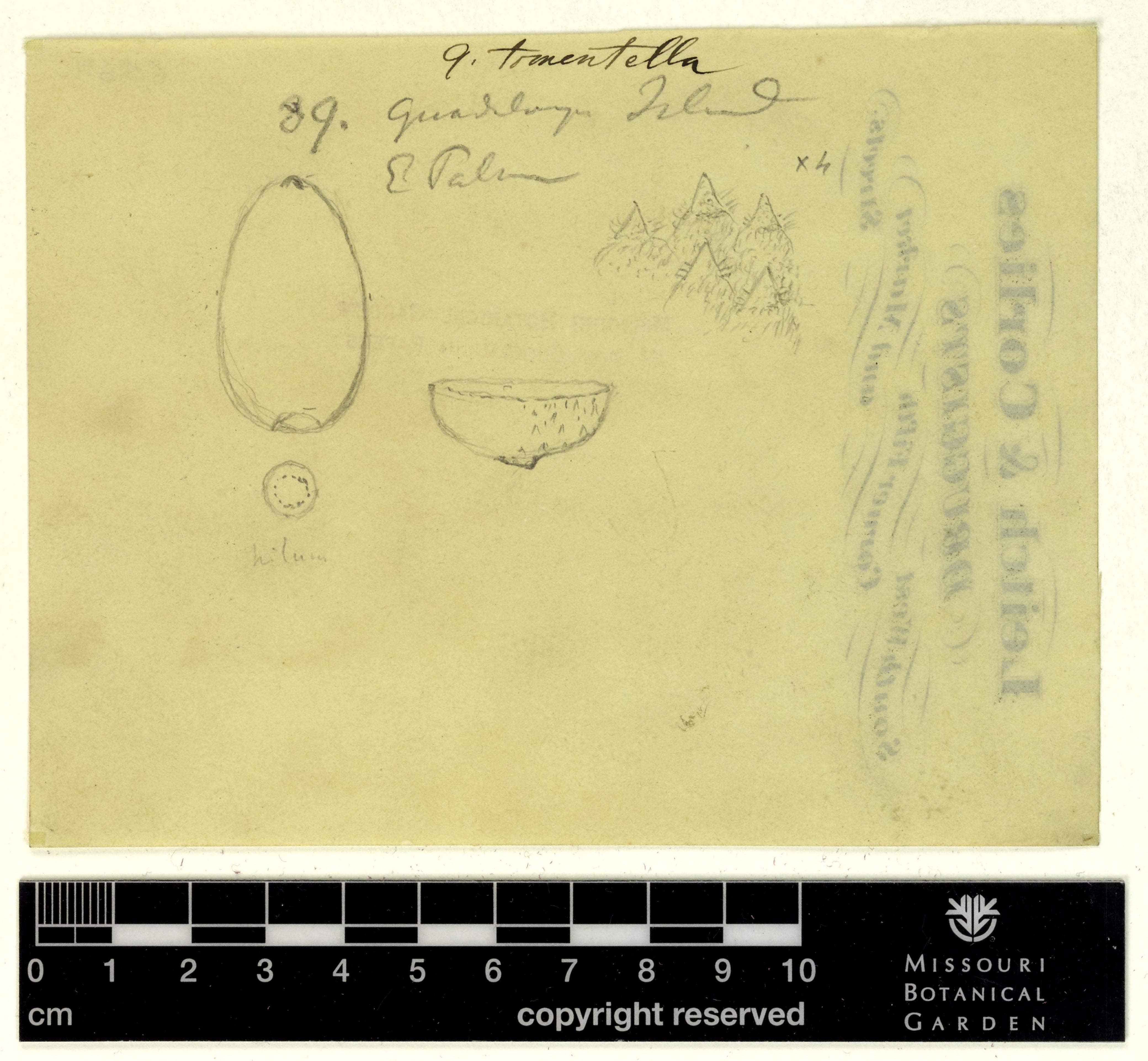
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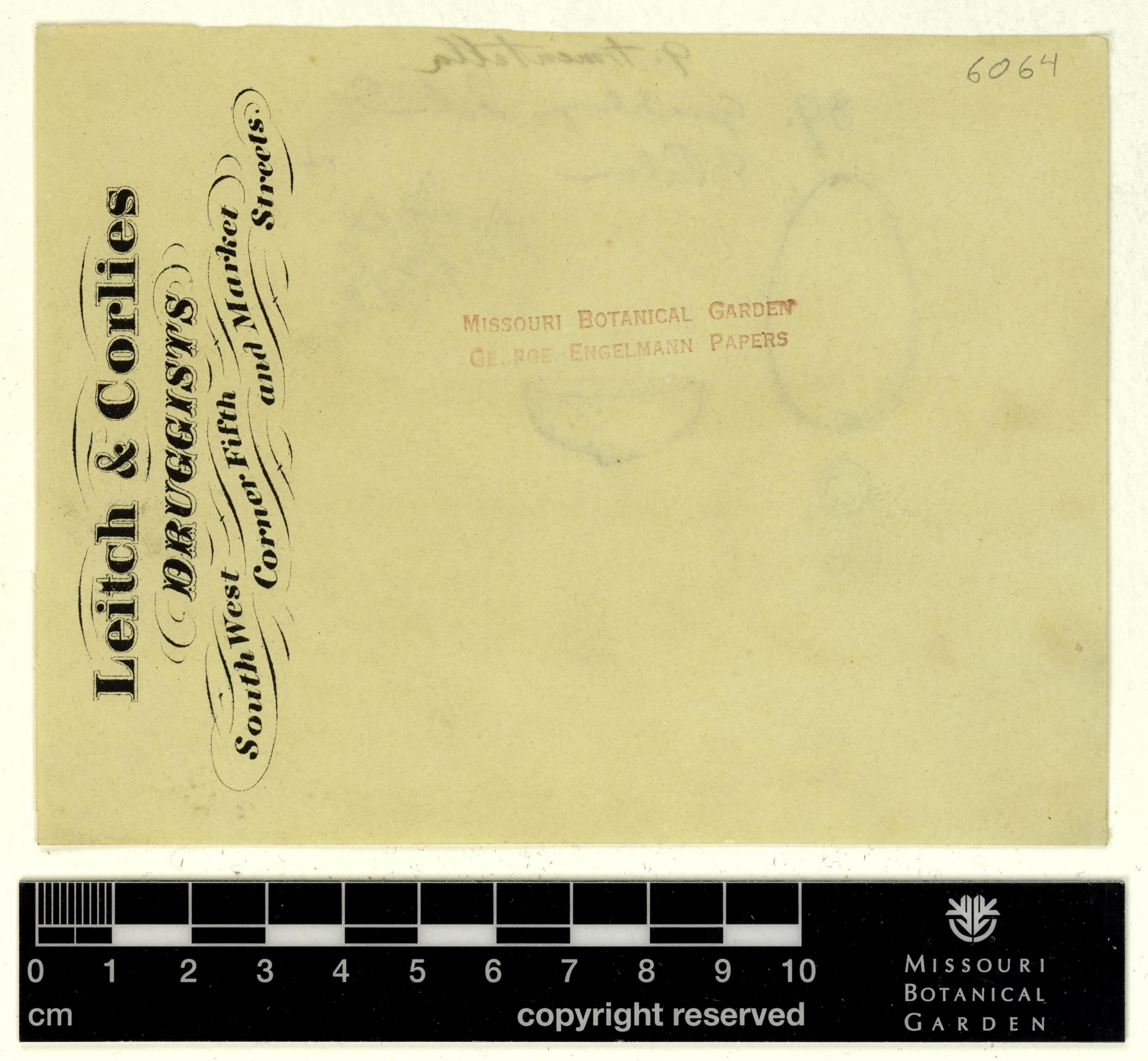
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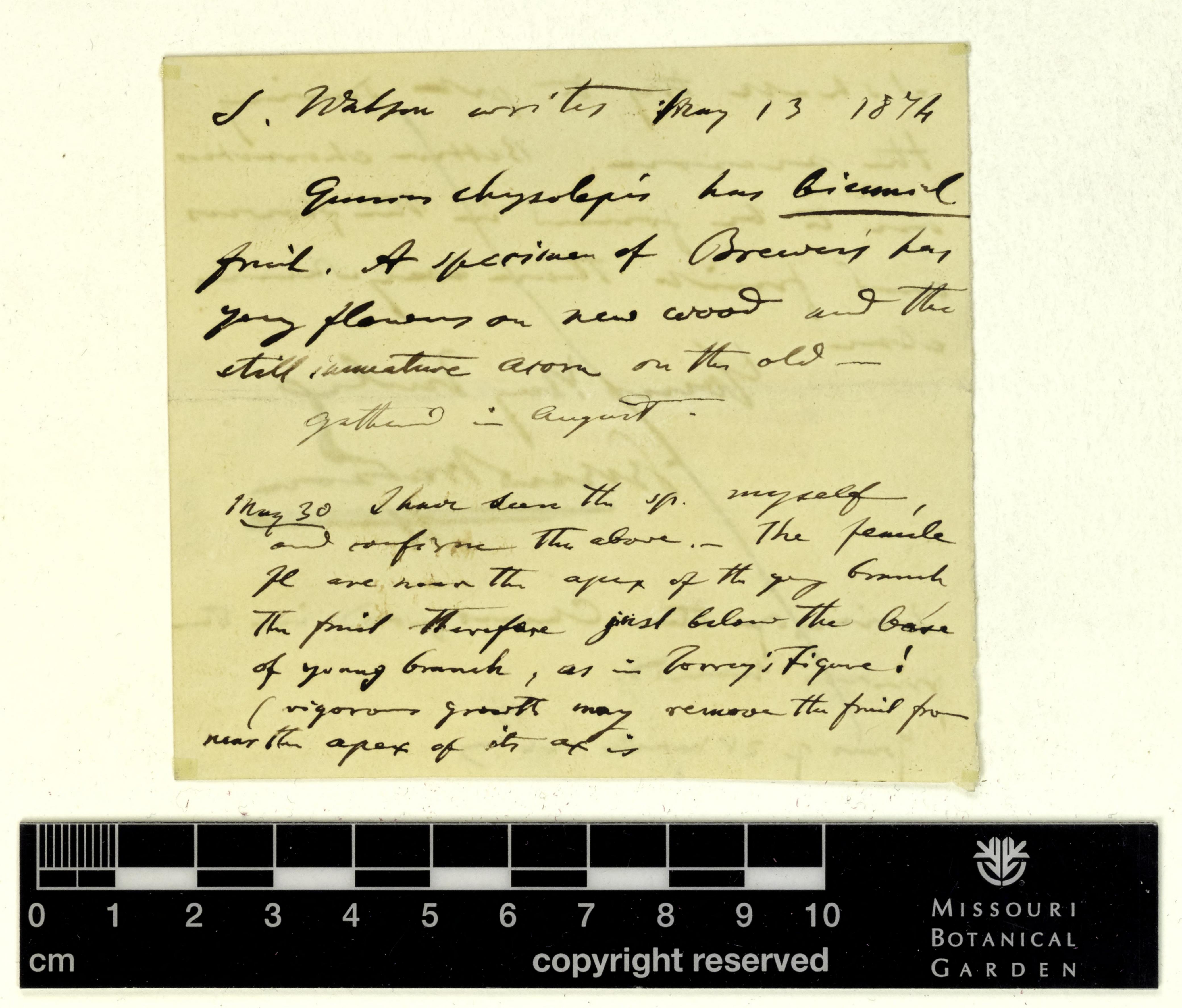
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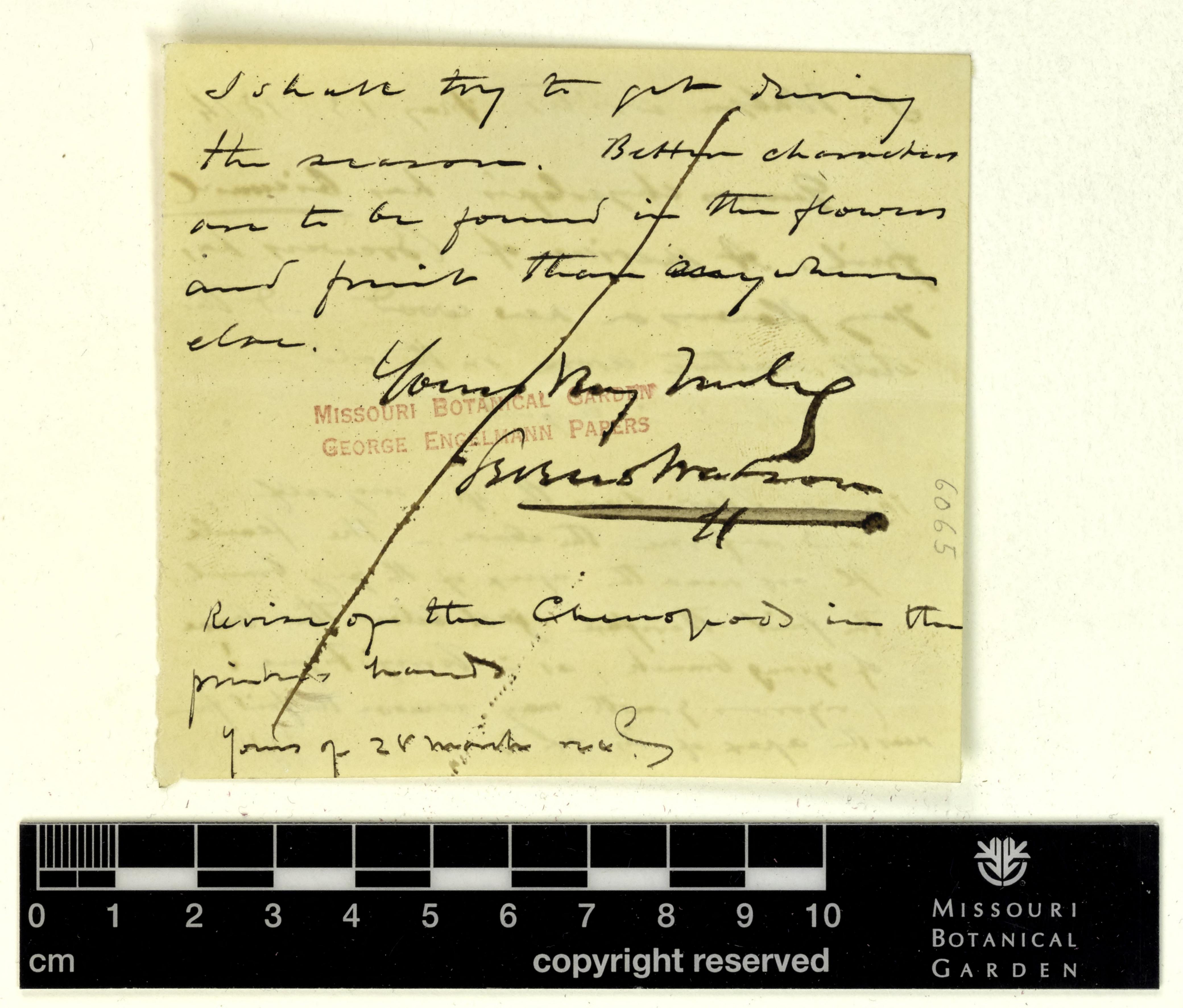




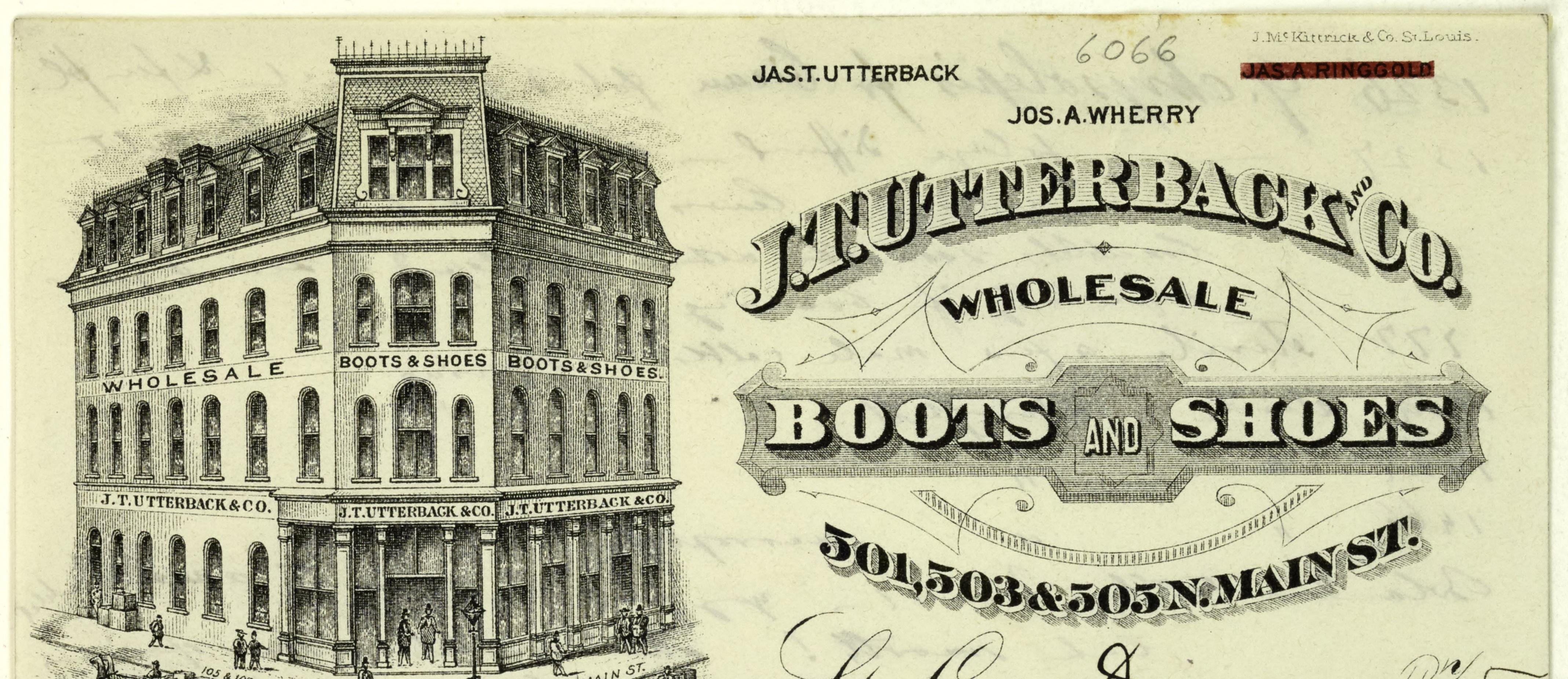








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"THE BOY EMIGRANTS."

UTERARY NOTES!

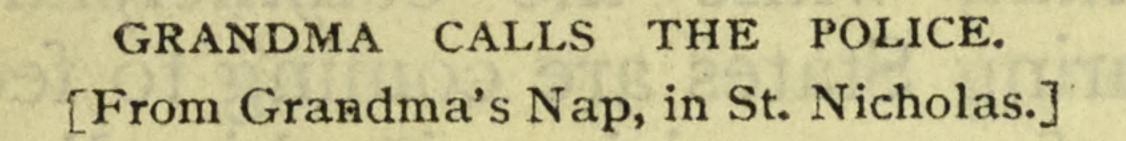
Mr. Brooks's new serial story for "St. Nicholas" is said to contain most interesting and thrilling accounts of the perils and obstacles encountered by four boys, in their long journey to, and life in, California, during the days of the gold-seekers. The editors give us a hint of its future development by announcing that even when the boys reach Council Bluffs—"the jumping-off place," as all emigrants called it—the dangers in their way make the leap seem like "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire"; but that they leave the Bluffs with a fixed resolution, which, coupled with the perils they knew to be awaiting them, promises a rich fund of adventure. There's the story for you, boys!

SOMETHING FOR BOYS.

Messrs. Scribner & Co. promise to give in the December number of ST. NICHOLAS, an opportunity for boys to learn all about railroads. The history, the construction, the management and the limitations of the railway, are all to be set forth simply and clearly, and without a trace, they say, of that dry statistical description which makes the encyclopedia (almost the only other convenient authority upon the subject) a bugbear to the boys.

What is said in such an article should surely interest every lad who has a mechanical twist in his head, and, for the sake of its information alone, should be given to every boy who can read.

HOW WE GOT THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE SEA.



SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Some one writing from New-York says of Mr. Hale's new story: * * * I am not aware that any of the Western literati have made a novel from the surprises and alarms which preceded our acquisition of the immense territory west of the Mississippi and south of the latitude of 31°. These surprises and alarms are the material which Mr. Hale has chosen for his novel called "Philip Nolan's Friends," which is to appear in "Scribner's Monthly," beginning with January.

How well he will work them up I cannot tell, but the ground is very tempting. From the time when Kentucky and Ohio were first settled, until 1803 gave us the mouth of the river—for twenty years, that is, after the peace with England—every sort of alarm swept in succession through the settlements on the river. There were just those doubts and panics and surprises which romance delights in.

The standard histories pass these things by with very few words. The fact is just alluded to in some of the histories, that Gen. Wilkinson, with an army of some thousand men, stood for days in battle array, fronting a large Spanish force for some hours-just this side of the river Sabine, in the year 1806. It was only the turn of a straw, so to speak, which arrested bloodshed then-and bloodshed would have brought with it war-and would probably have annexed Texas to the United States forty years before, in fact, it fell in to our attraction. While the histories just speak of this, they do not say, as they should do, that for ten years before that time, the whole West had been excited by similar alarms. A thousand Western militia were under Wilkinson's orders on that occasion. Indeed, if history were ever written truly, our plucky President, the first Adams, would be seen to have come near earning the title of the First of Filibusters. Had the people chosen him a second time, they might have won Louisiana and Texas in ways we little think of. John Adams was not a man to stand much nonsense. When he found the navigation of the Mississippi endangered, he put half the army of the United States on that river, provided ample fleets of flat-boats for them to descend and take Orleans with, and every young officer waited and watched, in the hope to hear that word spoken which should send them on their way. It may be, that the election o the "pacific" Jefferson was all that saved the city of Orleans from this attack. The Spaniard had then already given it to Napoleon, because he knew he could not protect it. But John Adams had little more love for the French than for the Spaniard. In the midst of all such alarms, marshaling of militia, riots at Natchez, panics at Orleans, Philip Nolan, of Frankfort, Kentucky, went and came-the ideal Kentuckian. He knew everybody, and everybody knew him. He was hunting horses to-day; he was hobnobbing with Baron Carondelet to-morrow; he

"The Site of Solomon's Temple Discovered," is the title of an article in SCRIBNER for December, which appeals to all interested in Bible study. The demonstration of this site is based upon a new theory, and is the result of personal examination and life-long study. The text is accompanied by several excellent maps.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen is announced as about to contribute to "St. Nicholas" a biographical sketch of Hans Christian Andersen, and the article will doubtless attract much attention, on account both of the subject and the writer Coming as he does from the neighboring country of Norway (where Andersen was almost as well known and loved as in his native Denmark), and having had the rare advantage of a personal acquaintance with the noble old poet, Mr. Boyesen is richly endowed with materials for a sketch of Andersen, at least equal, and probably superior, in interest to any that have yet appeared. The author of "Gunnar," moreover, is sure to write well and vigorously on any subject he may handle, and the editors of "St. Nicholas" pronounce this latest effort an exceedingly welcome tribute to the memory of Andersen, given in a style concise, fresh, abounding in anecdote, and thoroughly entertaining. To add to the excellence of the sketch, "St. Nicholas" promises for the frontispiece of the number an entirely new and original portrait of Andersen, and besides this, a fac-simile of the poet's autograph.



MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN OUR DOMESTICELSERVICE.

ery of America by Christopher Columbus. When it came to "servants," these States were more than made good. New York counted her 155,282; Pennsylvania, 81,233; Massachusetts, 37,464.

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This brief recital will probably suffice to show the inexpediency, in the present social condition of our people, of attempting to divide the class of domestic servants according to distinctions of occupation, which are certain to be affected where they do not exist, and disregarded quite as generally where they do exist. In the further course of this paper, this class, whether at 1870 or at 1860, will, therefore, be treated as a whole, without discrimination of cook or chambermaid, butler or scullion, gorgeous flunky or simple drudge. Prior to the enumeration of 1870, it was an interesting subject of speculation whether the social and economical causes which had produced such marked effects upon the ways of business throughout the country, upon the general scale of expenditure, and upon the habits of domestic life, would be found to have increased materially the number of hired servants in families. At the South, indeed, where the negroes, who mainly supplied the domestic service of 1860, had come to own themselves, and hence to be in a position not only to demand wages, but to take on airs; where, moreover, the general impoverishment of the proprietor class, and the slow and painful recovery of industrial production necessitated the retrenchment of expenditure, it required no careful count of the people to make it certain that more persons, in proportion to population, were not employed in the offices of the household in 1870 than at the earlier date. But of the Northern and Middle States, the reverse was reasonably to be assumed. Not only had rapid progress been made in the Upper Ten Thousand toward European standards of equipage and service, but it was generally claimed and admitted that the middle class of our population had made a decided movement in the same direction; that life was freer with us than it used to be, family expenditure more liberal, luxuries more widely diffused, assistance more readily commanded in all departments, industrial or domestic. Few would have ventured to predict that the results of the Census would show that, while social requirements have increased on every hand; while the appetites and tastes of the household have been rendered more difficult and exact- | state; every member of the family, from ing by the diversification of the national youngest to eldest, had his or her own body-

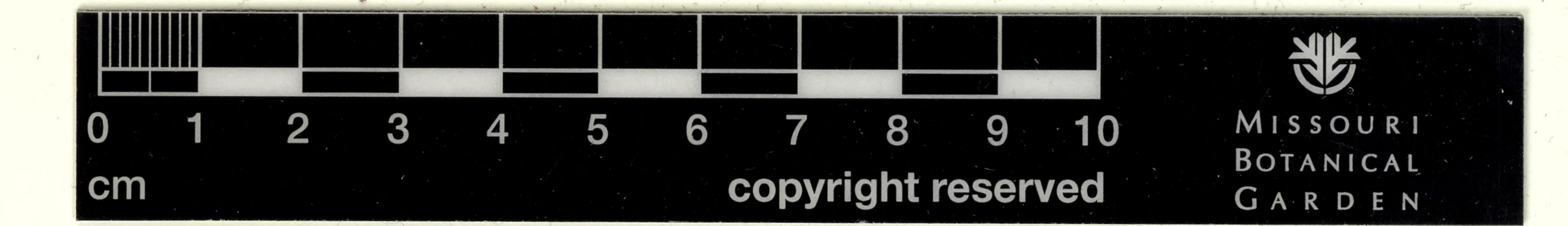
diet, and by the popularization of foreign fruits and spices, of condiments and game; while we are everywhere taking on the semblance of greater ease and indulgence,-with these facts in view few would have thought the tendency of the age is not more and more to place servants in the houses of the people, or believed that, however it may be with the abodes of luxury and fashion, the wives and the mothers of the great middle class are discharging their daily duties, and keeping up their outward conformity to the demands of society, with a diminishing, rather than an increasing, body of hired help. Yet such is the fact, as revealed by the count of 1870. The sixteen free States in 1860 showed 474,857 domestic servants of all descriptions. The same States, ten years later, showed but 570,054, being a gain of only $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Meanwhile the aggregate population of these States had increased upward of 27 per cent. The States in which this relative decrease in the number of servants has been most marked, are the New England States, together with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Western and Northwestern States, on the other hand, have, without exception, increased the proportion of their domestic service largely since 1860, showing that, while the commercial and manufacturing States are coming to feel the necessity of economizing in this direction of expenditure, the well-to-do inhabitants

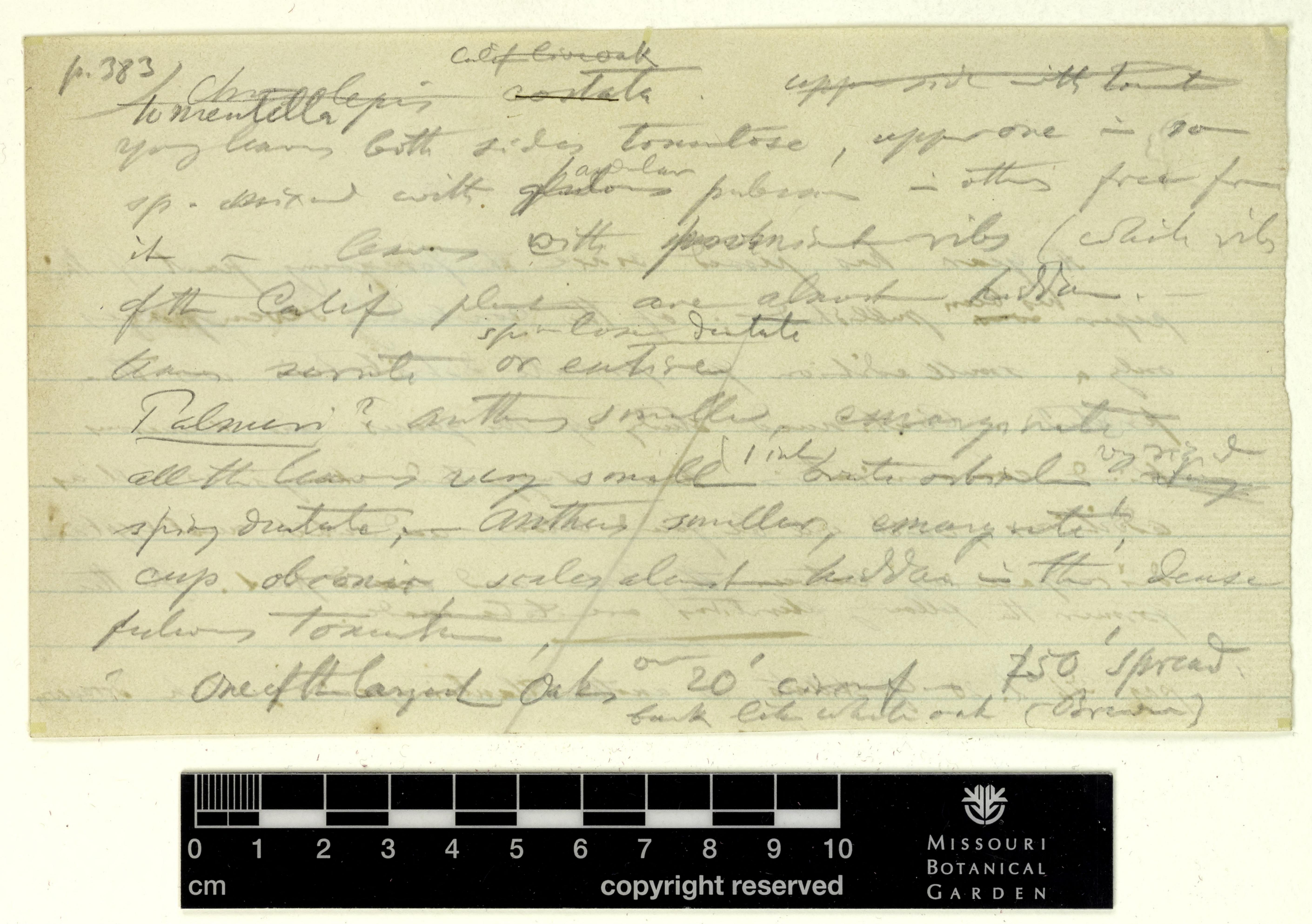
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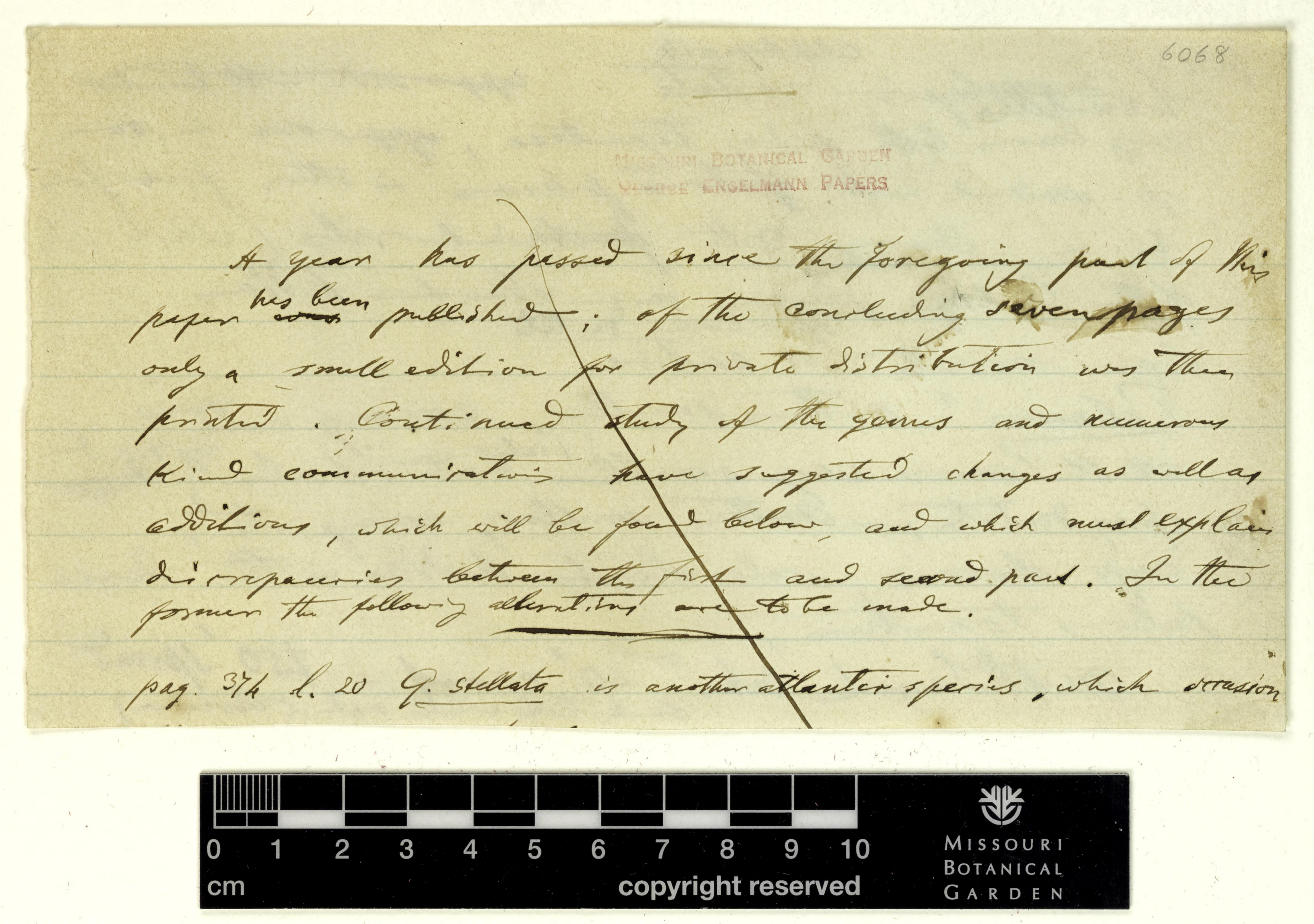
of the agricultural States are just beginning to indulge themselves somewhat freely in the luxury of being served and waited on.

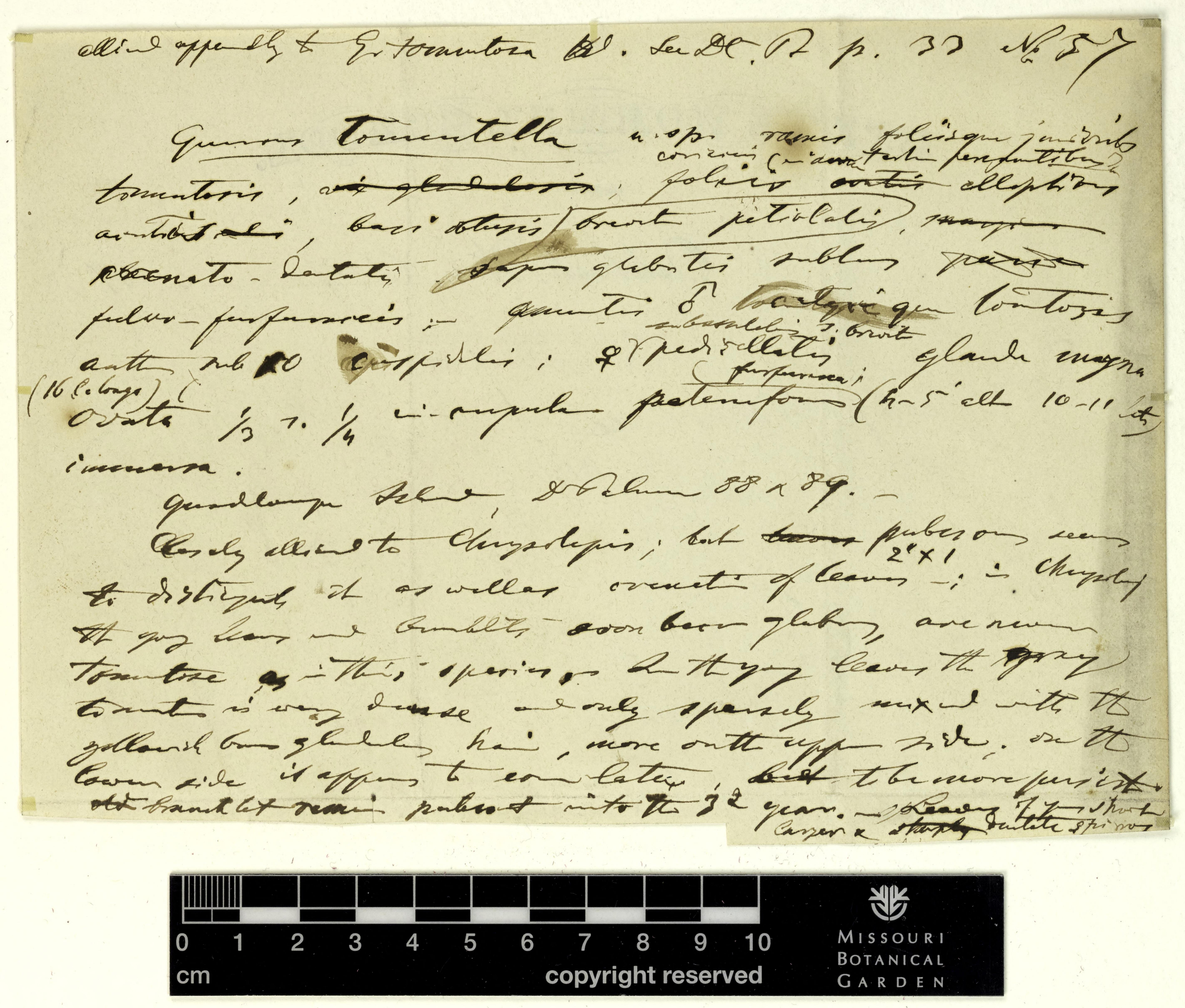
Abandoning now the retrospect, and grouping the States of the Union according to the facts of the present time, we shall in our further comparisons set the number of - domestic servants in each State, not against the total population, but against the number of families, as affording the best measure of the amount of service secured.

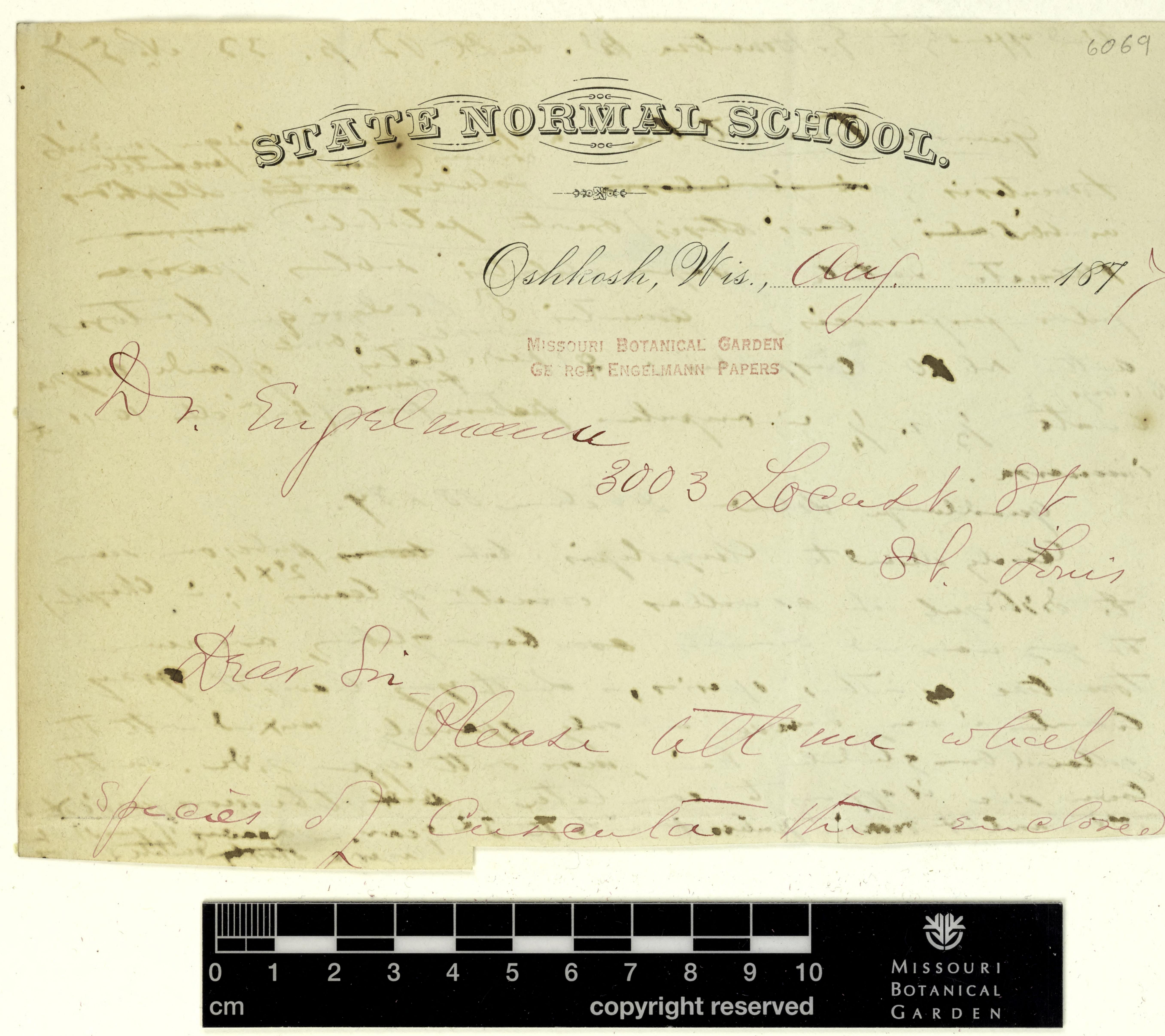
Let us turn first to the old slave-breeding States. Here, in former times, the tendency to a plethora of domestic service was very marked. "Niggers" were native and to the manor born. They represented no expenditure but that of the corn and pork necessary to bring them to the age, and size, and strength to perform the arduous duties of lying around on the floor or in the sun, and answering an occasional call to some personal service. In "one of the first families" cook had her legion of minor functionaries; the coachman was at the head of a little



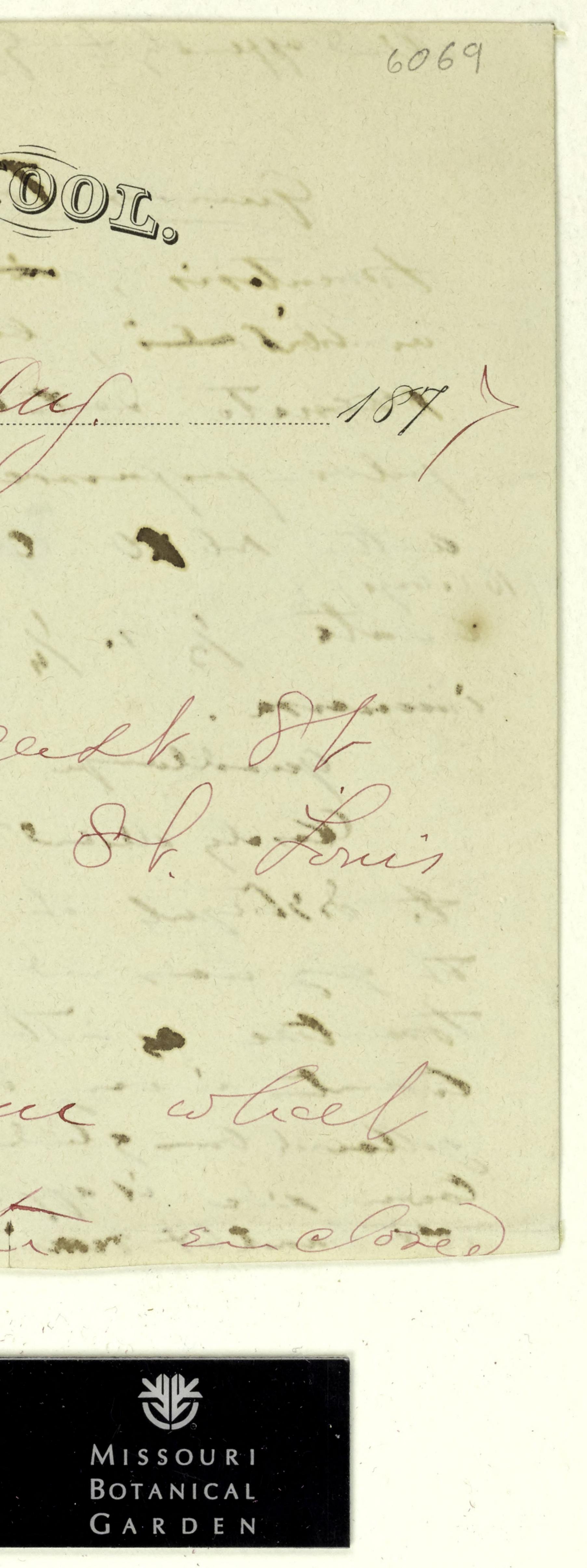








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PAPERS FOR CHILDREN,

This 01 enbut from liarly favorable to the growth of pears; not only subject fect as to be recognized with difficulty as the same be some mysterious fruit, when compared with the same variety grown this, and every other malady is pecublemish, and of a complexion so brilliant and perculture, seems to produce the effect mentioned. soil to be from disease, causing the fruit of every variety to be free the country. country are difference in cities which seems may be, exempt few miles distant in the to ou in seem in influence as it trees growing whatever atmospheric, tirely exempt from There would rendering the atmospheric Pears influence, only a tirely that to.

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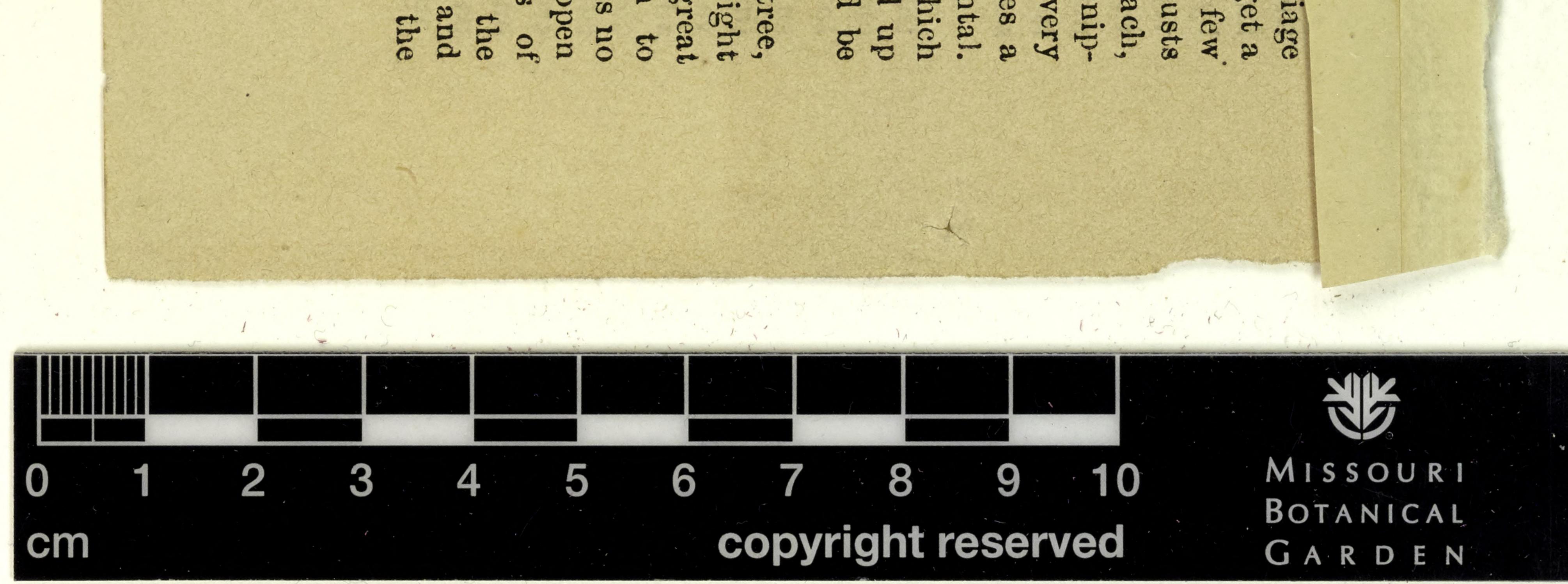
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I have every year many bushels of fine pears

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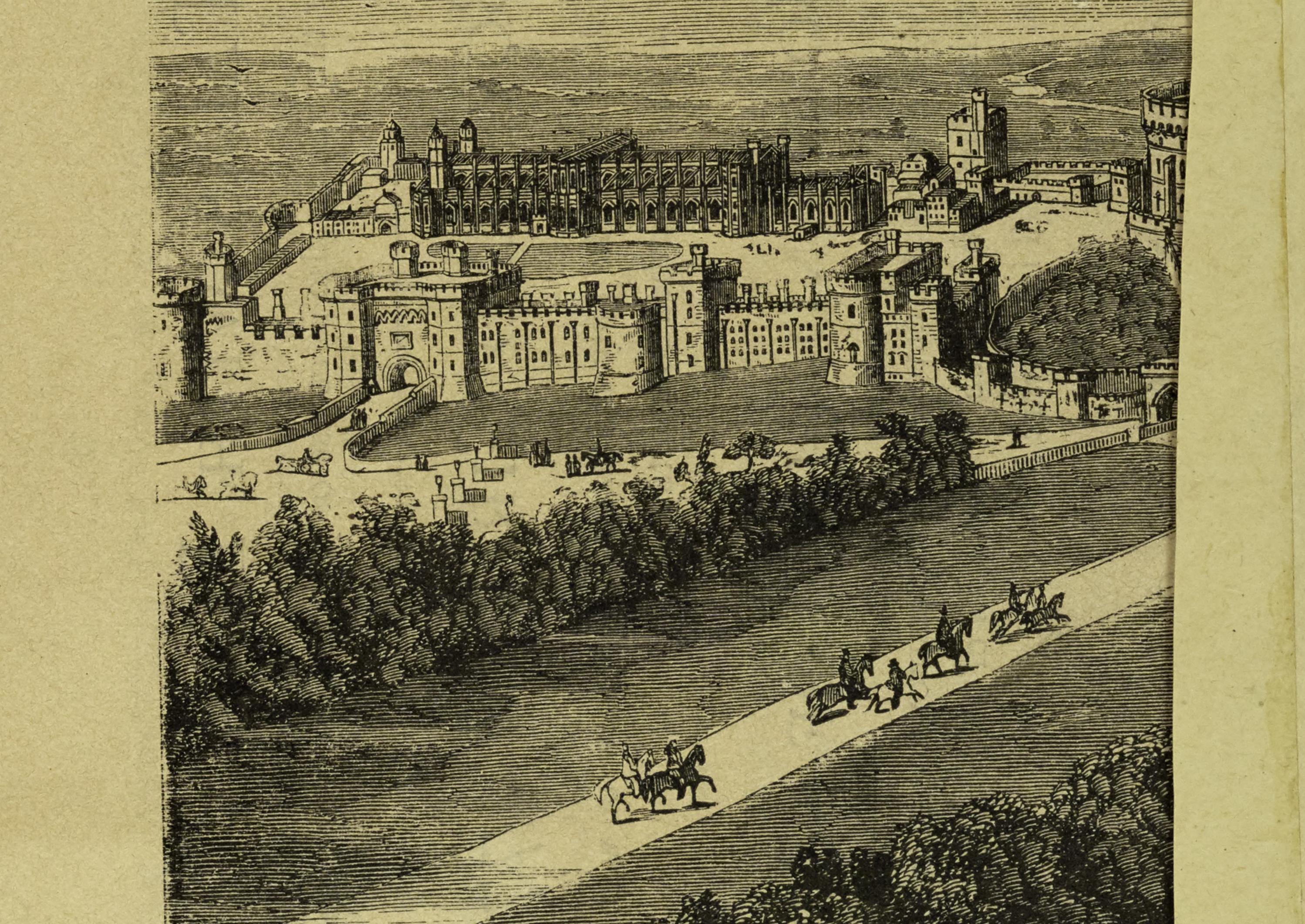
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TALKS WITH BOYS.

A series of papers under this title is also in course of preparation for the present volume.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF 1776

Had no juvenile periodicals at all. The only magazines they knew of were the powder magazines, to which their fathers subscribed so heartily.

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Have ST. NICHOLAS and other periodicals devoted to their improvement and amusement. But ST. NICHOLAS is working not only for the young folks of to-day, but, indirectly, for those of future generations. It will fail in its work if

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF 1976

Are not molded more or less by its influence and teaching.

"THE BOY EMIGRANTS," by NOAH BROOKS,

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Stands among the foremost attractions of ST. NICHOLAS for the year. scenes of adventure and its admirable descriptions, has aroused a great interest in the readers of the Magazine, both old and young.

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