HISTORICAL LIBRARY P. R. TIFFANY

The Philatelist.

A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOLUME I. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, JULY, 1880. NUMBER 1.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AT Ortonville, Minn, recently, a hail stone fe ! that just filled a pint bowl.

WH.T'ICKER's ears seem to have dropped ut of public sight for all time.

MILLIONAIRE MACKEY is reportedoq have offered to buy the French crown jewels.

PRESIDENT HAYES has been made Vice President of the American Bible Society.

CHARLES READE made $45,000 from "Drink." Some men have lost as much from the same cause.

AT public dinners attended by the Royal Princes of England the guests are permitted to smoke.

THE unsurveyed sections of Montana are together larger than the area of Great Britain and Ireland.

FORNEY'S *Press* backs the grand jury which advocated the establishment of the whipping-post in Pennsylvania.

VICKSBURG is looking into her sanitary condition and is determined that yellow jack shall not catch her napping.

THE London *Times*, after surveying the situation, declares that the price of wheat is likely to be very low this season.

MISS GILL, the author of that best known of hymns, "I Want to Be an Angel," has just died at the age of sixty.

THE annual tribute paid as rent to the landed aristocracy of England by the farmers, is estimated at $500,000,000.

A BOSTON physician says that high-heeled shoes ruin the eyesight. He may save his eyes by turning them in another direction.

THE summer carnival of pleasure is raging in Mexico. Pueblo newspapers advertise "bull fights for the benefit of the church."

MEMPHIS does not expect to have a yellow fever epidemic this year, having cleansed itself in a manner to surprise the natives.

THE chief use of a sea captain in these days is to explain how it all happened after most of the passengers have been drowned.

WHITTAKER is described as a very white and handsome little fellow, with broad shoulders and a phenomenally small waist.

IT is said that the threads of Colorado spiders are strong enough to sew on buttons, and the spiders are no bigger than blackbirds at that.

THERE ought to be a fashion for ladies to unpin their hair, take it off for the hot season and not pin it on again until about the middle of October.

So it seems that Cleveland, and not Buffalo, is now the second city on the Lakes. Thus do censuses play havoc with the things of this world.

THE dreadful sequence to famine—the fever—is breaking out in Ireland This proves more conclusively than statistics the intensity of the misery.

LEADVILLE people don't go in for picnics. Even first-class lemonade has no attraction for Leadvilleians, and the picnic article acts as an emetic on them.

AN agricultural paper tells us that the skunk will exterminate the potato bug. After this announcement we have no little respect for the potato bug.

ASK any boy who lives where cherry trees grow, about this time, and he will tell you that cherries are considered common property to anybody who can climb a tree.

DELAWARE is expected to yield 1,000,000 more baskets of peaches this year than she did last, as the season has been unusually favorable, though the quality is not so good.

COWLEY has made fourteen different appeals to be pardoned out, and he is now half-convinced that he must have been guilty of something or other to be treated as he is.

THE Court before whom the case of Sara Bernhardt was tried has ordered her to pay the Comedie Francaise 100,000 francs, or $20,000, for damages for breach of contract.

MR. MAX MARIA VON WEBER and Mr. Bohnstedt, have been sent to this country by the Prussian Government to study the American railroad system and the regulation of rivers.

THE army worm, it appears, is one of our oldest inhabitants. He not only fought in the Revolution, but he skirmished around among the New England meadows as early as 1543.

THE Council of State at Madrid has adopted the bill regulating the conditions of service of negroes in Cuba reducing the number of working hour, and prohibiting coporal punishment.

MISS JENNIE HONOR, of Pittsfield, Mass., has been left $10,000 by the will of a deceased uncle in New York. It seems that some times an Honor is not without profit in her own country.

THE Watertown *Times*: "Millions of Seth Green's shad, or alewives, that were introduced or found their way into our waters, are reported dead or in a dying condition over a large extent of Lake Onterio."

RECENT remark by Walt Whitman: "I do not know where I stand. My whole organization is unsettled, and many of my idols are cast down in the dust. I hardly know if I have any politics left worthy of the name."

IT is announced that a world's fair of sheep, wool and wool products, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Argricultural Society, is to be opened in Philadelphia, September 21, immediately after the State Fair.

MR. SPURGEON has received from a daughter of Dr. Livingstone one of his sermons, which was found among her father's possessions, bearing upon it some words of commendation in the handwriting of the great explorer.

THE pine tree which adorns the new seal of the State of Maine is engraved from the drawing of Miss Caroline Talbot, of Portland. The identical tree stands on the side of Dennys River, in Washington County, of that State.

THE Church people can not absorb all the glory. Waite, President of the Brattleboro, (Vt.) First National Bank, was one of the unregenerate—neither belonged to a Church nor a Sabbath-school, and yet his stealings beat all the rest.

THE Municipal Council of Paris has appropriated 200,000 francs for the celebration of the National Fete Day, the anniversary, for the storming of the Bastille (14th of July), on condition that the General Government appropriates 500,000 francs.

THE Brassey family in England are next to Mr. Vanderbilt the largest holders of securities, other than real estate, in the world. Their father left them over $30,000,000 in personal property, and they do not own more than $75,000 a year real estate.

SETH GREEN has discovered that the planting of fish is a trivial matter compared to the task of protecting them. It is easy to get suitable laws enacted on the subject, but they are not always properly enforced. Public opinion should assist in the matter.

THE experiment of growing ginger is likely to be tried in the South. It is a tropical plant, is cultivated at present to a large extent only in the Indies and in China and Japan, but could be easily raised in most of the Southern States, the soil and climate being admirably suited to its culture.

THE Milwaukee *Sun*: The members of the Ohio State Board of Charities are investigating the insane asylum at Columbus, and they have found either a very badly managed institution or some of the best single handed liars this side of Louisiana. In comparison to this Ohio Insane Asylum, Milwaukee House of Correction hash is new mown hay.

Shark Stories From the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Swan, the surgeon of the Pacific Mail Steamship Celima, which arrived at this port a few days ago from the isthmus, reports an incident on the trip worthy of mention. He says that while the Celima was lying at Acapulco, on the trip up, she anchored one day close to the Steamship China. Some of the hands on the latter baited the hook and caught a shark of the man-eater variety, about fifteen feet long. The shark was pulled up, cut open, and in the belly was found a human arm entire, just as if it had been torn by the monster from the shoulder. There were also found in the maw of the shark the heel and toes of a human foot. The remains had evidently been swallowed but a short time. The arm was the left, and upon it were plainly visible the initials tattoed in India ink, "A. H. C." About ten days previous to the taking of the shark a sailor from a British brig, then lying in the harbor, while under the influence of liquor, fell overboard and was lost. It is supposed that the shark had been feeding upon the body a short time before his capture. San Jose Joe, the monster shark of San Jose de Guatemala, was recently seen by the Captain of the China. This shark has for many years been the terror of the coast from San Jose de Guatemala to Punta Arena. He has been so frequently seen that he is as familiar to the mariners of that coast as its most perilous headlands. He is said to be forty feet in length, and is extremely ferocious, human kind being his favorite prey. Capt. Seabury, of the China, is ready to swear to forty-two feet and over, having once seen Joe passing behind his vessel, which is forty-two feet in the beam, and the head and tail of the shark extended past either side of the vessel. The Captain of the South Carolina and Captain Witberry bear testimony also to the shark's being forty feet long. In the last few years "Joe," as he is known all along the coast, has devoured half a dozen men, and some years ago the Guatemalian Government offered a reward of $500 to any one who would kill the devourer. He has been shot a couple of times and harpooned thrice, but survived these assaults and still roams his old haunts looking for his favorite morceau.

Speaking of sharks, report has just come to hand setting forth the information that one of his family, evidently a first cousin to Joe, and he was thirty feet long and probably weighing five tons, was caught at Soquel Beach on Friday, the largest ever caught on that coast. It was a specie known as the basking shark.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Renovating Poor Land.

A correspondent of the *Pairie Farmer* says: It may not be lost labor to give my seven years' experience on an impoverished farm.

The first thing I did after purchasing the farm was to renew the fences in the following manner: Three boards were placed next to the ground and two barbed wires above the boards, making it hog and cattle tight.

The farm contains one hundred and ninety acres of tillable land, also fifty acres of timber land useful for grazing, which is traversed by running water. The farm is divided into seven fields averaging in size from twenty-two to thirty acres by the above described fences. The fields are divided in such a way as to have an outlet towards the creek for each field. I commenced the first year to seed down to clover and timothy and kept it up till I had but 60 acres left for farming purposes. To make use of the plentiful pasture that I now had, I raised from 150 to 200 hogs; also took into pasture from 75 to 100 head of cattle, at $1 each head per month for five months every year. For the first five years I could not raise enough corn needed for the hogs to fatten, and had to buy.

Since 1878 I have adopted the following system: Break up every year one field of sod and seed down one field to clover and timothy; every field in its turn is to be planted in corn two years, the third year in small grain and seeded down to grass, so that in seven years each field has been farmed three years and at rest under grass four years. In the fall of 1878 field number one was broken up, the first time since it was seeded down in 1873, and the following year it yielded seventy bushels of corn per acre, which field at the time I bought averaged only from thirty-five to forty bushels of corn per acre.

My aim under this system is to increase the number of cattle and hogs so that I may be enabled to raise eighty bushels of corn per acre in a very short time to come.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me ask you, can you give me a better plan to enrich a poor farm in shorter time than the one I have adopted?

TOBIAS HOBSON was a carrier at Cambridge, England, in the seventeenth century. He kept a livery stable, but obliged the university students to take his horses in rotation—always the one nearest to the door of the stable. Hence arose the term "Hobson's choice," signifying "this or none." Milton (in 1660) wrote two humorous poems on the death of the old carrier.

Gigantic Purchases of Wheat Lands.

During the past few months the Standard Oil Company has had agents through the Northwest buying lands, principally in Minnesota, for which, in every instance, cash has been paid. None but the best wheat lands are being taken. These purchases have already amounted to 40,000 acres in Minnesota alone. Two weeks ago a man was sent quietly from Pittsburg to superintend a large portion of this land. Of the 40,000 acres, 20,000 will be broken up and cultivated in wheat this year. Parchasing agents are still in the Northwest, and the work of gobbling lands still continues. This purchasing committee travel in a special car, and when they encounter a tract of land that suits them, it is at once absorbed. Much of this property is in the shape of land grants to railroads. It is the intention of the Standard Company to purchase a million acres of the choicest wheat land of the West before another year. The chances are that they will have this enormous quantity inside of six months, as the work of buying is being carried on in the most princely manner. It is said to be the most gigantic land speculation that any country has ever known, and yet so secretly has it been carried on that nobody outside of the giant oil monopoly knew of it until 40,000 acres had been gobbled up. These enormous purchases are being made from the profits of the Standard's oil business, a large percentage of which comes in the shape of rebates from railroads. None of the capital stock of the company is being tied up in this land grab. Discussing the big speculation, a prominent railroad man says: "In this railroad managers can see some of the results of permitting corporations like the Standard Oil Company to exact drawbacks and rebates on shipments." Aside from rebates on freights, a large portion of the Standard's profits comes from their manipulation of the oil markets. These are but two of the sources whence the monopoly can draw for the capital they are now investing in these Western lands. A corporation that can increase its assets to $22,000,000 in ten years on a capital of $100,000, control Legislatures and the three great trunk lines of the country, is probably not pressed for funds. The opinion obtains among those who are cognizant of this move of the Standard that the object is to get control of the wheat market. They will be large producers of wheat, and, if necessary, large buyers as well. It is thought their power over the railroads, as shown in the transportation of oil, will enable the Standard to say to the world just how much it shall pay them for its daily bread.—*Petroleum (Pa.) World.*

Destructive Influences.

Doubtless countless myriads of living creatures come into existence, of which by far the greater part must be destroyed. One aphis may be the the parent of 5,904,900,000 individuals in five generations, and when these are swallowed up by lady-birds and other enemies in mass, it is no individual variation that can avert their fate. The unchecked produce of one pair of herrings would stock the Atlantic in a few years, until there was no room to move; and when these are engulfed by shoals as a mouthful for the balænopters, they can make as little struggle for their existence as the grass can make that the ox licks up, or the vegetation of a district that is devastated by locusts. It is the unwritten law of Nature that one race must die that another may live; this other, in its turn, subserving the same end, and so on constantly until the cycle be completed. Without this law, against which there is no appeal, Nature would be a chaotic impossibility. The destructive influences are so predominant that the carnage is indiscriminate and without struggle.

Degradation of a Noble Sport.

Billy Manning could tell the funniest things in the world, and never "crack a smile." On one occasion he overtook the writer on Fourth street, St. Louis. I hadn't seen him for two years, but he came up and began to talk just as if we had been in company together ten minutes before. Said he: "Some of the boys want me to go a-fishing. I told them I couldn't go, as I didn't know anything about fishing, and besides I had no tackle. 'You don't need any tackle,' they said. 'But how will you catch fish without tackle?' I asked. 'Nothing easier,' they replied. 'Kerosene oil.' 'How are you going to catch fish with kerosene oil?' 'Go out in a boat; pour kerosene oil on the water; the fish come up and swallow it; it makes them sick; they go ashore to throw it up, and you hit 'em in the head with a club.'"—*San Francisco Argus.*

EXPERIMENTS in Germany show that if potatoes are fed to milch cows they should be cooked. Raw potatoes will give a larger yield of milk, but less butter, than cooked ones. In the case referred to raw potatoes were first added to the daily rations of hay, straw and other materials. The result was that with raw potatoes the ration gave 282½ pounds of milk a week, yielding six and three-fourths pounds of butter, while with cooked potatoes it gave 248½ pounds of milk, yielding nine and one-fourth pounds of butter.

PASSING SMILES.

ARE you tired of your engagement? Chew onions.

A FIFTY-DOLLAR painted fan raises no more wind than a five-cent palm-leaf.

THE good man says: "All things are for the best," and mentally adds, "I am the best."

"WHAT I should like to know," said a School Board official, "is how the mouths of rivers can be larger than their heads."

A LADY for the first time listening to the "still small voice" of a telephone remarked: "Good gracious, it sounds just like one's conscience."

"EVERY time a man truly repents," says Josh Billings, "he is born again, but there is lots ov people who repent every night regular so as to be ready for active bizziness to-morrow."

IT is only the female mosquito that bites, but when a man gets a chance to belt one with a towel, he's going to do it without stopping to inquire as to its gender."

"I SHALL find another channel for my article," said the author of a rejected contribution. "That's right," was the answer of the courteous magazine editor; "The British Channel would be an excellent place for it."

"IT looks like the scene of a great battle," remarked a great traveler, viewing the work of a recent cyclone at the West. "Yes," said the native solemnly, and without removing his pipe, "the place was tuk by storm."

THE father of a St. Louis bride presented his son-in-law with eighty thousand head of cattle. "Papa, dear," exclaimed his daughter, when she heard of it, "that was so good of you; Charley's so fond of ox-tail soup."

NEXT to a tailor who promises you a new suit in order that you may get away to the seashore on Sunday, and then disappoints you, comes the fiend in female form who brings home your washing on Monday morning instead of Friday night.

As it should be! ["Young persons ought, above all things, to be taught perfect candor."—*Manuel of Etiquette.*] Visitor—"Is Miss Percival at home?" Servant—"No, Miss. Did you wish to see her?" Visitor—"Lor', no! I want her to see me."

SOME men are born to bad luck. A New Hampshire man went through three years of the war and wasn't even scratched or sick a day, while his next neighbor got a wound in the only battle he was in that entitles him to a big pension, while the first poor fellow has to work for a living.

"ISH der brisoner guilty or not guilty?" asked a beaming Teutonic justice, the other day. "Not guilty, your honor," promptly responded the person addressed. "Den you youst get out and go apout your peesiness, my vrend, and stop your fooling round here mit your blayen off," indignantly responded the outraged arm of the law.

"ARE you prepared for death?" the clergyman asked, with a tremor of emotion in his voice as he took the sick woman's hand in his own. A shade of patient thought crossed the invalid's face, and by-an-by she said "she didn't hardly believe she was; there was the little bedroom carpet to be taken up yet, and the paint up stairs had hardly been touched, and she did want to put up new curtains in the dining-room; but she thought that if she didn't die until next Monday, she would be about as near ready as a woman with a big family and no girl ever expected to be." P. S.—That woman got well. *Burlington Hawkeye.*

A WELL-DRESSED negro applied to the Judge of Probate of Mobile for a marriage license. He was asked how old his intended was, and answered with great animation: "Just 16, Judge—sweet 16, and de handsomest girl in town." The Judge said he could not do it, as the law forbade him to issue license to any one under 18. "Well, hold on, Judge," exclaimed the man, "I know dat dem girls am deceitful and lie about deir age. She is 19 if a day." "Will you swear to it?" asked the Judge. "Yes, sah," he replied, and did. "And how old are you?" said the Judge. The chap, looking suspicious, replied cautiously: "35," and added, "if dat won't do, Judge, I've got more back."

A Preacher Wanted.

We are sorely in need of a preacher, but we don't want any cheap trash. We want a good, muscular Christian, who can snatch sinners by the scruff of the neck and drag them howling up the plane of righteousness; one who will not drink more than he can hold, and who will not copy after Beecher further than to steal his sermons. Such a man will get a right smart lay-out here. If he can play the fiddle for the regular weekly dance it will augment his salary somewhat.—*Aurora (Nev.) Herald.*

PLANTS must be allowed air; even those that will not bear the outer air must have the air of the room frequently freshened by ventilation, to preserve them in health. Care should be taken not to let plants stand in a draught, for when so situated one strong gust of cold wind will often prove sufficient to destroy them.

THE PHILATELIST.

C. F. ADAMS,
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AGENTS wanted—25 per cent. commission allowed.

WE wish to exchange with all philatelic and coin journals.

EVERY subscriber of the PHILATELIST will receive a premium consisting of rare foreign stamps.

WE will give twenty-five foreign stamps to every one who sends us the names and addresses of 15 genuine stamp collectors or a like proportion for more.

Punched Spanish Stamps.

Specimens of many of the Spanish postage stamps exist with a hole punched in, as with one line each way, drawn across with pen and ink, as with three printed bars, crossing transversely, and obscuring the design to a considerable degree. These specimens formed part of the remainder of their respective series in hand when the same were withdrawn, and the obliterating mark was made by order of the authorities (by whom these remainder were sold to dealers), to prevent their being used by any chance for prepayment of postage.—*The Stamp Collector.*

Newly Issued Stamps.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The color of the stamp upon the 1 centavo wrapper has been changed to vermilion.

AZORES.—A new set has been issued.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have seen the fourpence printed in claret, surcharged "Three Pence."

LIBERIA.—A correspondent of the *Stamp Collectors' Review* states that a new series is in preparation.

MAURITINS.—A new postal-card has been issued: 6 cents, green on buff.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A registered letter-stamp, value fourpence, is in use.

QUEENLAND.—A sixpence stamp—green—is noticed by *Le Timbre Poste.*

RUSSIA.—The 8 kopec envelope has been surcharged "7 kopec" in red.

SERVIA.—The 10 para cards are surcharged "Bojeha Poste."

SURINAM.—We have seen the 15-cent cards surcharged "7½ cent" in black.

Sir Rowland Hill's Collection.

The late Sir Rowland Hill, the illustrious author of the English penny-postage system, from which our own was originally copied, is said to have had the most complete collection of postage stamps in existence. It is valued at $5,000, but Sir Rowland esteemed it beyond all price. In it are specimens of some of the most valuable stamps known to collectors, and which would readily sell for many times their weight in gold—to wit, proof-sheets of the early black stamps, obliterated with red, until it was shown by a clever man of business that stamps of a pale red color, sensitive to acids, and canceled with black, would leave less room for fraud. There are also many specimens of the famous Mulready envelope, which Sir Henry Cole, who greatly assisted Sir Rowland in his efforts to bring about the new order of things in the postoffice, incited Mulready to design; which, however, owing to difficulties in canceling, was soon retired.

Among a miscellaneous collection of articles connected with the subject which were all correctly labeled and kept in the drawers of a huge office desk at his villa in Hamstead, was one to which the possessor attached peculiar value, and which is particularly interesting to us, being one of the causes of the revolution. It is a die for a stamp of the value of three shillings and sixpence, and was intended, according to the commands of the notorious Stamp Act of 1765, to have been struck upon some colonial legal paper, had not the Americans shown such violent opposition to it. It was found in the vault of the old Stamp Office.

Stamp Collecting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July, 1880.

The value of a collection of stamps has been usually underestimated. Stamps for the prepayment of postage were first issued by England in 1840, and now there is scarcely a country in the world that does not issue postage stamps. And there is much to be learned from a collection of stamps which come from all parts of the world, bearing on their faces the head of the ruler, the coat-of-arms, and, in some cases, pictures acquainted with the geography, history and currency of various nations.

The engraving and coloring, varieties of perforation and shape of the stamps, if carefully studied, will be found very interesting, and unconsciously the collector has acquired more knowledge of various nations of the world by the study of their postage labels, than he would have obtained by months of hard study of encyclopædias, and all the time it has been a pastime instead of a labor. A Bahama Islands stamp bears the picture of Victoria, and we know that it is a British Colony.

The stamp also contains a picture of a pineapple, one of the fruits of the Island. On the stamps of Peru we find the llama, an animal indigenous to that country.

The Newfoundland stamps bear pictures of fish, seals and other things common to the country. Stamps issued by the Central American countries contain pictures of volcanoes. The first stamp issued by Turkey contains the autograph of the Sultan. And so we might proceed through the list and convince the most skeptical that something can be learned even from a postage stamp.

Charcoal and Its Uses.

Charcoal, laid flat while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems almost healed when the burn is superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents any unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so very porous in its "minute interior," it absorbs and condenses gas most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away dead flesh, reducing it to one-quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water, often relieves a sick headache; it absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves, which extend from the stomach to the head. It often relieves constipation, pain, or heartburn. —*Scientific American.*

Cotton-Growing in California.

For several years past, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, a few of the farmers in the vicinity of Hopeton, on the Merced River, have been engaged, to a small extent, in the cultivation of cotton. This year there are about seven hundred acres in cotton in that locality, which, it is estimated, will yield about four hundred pounds of lint cotton to the acre, a total of one hundred and forty tons. The quality of the article raised in Merced County is about the same as that of New Orleans middling, the California product being considerably whiter than that of the Southern States, owing to the fact that it is not rained upon. At the present low ebb of manufactories on this coast only about fifty tons of cotton per annum can be used, but if any encouragement were given by the starting of cotton factories in this city or vicinity, many other persons in Merced County would engage in its culture.

An Efficient Disinfectant.

A disinfectant ingeniously composed of one part of rectified oil of turpentine and seven parts of benzine, with the addition of five drops of the oil of verbena to each ounce, is recommended by Dr. Day, an Australian physician, for destroying the poison germs of small-pox, scarlet fever, and other infectious diseases in hospitals. Its purifying and disinfecting properties are due, he says, to the power which is possessed by each of the ingredients of absorbing atmospheric oxygen and converting it into peroxide of hyrdogen—a highly active oxidizing agent, and very similar in its nature to ozone. Articles of clothing, furniture, wall paper, carpeting, books, newspapers, letters, etc., may, it is stated, be completely saturated with it without danger to the substance.

THE name Esquire originally signified a warrior armed with a shield and javelin. Under the Roman Emperors it was given to soldiers to whom was assigned the defense of the palace and person of the Emperor. The name was adopted in France to designate those holding the first rank in the army. In the age of chivalry the rank of Esquire followed that of valet or page, and was the last degree of apprenticeship before attaining the honor of Knighthood in England. The title is now so generally bestowed that it has lost its technical value.

MERCHANT FLAGS OF THE WORLD.

"THESE BRILLIANT COLORED FLAGS faithfully represent the emblems of the different nations of the earth, and as such are a great acquisition to any Album, while the exceedingly low price (25 cents) at which they are published, places them within the reach of all."

"This chart, containing many Flags never before published, has been collected with great care, and can be relied upon as being strictly accurate, and by its aid the nationality of any ship may be easily determined, as it gives the flag of the Nation instead of the gorgeous piece of bunting which simply belongs to one family, and is seldom, if ever, seen out of their country."

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Beautifully and correctly printed in FIVE colors, on fine heavy paper, for framing, or thin paper, for albums. Price only 25 cents.

FANCIES FOR THE FAIR.

A LADY nowadays doesn't mind having her age recorded in the family Bible. It is almost sure to remain a secret.

AN Alleghany young lady read an essay at a college commencement the other day on the pronoun I—the I-dear!

A LITTLE boy seeing an actress on the stage with her hair all banged and frizzed, said: "Ma, see how her hair sneezes."

THE fashion this season is to make cheap calico dresses as expensive as possible. As to price, the trimming will cost $4 to the calico's $1.

A PERSON being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered: "I did it out of pure revenge."

AN old lady, who had a great aversion to rye in any form, says that now they have got to making it into whisky, she can take a little now and then.

"Do you sing tenor?" asked a lady of her musical friend. "Well," replied the facetious man, "I've been known to sing ten or eleven times altogether."

WHEN a Canada girl loves, she does love. In a breach of promise suit the other day it was shown that a young lady wrote to her lover eight times per day.

A YOUNG lady graduate was surprised upon going into the country to find that beans were vegetables and grew in pods. She thought they were something akin to pork.—*Boston Transcript.*

A BOSTON mother makes her daughter walk the room half an hour daily, carrying a jar of water on her head, so as to give her as erect and graceful a carriage as eastern women have.

SINCE the introduction of female postmasters, a girl goes up to the window and says: "Is there a letter for Miss Margaret Robinson?" "Yes," says the female postmaster, "here is one from John M. Jones."

ONE hiring a lodging said to the landlady, "I assure you, madam, I am so much liked that I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears." "Perhaps," said she, "you always went away without paying!"

A LADY asked her grocer to give her a trade dollar for a greenback, saying she was collecting coins, and at the same time requested him to "save a silver bill for her as soon as they came out." Who says ladies don't read the papers.

A YOUNG gentleman of Terre Haute remarked to his female companion the other evening: "Ah! the most beautiful evening in my recollection. Luna looks peculiarly beautiful." "Was that her just went by?" quickly asked the young lady.

A DEMURE, diminutive girl, aged 18, is under arrest in Philadelphia for bigamy. She has three living husbands, all of whom she has married within two years. When asked why she had done this she said: "They were all good fellows, and they coaxed me so."

IN a woman's foot race in San Francisco two of the contestants, Howard and Tobias, quarreled violently on the track, threatened to whip each other, and finally began to cry, all of which the spectators seemed to enjoy as a pleasing break in the monotony of the show.

THE Philadelphia *Times* remarks that altogether too much good advice is lavished on girls, but it forgets that human nature is indolent, and that it is easier to advise a girl than to let it alone, and that even when the girl is fifty years old, and has half a dozen grown-up sons and daughters, it is still easy.

MISS WILSON is a Delaware heiress and beauty. She fell in love with a farm hand because she deemed him heroic; but when they eloped, and he ran away from her across the fields at the approach of her pursuing father, she concluded that she had overrated him, and went back home contentedly.

That Boy's Hair.

A Michigan doctor has written a book upon the human hair in which he presents these views: "Hairs do not, as a rule, penetrate the scalp perpendicularly but at an angle. When the angle of the different hairs is the same, it is possible to give to it the easy sweeps and curves which we generally see it take, but if they are by some freak of nature misplaced, we have the rebellious 'frizzle tops' that are not susceptible of the influence of the brush and comb. Many a poor mother has half worried her life out trying to train her Johnny's rebellious locks into better ways, believing it was Johnny's perverseness of manners that induced such dilapidated looking head-gear, when it was really none of Johnny's fault at all, but simply a freak of nature in misplacing the radiating centres of his 'hirsute covering'. Sometimes fowls suffer from a contrariwise placing of the feathers—they run the wrong way. The author's father had a hen whose leg-feathers ran up toward the body, those on the body and neck toward the head. This gave her perpetual 'out-of-sorts' look, and she could never fly. The erection of the hair of animals during anger or of human beings in fright, is caused by a change in the skin and angle at which the hair enters the head and body.

THE curious name "state" for rooms on a steamboat is said to have originated in this way: A certain Western steamboat Captain called the rooms in his boat after the States of the Union—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, etc. The name Texas, which fell to the lot of the pilot-house, remains in common use on our Western waters to-day.

THE municipality of Nice lately caused the house in which Garibaldi was born to be demolished; its materials were bought by a Frenchman for $3,000. A large number of English people were present to see the house pulled down,

Who Murdered Morgan.

"I know how Morgan was killed," said Thurlow Weed, "and where and when he was killed, and who killed him. It was a dreadful murder."

"How do I know?" he asked, repeating my question. "I know because the criminals themselves confessed it to me before they died."

"Is it possible?" I said. "Will you tell the public about it?"

"Yes. I have told it partially before. It was in 1834, about five years after the sudden disappearance of Morgan, that on my trial for libeling the Masons, two men volunteered to be my witnesses. One of these men was John Whitney."

"I think," Mr. Weed said, "the other was the man who had charge of the old fort where Morgan was confind by his captors."

He went on:

"I invited them to eat some oysters with me after the trial, and while we were at the table John Whitney consented, in reply to our urgency, to make a clean brest of it about the murder of Morgan. He declared the terrible secret had been a burden on him day and night, and then he told who the men were who left the Lodge one dark night to put Morgan out of the way, lest he might reveal the secrets of the Order. He said he was one of the men. The others were Colonel William King, Garside, Howard and Chubbock. They went to the fort, bound the prisoner hand and foot, laid him in a boat, carried him to about the middle part of Niagara River, where it was two miles to either shore, and there, tying weights to his head and heels, they flung him overboard. When he had told the story, Whitney said he felt relieved. The other witness turned to him and said, 'John, Weed can hang you now.' 'Yes,' said Whitney, 'but he won't. I thought much about my duty to the public, but it was obviously impossible to convict him unless he would say solemnly in Court what he said to me.

"It was nearly thirty years afterward when I met John Whitney in Chicago, when I was there at the Convention in 1860. He came to me and said he wanted to make a careful confession for me to write down, to publish after his death. There was nobody else he dared to trust it to, he said. I agreed to commit his dreadful secret to paper as soon as the Convention adjourned. The hour it adjourned he was waiting for me at my hotel. I was in the depths of disappointment, and was busy with a hundred things, and I told Whitney that I should come back to Chicago shortly and would then attend to it. We exchanged letters after that, but he died suddenly, and I never saw him again."

"The Chicago papers," I said, "ought to look up his relatives or friends there, and see if he left any document or told his secret."

"Yes," he replied, "it would be well. It is strange, by the way, that every one of those five murderers are dead, and all but one died violent deaths. Colonel King committed suicide, and Garside was kicked to death by a horse."

Victoria's First View of Her Queenly Fortune.

King George IV. died, which brought the Princess a step nearer the throne, and there was no longer any reasonable prospect that King William could have children to succeed him. Thus the child of Kensington Palace became beyond all doubt the next in succession. And she herself was only twelve, and her nearest English relative was not of a character to reassure her friends. In these circumstances a bill was brought into Parliament to make the Duchess of Kent Regent in case her daughter should be called upon to ascend the throne before she came of age. When these public precautions were taken, it was thought, necessary to inform the little girl herself of her true position—that she was not merely one of a band of Princes and Princesses, the younger member of the family, but the first among them, the future head of the race. She was in the midst of her daily lessons—somewhat surprised, it would seem, at the grave work required from her, which was not expected from the other Princesses—when this great intimation was made to her. The story is told in a letter from her governess, the Baroness Selwyn, to the Queen, written in 1854, and apparently recalling to her memory the incidents of her youth:

"I ask your Majesty's leave to cite some remarkable words of your Majesty when only twelve years old, while the Regency Bill was in progress. I then said to the Dutchess of Kent that now, for the first time, your Majesty ought to know your place in the succession. Her Royal Highness agreed with me, and I put the genealogical table into the historical book. When Mr. Davys (the Queen's instructor, after the Bishop of Peterborough) was gone, the Princess Victoria opened the book again as usual, and seeing the additional paper said, 'I never saw that before.' 'It was not thought necessary you should, Princess,' I answered. 'I see I am nearer the throne than I thought.' 'So it is, madam,' I said. After some moments the Princess resumed: 'Now, many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendor, but there is much responsibility.' The Princess having lifted up the forefinger of her right hand while she spoke, gave me that little hand, saying, I will be good. I understand now why you urged me so much to learn even Latin. My Cousins Augusta and Mary never did, but you told me Latin is the foundation of English grammar, and of all the elegant expressions, and I learned it as you wished it, but I understand all better now;' and the little Princess gave me her hand, repeating, 'I will be good.'" —*Harper's Magazine.*

"SURE, the wood won't burn. I'll thry a little of yerself, me darlint," as Bridget said to the kerosene. "You be

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THE BACHELOR'S LAMENT.

A bachelor sat in his easy chair,
With pale, sad face and solemn air.
His right hand rested upon his chin
And fondled its growth ('twas rather thin);
The left hung listlessly by his side.
And, just at the hush of eventide,
When shadows creep along the wall
And glistening dews begin to fall,
He broke upon the stilly hour
With a wail so sad and full of power
It thrilled my heart to the very core,
As my ear I placed beside the door.

It's not for wealth of worlds I sigh;
It's pleasures I have no wish to try;
They are simply baubles that do not last,
And are borne away by the first fierce blast.
It's not for gems from the mighty deep;
And earth may all her treasures keep.
I would not stay the flight of time,
Or taste the sweets of any clime.
Ambition seeks no honored name,
Nor climbs the topmost round of fame.
I have no thought of the best of wine,
Or the fairest fruit of any vine.

I care no more for the boat and hook,
Or the choicest line of any book.
Squirrel and rabbit are free from harm,
And e'en my pipe no solace gives;
Oh! I'm the wretchedest man that lives.
(A tear drop rolled upon the floor;
'Twas quickly followed by many more.)
The fairest ladies may pass me by;
It's not for them that I weep and sigh,
But give! Oh, give! was his wailing cry;
Oh, give one bottle of whisker dye.

THE YOUNG MISTRESS.

Little Bertie and Angie Whipple were visiting their aunt in the country, who, when her work was done up in the afternoon, entertained them by relating the following story:

"Both of you children have seen the big house on the hill, with its observatory, French windows and broad piazza; well, there the Rushtons lived, when I was young, and my home was in the little buff house near by, and my father carried on the Rushton farm, my mother attending to the dairy.

"They had one child, Elsie, three months younger than myself, and among my earliest recollections she figures largely. As she was a frail child, and not disposed to play much out of doors unless I was with her, her mother encouraged my frequent visits to her house, although she early taught me to think I was not her daughter's equal. She was a very haughty woman, and I always dreaded to encounter her, but to me the pleasure of Elsie's company atoned for any amount of disagreeableness on her mother's part, and, as I did not have to see her every time I went to the big house, I got along very well.

"Miss Barton, the governess, was the one I had the most to do with, and she was always very pleasant to me. Under her tuition Elsie and I learned to read together, and afterward pursued all our studies under her guidance in the pretty school-room, which, to this day, seems to me the loveliest spot I ever was in. It was on the southeast corner of the house; the large bay window was constantly filled with tropical plants, which it seemed to me were never out of bloom; then the sun came streaming in the whole day through, for the doctor said this was better than drugs for little Elsie; the canary and mocking birds sang from their silver cages, and the gold fish and their happy companions floated around in the crystal globe suspended from the ceiling, distracting our attention, of course, and somewhat retarding the progress of our studies; but for one like Elsie everything around must be made to assume the most cheerful aspect. And even I was allowed to be there for the same reason that the birds and the aquarium were, to add another feature pleasing to the eyes and heart of the child of fortune, for she would neither study nor play in my absence.

"'You have two little girls!' strangers would say who came to the villa, as it was called.

"'No, the tow-headed one is not mine,' Mrs. Rushton would reply; 'she is only my Elsie's little maid, in prospective. Of course, they play and study together now.'

"This she would say with a haughty toss of her head, and as often as otherwise the one addressed would add: 'Well, she is a pretty child.'

"Once, on hearing her mother speak so, I said to Elsie: 'Your maman says I am to be your maid, but I don't care much, for then I can always be with you.'

"'You need not be my maid,' replied Elsie; 'you shall be my little sister, Lucy.'

"Then I repeated to my mother what Mrs. Rushton said, and she kept me away from the big house two or three days; but Elsie fretted and pined so for me that Mrs. Rushton sent for me, and then she took us both out riding in the grand carriage, talking very pleasantly to me, and bought me a nice new doll. After this there was no parting Elsie and I, and we grew up together, my advantages for an education being not a whit less than hers. But that we were not socially equal was a fact that impressed me more and more forcibly year by year. Mrs. Rushton's prophecy was becoming true. As my affection for Elsie increased, which it seemed to every day of my life, and she was very fragile and helpless, I naturally took to waiting upon her until I unconsciously drifted into a kind of attendant. When we were going to ride, I took charge of her shawl and bundles, I carried her books when we went to the piano to practice; I arranged her hair, adjusted her dress, in short acted the part of a subordinate at all times. And, when we were grown up, although I had been given the same advantages for an education, and compared in looks and appearance with Elsie, I was in no sense on an equality with her. But, when by ourselves, our fondness for each other was so great that we felt like sisters; and, if we were parted for a day, it seemed as if either could hardly survive the separation. Thus, to gratify Elsie in her affection for me, Mrs. Rushton wished me to remain with them, and furnished me clothes and money to my heart's content; so, notwithstanding the slights I had to endure, I had not, in view of my great love for Elsie, any real excuse for leaving them.

"Elsie was given a great party on her [illegible] down, as my own birthday of that age had three months previously passed without particular notice from anyone, except a present of a new silk dress from Elsie. This dress, I afterward learned from the donor, was to be worn at her party, at which she said I must be present as a guest. This was the first of her coming out, and I presume Mrs. Rushton thought my presence would act as a stimulant to Elsie on the occasion, and, for this reason, allowed me to be present apparently on an equal footing with themselves. So I was permitted to play duets with Elsie, to sing for the entertainment of the company, although no one had taken the pains to introduce me to but a few of number, as Elsie was too bashful and Mrs. Rushton too proud. A part of the ladies I had seen before, and, as they knew the position I occupied at the villa, I naturally felt very humble in their presence. Others, who knew nothing of me, inquired who I was of Mrs. Rushton, and I overheard her saying to one lady, 'Oh, she is only Elsie's privileged maid, who, for this once, is acting the part of a guest.'

"'If you had not told me this I should says she is an accomplished, elegant young lady. How finely she plays and how sweetly she sings!'

"'Well, she has been brought up here, having the benefit of our governess' instructions.'

"'That accounts for it, then,' replied the aristocratic lady, looking at me sharply.

"'Yes, but we cannot think of making an equal of her; it was only to gratify a whim of Elsie's that I consented to her being present on this occasion.'

"I could not bear any more, and immediately left the room. Half an hour later Elsie found me crouched upon one end of the sofa in our school-room crying as hard as I possibly could. She began to cry too, and declared she would not go back to the drawing-room until I accompanied her. Then she kissed me, and told me I was dearer to her than anyone else, and said she wished she was half as good or pretty as I, and that I must excuse her mother, for she thought more of style than of hurting anyone's feelings.

"'Well,' I said, 'Miss Elsie, since you desire it so much, I will go back with you, but it is wholly on your account, as it would cause so much talk if you were not to return;' so I dried my tears, and Elsie did hers, and then we made our way back to the company. The rest of the evening, or night, rather, for our party did not break up till nearly morning, Elsie was particularly attentive to me, and I was treated very civilly by all present. But I rejoiced in the idea that this was to be the last time I would be required to appear in such a formidable company. My happiness consisted in nothing of the kind. I was of a retiring nature, and the quiet days spent alone with Elsie and our books made up the sum of my enjoyment. Happier than ever now seemed the days of our studying together in the lovely school-room under the directions of our dear governess. Alas! they were past, and Elsie would go more into society, and, perhaps, in a little while care less for my company. How swiftly these thoughts revolved in my mind, as mingling in that august company I strove to appear at ease, and how glad I was when the guests dispersed and I could creep to my little room, and there pour out my tears afresh.

"After this Elsie and her mother were constantly on the go, but I had no desire to accompany them, nor was I invited. Elsie would gladly have taken me everywhere she went, and often on her return from places she cared nothing for going would seek me out the moment she entered the house to embrace me and cry in my arms. Then I would remove her jewels, undo her hair, lay her wraps away in the press, and, perhaps, bathe her temples, feeling quite happy for the privilege of doing this. The position I occupied at the villa was a very comfortable, easy one, and one for which I was well paid, so I had no cause for complaint, after all. Still, there slumbered in my bosom that desire for liberty or independence which is so dear to all, and which I could not, as I was then situated, really enjoy. So I one day intimated to Elsie that I thought I would leave the villa, for the purpose of conducting a small private school for young ladies, which should be completely under my own insight and supervision, feeling capable and desirous of the undertaking. She at once began to sob, and said she could not hear a word about my leaving her. A young man was paying attention to her, and had been for some time, but I did not know as anything serious would result from it, until she now told me that she would probably be married in about six months, and she wanted me very much to remain at the villa until after that event, when we would go to her new home, which was to be a very luxurious one, and there I would be on an equality with her in every respect, as I would pass for her sister.

"Loving her as I did, how could I refuse this request, made while she tearfully clung to my neck, and looked so affectionately into my eyes. So I promised to remain, trying to assist her in every way I could until she was married, and we both went to the city to live in her new, elegant home, where, as she had promised, I was introduced to all her new acquaintances as her own sister, though I continued to assist her in various ways as heretofore, for I had grown up in that way, and would not have been happy if I had been denied that privilege. Everything that money could procure we both had; still, after a short time, I could see Elsie was not happy. Her husband was disposed to be crusty at times with her, although to me he always was very pleasant. This vexed me, and I treated him coldly, but the crosser I was to him the more he seemed to try to court my favor, and he [illegible] when Elsie was not going, but I always had some excuse for staying at home, and not once did I go anywhere with him unless his wife was with us, nor was it often he found a chance to speak with me when she was not by. She did not complain to me of his indifference to her, or say that he was abusive, but I saw and heard enough before one year was at an end to know that he was both. Loving Elsie as I did, I, of course, was enraged at his conduct, and I began to think, perhaps, if I were away from them, they might be happier, and I one day told him I was going home for awhile, as my mother was anxious to have me with her. Elsie was not in the room at the time, although she was in the one adjoining, and I expected she would presently join us.

"'No, you are not going,' he said; if, you do, however, I will go, too, for there will be nothing to stay here for, then,' and, before I knew it, his arm was about my neck and his lips pressed to my cheek.

"At this instant Elsie entered the room, and, although I was struggling to release myself from his unwelcome embrace, and finally struck him a severe blow in the face, I think Elsie, at the time, half believed I was a little in blame. At all events, she looked at me reproachfully, gave a fearful scream, and sank half dying on the sofa. I went to her as soon as I could, and tried to pacify her, and convince her of my innocence. Her miserable husband left the house, and I did not see him again. The next morning I started for my mother's home, convinced it was the wisest thing I could do, and hoping that, when once left alone, the unhappy couple might become more interested in each other, and, perhaps, in time, be more reconciled to the fate which it would seem might have been a propitious one. After this experience, I said I would never marry for riches—indeed, for a long time, I declared I would never marry at all. My parents now had a farm of their own, and so my mother was glad of my help. I lived with them three years, then became acquainted with your uncle—a promising young farmer—and married him, and, believe, we have so far been about the happiest couple anywhere. We have not been blessed with great riches, but have had plenty for our comfort, have been contented, healthy, prosperous, and, as I said before, happy."

"And what became of Miss Elsie?" asked little Angie, who, up to this time, had been so attentive to her aunt's story she had not spoken.

"She died in less than three years after I left her. I often heard from her until a short time before her death, as we corresponded regularly, and I think from her letters that she and her husband did live in better agreement long before they were called to part from each other. She and I both felt it a great grievance to be parted, but, thinking it for the best, tried to be reconciled to it."

"And what became of the grand folks at the big house?" asked Bertie.

"Mr. Rushton is dead, but his widow still lives there in her former glory, and, if wealth with all it can employ fails to make her happy, then, doubtless, she is of all others the most miserable. But, children, I may as well bring my story to an end right here, and go into the house and get tea for you and your uncle, who, I see, is coming from the field."

So both followed to their auntie's kitchen, begging her by the way to tell tell them what had become of all the accomplishments she learned while at the big house. She took them into the large dairy, and then, pointing to the door through which they had entered, said, "They were all left behind when I entered this room."

"Oh, what a pity!" said Bertie; "still, you are happy?"

"Yes," the aunt replied, and went about her work.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Bills Introduced in Congress.

The New York *Evening Post* makes the following statement of the number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in Congress for each session from the Twenty-fifth to the Forty-sixth Congress, and the percentage of the whole number which were passed:

Congress.	*No. bills introduced.*	*Acts.*	*Per centum.*
Twenty-fifth	1,955	114	.06
Twenty-sixth	1,806	55	.04
Twenty-seventh	1,384	201	.14½
Twenty-eighth	1,121	141	.13
Twenty-ninth	1,264	236	.18½
Thirtieth	1,442	176	.12
Thirty-first	1,080	109	.10
Thirty-second	1,126	137	.12
Thirty-third	1,609	187	.10
Thirty-fourth	1,671	158	.09½
Thirty-fifth	1,785	120	.07
Thirty-sixth	1,865	158	.08½
Thirty-seventh	1,782	427	.24
Thirth-eighth	1,608	515	.32
Thirty-ninth	2,358	615	.25
Fortieth	3,723	769	.21
Forty-first	5,314	772	.14½
Forty-second	5,913	1,015	.17
Forty-third	5,435	656	.13
Forty-fourth	5,230	712	.11
Forty-fifth	5,736	742	.08½

This tendency to a flood of bills is one of the curses of American legislation. There is no time for the proper consideration of useful measures, and multitudes of bad and improper bills are log-rolled or sneaked through by the lobby in and out of Congress.

THE old saying, "Nine taylors make a man," originated from the following circumstance: A number of years since, in London, a little boy was accustomed to sell apples, cakes, etc., among the various shops. At one place he visited were nine journeyman tailors, who, on account of the unusual brightness of the boy, determined to educate him. Each one contributed a portion toward the necessary expenses, and the boy eventually became a noted individual. In this sense nine tailors were said to have made a man.

A JOLLY, bluff-mannered priest, on being introduced to a physician, called him "dear brother." "Dear brother!" echoed the doctor, in surprise. "Why

FARM NOTES.

WEEDS.—For the destruction of the first crop of weeds just as the potato is ready to come up, nothing is better than an iron tooth garden rake with which the surface may be rapidly gone over and all weeds destroyed.

GRASS.—According to the average of thirteen analyses made by Prof. Emile Wolf, of Germany, green grass contains eighty-eight per cent. of nutrition. If cut when in bloom, it will contain but sixty-two per cent., whereas if not cut until the seeds are fully formed or ripe it will contain only thirty-one per cent. of nutrition.

AN EXCELLENT WHITEWASH.—Prof. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College of Michigan, an expert chemist, recently said that a paint or wash made of skim milk, thoroughly skimmed, and water brine will render wood uninflammable, and he proved it by experiment. He said this paint, or whitewash, is durable, very cheap, impervious to water, of agreeable color and as it will prevent wood from taking fire, he urged its use, particularly on roofs, out-buildings, barns, etc.

ROOT-PRUNING.—A writer in the *London Garden* furnishes some interesting results from cutting the roots early in autumn. Thrifty and unproductive trees were "lifted clean up," and the coarse roots shortened. The leaves being still on the branches, some wilting or shrinking of the roots took place. The following season there was a greatly increased production of fruit buds, and the trees became very fruitful. When the operation was performed late in autumn, or after the fall of the leaf, the same effect as to fruitfulness was produced, and the trees remained comparatively barren. The writer thinks it important that the root-pruning be done before growing has entirely ceased, and while the foliage remains. As was to be expected he never found any good result from root-pruning old trees

MENDING ROADS.—A favorite method with too many of the overseers of roads is to repair them by scraping out the soft, loose earth o. mud from the ditches alongside, and then gathering all the weeds from the gardens or other places, and loose trash generally, to fill up the holes. These soon rot, and loose earth is ground out, and there is left a mud hole bigger and more unsightly than the original one. Such holes should be invariably filled up with pure gravel, if to be had; if not with the driest, hardest soil to be found near by. A subsoil is better for this than a surface soil, as it has less vegetable matter in it to decay and form mud. After roads are smoothed and all ruts and holes filled up, they should have a coat of gravel, if to be obtained even at considerable cost, unless they are macadamized. Then they can be kept hard, smooth and dry for a long time, without additional expense.

NIGHT THE TIME FOR TRANSPLANTING.—A gentleman anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting at night, instead of by day, made an experiment with the following results: He transplanted 10 cherry-trees while in bloom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those transplanted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same with 10 dwarf trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected the crop and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots. The incident is fully vouched for, and if a few similar experiments produce a like result, it will be a strong argument to horticulturists, etc., to do such work at night.

THE COW PEA.—"In the Northern and Middle States," says the *Prairie Farmer*, "the cow pea in agriculture is but little known. It has no place among our commonly grown crops, and no adequate estimate of its value or utility in Northern husbandry is, therefore, entertained. At the South it has been grown for a long time, and there occupies about the same relation to the agricultural pursuits of the people that clover does in the Northern States. One of the most important recommendations of this crop is its adaptability to poor or worn-out land. The plants grow well where nearly everything else fails, giving either forage or seed in fair quantities, and affording, as we have before indicated, ready means for bringing such land to a fertile condition. Comparative analysis shows that they are richer in albuminoids than green corn folder, and while they are not quite equal to red clover, they are well worth cultivating as a change food, for of these crops we have not enough. They grow very rapidly making a dense mass of foliage in ninety days, killing out other growths, and completely shading from the sun."

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTING.—We do not know of anything which would be more interesting on a farm than a small experimental ground. New plants and seeds come into notice every year, but only a few know which are the most valuable, and the great public depends upon the newspaper editor, some interesting correspondent, or the reports of some agricultural society to tell him all about them. Finally, on the strength of what he reads, he invests considerable money in some article or another, plants considerable ground with it and finds out only when it is too late that it is not all suited to his climate or soil. It oftentimes happens that an article really good in a majority of cases is of very little value in some particular spot. This is just the sort of knowledge no paper or society can teach, but which a small experimental garden would readily supply. At market, or when visiting friends, one often has a few seeds or roots given him which may be very useful to him, but which are lost chiefly because there is in many cases to regard these presents of new things as bores, and they are often accepted because it is not though courteous toward a friend's feelings by refusing what he regards as somewhat of a treasure. But besides the pecuniary value there is a great amount of pleasure from watching things grow that we never saw before; and we are well assured that no one who established a small experimental ground on his farm could ever after be without it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

FROSTING WITH GELATINE.—Dissolve a large pinch of gelatine in six tablespoonfuls of boiling water; strain, thicken with sugar and flavor with lemon. Enough for two cakes.

MILK LEMONADE.—Dissolve three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar in one pint of boiling water, and mix with them one gill of lemon juice and one gill of sherry; then add three gills of cold milk. Stir the whole well together and strain it.

HORSE-RADISH SAUCE.—The following method of preparing horse-radish we have found an excellent relish with cold ham, corned-beef or eggs. One tablespoonful of melted butter, one of prepared mustard, three of grated horse-radish, one of vinegar, one teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat together until thoroughly mixed. This will keep for two or three days.

BREAKFAST CAKES.—One coffee-cupful of new milk, one of water, the beaten yolks of three eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar, one of salt, four tablespoonfuls of potato yeast and sifted flour to make quite a stiff batter. Stir well and put in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning beat three whites of eggs to a stiff froth and stir in. Bake on a griddle. These are excellent.

STRAWBERRY FARINA PUDDING.—Fill coffee-cups loosely with strawberries and pour over farina of a consistency thin enough to fill the interstices between the berries and yet thick enough to be firm when cool—three tablespoonfuls to a quart of milk is the quantity of farina I use. Turn out on to a flat dish or arrange in a large glass dish. Eat with cream and sugar flavored as liked. This makes a pretty as well as healthful dessert.

VEAL CUTLETS.—Make a batter of a cup of milk, a beaten egg, pinch of salt and flour with a half teaspoonful of baking powder mixed in. First fry the veal a nice brown in drippings or butter, then dip into the batter and fry again brown. Any batter that may be left may be dropped by the small spoonful into the hot fat, turned and when browned placed on the meat. The veal should be cooked thoroughly—three-quarters of an hour, at least, over a moderate fire. Serve with a few slices of lemon.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—Put eight quarts of ripe blackberries in a preserving kettle and cook slowly until well scalded through. Strain, pressing out all the juice. Tie up in a bag two ounces of whole allspice, one ounce of cinnamon bark, one ounce of whole cloves, and one nutmeg. Measure the juice, and to each quart allow one pound of suga Put juice, spice and sugar together and boil fifteen minutes. Skim, let cool, then add of pure, good brandy one pint to three pints of juice. Bottle and cork. This is excellent for diseases of the bowels.

The Teeth and Disease.

A full set of teeth is necessary to proper mastication. Digestion largely depends on mastication, as mastication mixes the food with saliva—itself a digestive fluid—and thoroughly separates the particles so that the other digestive fluids—the gastric juice, the bile and the intestinal fluid—may readily act on them.

Decayed teeth fill the in-breathed air with putrid particles.

Bad teeth often cause boils, collections of hardened wax in the ear, ringing of the ears (*tinnitus aurium*), and deafness in various degrees. A large amount of distress, both in the teeth and in the ear, is frequently occasioned by the decay of the first tooth of the permanent set—the sixth grinder (molar).

So strong is the sympathetic connection between the teeth and the ears, that the condition of the former greatly affects the latter, especially in childhood, the period of marked inflammatory tendency in the various glands of the mouth.

Dr. Samuel Sexton has made the facts a special study, with the aid of the oroscope—the new instrument for the exploration of the ear. Of 1,500 cases examined by him, he attributes one-third to the condition of the teeth.

Dr. Sexton says further that persons are injured in health by the amalgam fillings, the mercury which enters largely into them being gradually set free. Still more serious results follow when plates—especially vulcanite—are worn over diseased fangs, inflamed palates or gums, collections of tartar, and purulent secretions.

In this country, where teeth begin to decay so early, children should be taught how to care for them, and the dentist should be occasionally called in to inspect them.

Multiplication of Weeds.

It has been found, says the *American Agriculturist*, by careful and patient counting of the number of perfect seeds produced in a number of seed pods, and then counting the number of mature pods, that on a single plant of purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) there will be 1,000,000 seeds matured. This will furnish a seed for every square foot of ground on twenty-three acres. Suppose each of these plants of the second generation does as well as the single parent, we will have the enormous sum of 1,000,000,000,000, as the seeds of the [illegible]

Geo. Eliot and Her Young Man.

People have not yet gotten over talking of George Eliot's strange marriage, and the great objection to it seems to be that it took place in a church, and that she wore an elegant dress. Speaking of it the other evening, a gentleman mentioned some particulars regarding the great novelist that were rather interesting. He said the first time he met her was at an entertainment given by Millais, the artist, and, delighted to find himself in company so distinguished, he requested an introduction of a friend, who was on speaking terms with her. "That," he replied, "is a liberty I should not dare to take; George Eliot never allows any one to be introduced to her at a gathering of this kind; if she wishes to do so, she will speak to you without being introduced."

At the table the gentleman found himself placed between Gorge Eliot and the young lady to whom he had been directed to act as escort, and afraid to address the lion personally, he "laid himself out" to attract her attention by much that he said. She did not speak to him, however, and he felt greatly disappointed.

Shortly afterward he attended a popular concert at the Royal Albert Music Hall, and again found himself seated beside the famous author. This time she addressed him, asking him if she had not met him at Mr. Millais' house, and in an animated, and to him delightful, conversation ended in the extention of an invitation to her "Monday Evenings," an opportunity he was only too happy to avail himself of, and which gave him the most valued and charming of his London recollections.

George Eliot (Mrs. Cross now) is, he remarked, a large woman, tall—at least quite above the medium height—and largely rather than massively built. She is so homely at first sight as to be repulsive; but she possesses the richest, most musical of voices, and an extremely winning manner. And there is such a sense of power, of depth, of comprehensive humanity about her, that after talking to her a very little while you can not help the recognition of all that she is, and would not have her different.

Her birthplace lies about halfway between Liverpool and London, two miles from Nuncaton, on the broad, smooth highway leading to the ancient city of Coventry. The house is a large brick building, surrounded by a well-stocked and pleasant garden, quite devoid of ornament, but strongly suggestive of comfort and convenience. Her father, Robert Evans, was bailiff to Lord Home and Sir Robert Newdigate, a position which her brother, Isaac P. Evans, who resides in the old homestead, complies at the present time. Near by is Bosworth Field, and in another direction are the ruins of Astley Castle, celebrated as one of the houses of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.

Marian Evans' parents were, of course, Church of England people. They could hardly be anything else, as the father was in a position of trust under a titled master; and there are still persons in the vicinity who remember the little girl as she sat in the high-backed pew in Shepperton Church listening to the sermon with grave attention. Many allusions to these localities will be found in her "Scenes from a Clerical Life;" and it was perhaps these sketches that first gave the impression so widely prevalent, that she was the daughter of a clergyman.—*Mrs. Corly to Baltimore American*

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The wife of a well-to-do tradesman in Paris has read her husband a lesson so original as to be worth recounting. He had of late devoted his affection almost exclusively to the bottle, and his better-half, finding all curtain-lectures fruitless, arranged a little practical joke which she imagined would produce such an impression on him that his conversion from evil ways must follow. When her lord came home to dinner, the other evening, he was so drunk that he fell asleep in an arm-chair before the meal began. The lady, it should be mentioned, had been preparing the way for her ingenious stratagem by threatening to commit suicide if he did not reform; and no sooner did she hear him snoring than she put her plan into execution. She had provided a lay-figure obligingly lent by her milliner, and, having clothed it in one of her dresses, with her best bonnet on her head, she tied a rope around its neck and hung it up to the hook of a chandelier; she then left the house and her victim, fondly calculating on the remorse in store for the latter. The sleeper awoke in half an hour, and was deeply affected at the sight of what he took to be the dangling corpse of his moiety. He screamed to his neighbors that his wife had hanged herself, and, news of the castastrophe having been brought to the police station, the Commissary arrived in hot haste, accompanied by a doctor. The trick was then discovered, but when they awoke the bereaved husband from the second sleep of the just into which he had dropped his rage at discovering he was not a widower knew no bounds. The lady, on her return, far from being flattered by the depth of his remorse, had to escape in haste from the consequences of his disappointment.

Deafness of the Aged.

Nothing is more common than to hear old people utter querulous complaints about their deafness; but those who do so are not perhaps aware that this infirmity is the result of an express and wise arrangement of Providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purpose, it being intended to give ease and quietude to the decline of life, when any noise or sounds from without but discomposes the enfeebled mind, and prevents peaceful meditation. Indeed, the gradual withdrawal of all the senses and the decay of the frame in old age have been wisely ordained in order to wean the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a perfect state of ex-

[illegible] drink, and, in some cases, pictures [illegible]

An Elopement in the Early Days.

A runaway match in the old revolutionary days of New York was successfully accomplished by mounting horses at the summit of Murray Hill and by dashing madly through shady lanes and flowering orchards down to the friendly shelter of Trinity Church. This was the time when the scarlet-coated British officer was viewed in the light of forbidden fruit by the patriotic American maiden, and this advantage, added to his intrinsic charms, naturally endowed him in her eyes with every deadly fascination.

A country house until very recently standing on the summit of Murray Hill, inhabited by a family of social importance, well known for its devotion to the American cause and for the attractions of its daughters, became the rendezvous of many distinguished foreigners connected with the political struggles of the day. Major Andre was a frequent visitor at the house, and, in a letter extant from his pen, dwells in loving details on the charms of the sisters of the family. One of them celebrated for her proficiency in chess, was challenged to play a game with the renowned Kosciusko, at whose fall "freedom shrieked!" Whether gallantry on the part of her opponents or her own real merit won the game for the lady cannot now be accurately determined; but a well authenticated family legend affirms that the stately Pole rose to his feet, and, bowing profoundly before the lady, said: "Madam, Kosciusko acknowledges you his conquerer." The chess board and table of the story are still preserved as heirlooms.

The heroine of the chess combat and the elopement above alluded to are one and the same person. In her case, as in that of others, the beauty and accomplishments of an English officer overcame the terrors of parental displeasure, and, yielding to her lover's entreaties, the accomplished belle and the man of her choice mounted their horses for an afternoon ride, and galloped down to Trinity Church, where the clandestine marriage was solemnized by Bishop More.

The escapade naturally gave rise to interminable family scenes and vehement recriminations on all sides. One sister fainted, and the rage of the father was difficult to overcome. But time and the bride's winning nature affected at least a reconcilation, and the union, though somewhat brief, for the lady was not long lived, seemed to have brought happiness to the whole of the family circle.

Not the Finest Police in the World.

A strange story comes from Constantinople. Three robbers, armed to the teeth, broke into the house of a Prussian living at Constantinople. Threatening to forthwith murder him if he resisted, they compelled the owner to submit to being bound, and then demanded from him his valuables and money. The Prussian at once gave up his gold watch and some £4 of Turkish money which he had in his pockets; but this small booty did not satisfy the robbers. Again they threatened death, and finally obliged the bound, the helpless man to tell them where they would find the key of his business safe. The safe happened to be in a room on the third floor, at the top of the house, and thither the three robbers, having obtained possession of the key, hastened, leaving the owner bound, and threatening to return and shoot him if he called for assistance. But, as they went up-stairs, his wife, who had been watching what was taking place from another room, slipped quietly in and cut the bonds of her husband. Arming themselves with revolvers, the pair crept quietly up the stairs, came upon the robbers absorbed in dividing among themselves the contents of the safe, and without a word shot down two of them. The third threw down his weapons and begged for mercy. Turning the tables upon him, the Prussian bound his late assailant fast, and, leaving his wife to watch over him with a loaded revolver in her hand, hastened to the nearest zaptieh station. There he found the officer in charge absent, and, on inquiring for a sub-officer, was told that both of the latter were also away. Thereupon the Prussian asked four of the men to accompany him to his house and take the bound burglar into custody. Arrived in the room where the two men had been shot, the zaptiehs looked at the two corpses, looked at the prisoner, and recognized in the two former the sub-officers, and in the latter the officer of their own guard.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Humanity in Hanging.

Society prides itself in being humane even in its most vindictive moods. It would not needlessly, still less wantonly, prolong the torture of a criminal dying at his hands. In the extremest severity of justice it would remember mercy. It can, therefore, only be necessary to point out to those in authority, and even to the common hangman, that by lengthening the rope by which a malefactor is to be strangled, in order to give him a "long drop" and thereby accomplish what is erroneously called "instantaneous death," a new horror may be introduced into the act of execution. An appreciable time, which may seem an eternity, is occupied in the act of falling. We know by the study of dreams, and the recollections of persons who have been half drowned, or stood for a moment face to face with death in one of his most appalling forms, how much may seem to happen in an instant. What torture may not the criminal, falling with a rope round his neck some nine feet, experience? We recognize the aim of the executioner, and approve it; but there is an obvious limit to the pursuits of one humane purpose at the risk of creating an evil worse than that it is desired to remedy.

"ONLY 20!" "Yes," she explained: "George made me promise when we married that I never would change. I was 20 then, and I mean to keep my promise."

WOOD ashes will decompose bones. Expose to the weather a barrel filled with alternate three-inch layers of broken bones and ashes for several months, when, on examination, the bones will be found to be reduced to a jelly-like substance, forming phosphate of potash, one of the most powerful as well as lasting fertilizing materials known, and one which, when exposed to the sun for a few days, may be easily reduced to powder, the very best condition for applying to the land. Do not hurry the operation, but save all the bones and let time and wood ashes convert them into a rich manure.

A GENTLEMAN, finding his whisky punch a little too hot, blew it to cool it. "Blowing your own horn, I see," said his comrade.

We often wondered what induced Dr. Bull to invent his celebrated Baby Syrup, but we understand now, that he was a married man.

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William H. Wilson, M.D., Springfield, Effington County, Ga., says: "I prescribed Hunt's Remedy in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used." Trial size, 75 cents.

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Geo. Eliot and Her Young Man.

People have not yet gotten over talking of George Eliot's strange marriage, and the great objection to it seems to be that it took place in a church, and that she wore an elegant dress. Speaking of it the other evening, a gentleman mentioned some particulars regarding the great novelist that were rather interesting. He said the first time he met her was at an entertainment given by Millais, the artist, and, delighted to find himself in company so distinguished, he requested an introduction of a friend, who was on speaking terms with her. "That," he replied, "is a liberty I should not dare to take; George Eliot never allows any one to be introduced to her at a gathering of this kind; if she wishes to do so, she will speak to you without being introduced."

At the table the gentleman found himself placed between Gorge Eliot and the young lady to whom he had been directed to act as escort, and afraid to address the lion personally, he "laid himself out" to attract her attention by much that he said. She did not speak to him, however, and he felt greatly disappointed.

Shortly afterward he attended a popular concert at the Royal Albert Music Hall, and again found himself seated beside the famous author. This time she addressed him, asking him if she had not met him at Mr. Millais' house, and in an animated, and to him delightful, conversation ended in the extention of an invitation to her "Monday Evenings," an opportunity he was only too happy to avail himself of, and which gave him the most valued and charming of his London recollections.

George Eliot (Mrs. Cross now) is, he remarked, a large woman, tall—at least quite above the medium height—and largely rather than massively built. She is so homely at first sight as to be repulsive; but she possesses the richest, most musical of voices, and an extremely winning manner. And there is such a sense of power, of depth, of comprehensive humanity about her, that after talking to her a very little while you can not help the recognition of all that she is, and would not have her different.

Her birthplace lies about halfway between Liverpool and London, two miles from Nuncaton, on the broad, smooth highway leading to the ancient city of Coventry. The house is a large brick building, surrounded by a well-stocked and pleasant garden, quite devoid of ornament, but strongly suggestive of comfort and convenience. Her father, Robert Evans, was bailiff to Lord Home and Sir Robert Newdigate, a position which her brother, Isaac P. Evans, who resides in the old homestead, complies at the present time. Near by is Bosworth Field, and in another direction are the ruins of Astley Castle, celebrated as one of the houses of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.

Marian Evans' parents were, of course, Church of England people. They could hardly be anything else, as the father was in a position of trust under a titled master; and there are still persons in the vicinity who remember the little girl as she sat in the high-backed pew in Shepperton Church listening to the sermon with grave attention. Many allusions to these localities will be found in her "Scenes from a Clerical Life;" and it was perhaps these sketches that first gave the impression so widely prevalent, that she was the daughter of a clergyman.—*Mrs. Corly to Baltimore American*

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The wife of a well-to-do tradesman in Paris has read her husband a lesson so original as to be worth recounting. He had of late devoted his affection almost exclusively to the bottle, and his better-half, finding all curtain-lectures fruitless, arranged a little practical joke which she imagined would produce such an impression on him that his conversion from evil ways must follow. When her lord came home to dinner, the other evening, he was so drunk that he fell asleep in an arm-chair before the meal began. The lady, it should be mentioned, had been preparing the way for her ingenious stratagem by threatening to commit suicide if he did not reform; and no sooner did she hear him snoring than she put her plan into execution. She had provided a lay-figure obligingly lent by her milliner, and, having clothed it in one of her dresses, with her best bonnet on her head, she tied a rope around its neck and hung it up to the hook of a chandelier; she then left the house and her victim, fondly calculating on the remorse in store for the latter. The sleeper awoke in half an hour, and was deeply affected at the sight of what he took to be the dangling corpse of his moiety. He screamed to his neighbors that his wife had hanged herself, and, news of the castastrophe having been brought to the police station, the Commissary arrived in hot haste, accompanied by a doctor. The trick was then discovered, but when they awoke the bereaved husband from the second sleep of the just into which he had dropped his rage at discovering he was not a widower knew no bounds. The lady, on her return, far from being flattered by the depth of his remorse, had to escape in haste from the consequences of his disappointment.

Deafness of the Aged.

Nothing is more common than to hear old people utter querulous complaints about their deafness; but those who do so are not perhaps aware that this infirmity is the result of an express and wise arrangement of Providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purpose, it being intended to give ease and quietude to the decline of life, when any noise or sounds from without but discomposes the enfeebled mind, and prevents peaceful meditation. Indeed, the gradual withdrawal of all the senses and the decay of the frame in old age have been wisely ordained in order to wean the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a perfect state of ex-

coat-of-arms, and, in some cases, pictures

An Elopement in the Early Days.

A runaway match in the old revolutionary days of New York was successfully accomplished by mounting horses at the summit of Murray Hill and by dashing madly through shady lanes and flowering orchards down to the friendly shelter of Trinity Church. This was the time when the scarlet-coated British officer was viewed in the light of forbidden fruit by the patriotic American maiden, and this advantage, added to his intrinsic charms, naturally endowed him in her eyes with every deadly fascination.

A country house until very recently standing on the summit of Murray Hill, inhabited by a family of social importance, well known for its devotion to the American cause and for the attractions of its daughters, became the rendezvous of many distinguished foreigners connected with the political struggles of the day. Major Andre was a frequent visitor at the house, and, in a letter extant from his pen, dwells in loving details on the charms of the sisters of the family. One of them celebrated for her proficiency in chess, was challenged to play a game with the renowned Kosciusko, at whose fall "freedom shrieked!" Whether gallantry on the part of her opponents or her own real merit won the game for the lady cannot now be accurately determined; but a well authenticated family legend affirms that the stately Pole rose to his feet, and, bowing profoundly before the lady, said: "Madam, Kosciusko acknowledges you his conqueror." The chess board and table of the story are still preserved as heirlooms.

The heroine of the chess combat and the elopement above alluded to are one and the same person. In her case, as in that of others, the beauty and accomplishments of an English officer overcame the terrors of parental displeasure, and, yielding to her lover's entreaties, the accomplished belle and the man of her choice mounted their horses for an afternoon ride, and galloped down to Trinity Church, where the clandestine marriage was solemnized by Bishop More.

The escapade naturally gave rise to interminable family scenes and vehement recriminations on all sides. One sister fainted, and the rage of the father was difficult to overcome. But time and the bride's winning nature affected at least a reconcilation, and the union, though somewhat brief, for the lady was not long lived, seemed to have brought happiness to the whole of the family circle.

Not the Finest Police in the World.

A strange story comes from Constantinople. Three robbers, armed to the teeth, broke into the house of a Prussian living at Constantinople. Threatening to forthwith murder him if he resisted, they compelled the owner to submit to being bound, and then demanded from him his valuables and money. The Prussian at once gave up his gold watch and some £4 of Turkish money which he had in his pockets; but this small booty did not satisfy the robbers. Again they threatened death, and finally obliged the bound, the helpless man to tell them where they would find the key of his business safe. The safe happened to be in a room on the third floor, at the top of the house, and thither the three robbers, having obtained possession of the key, hastened, leaving the owner bound, and threatening to return and shoot him if he called for assistance. But, as they went up-stairs, his wife, who had been watching what was taking place from another room, slipped quietly in and cut the bonds of her husband. Arming themselves with revolvers, the pair crept quietly up the stairs, came upon the robbers absorbed in dividing among themselves the contents of the safe, and without a word shot down two of them. The third threw down his weapons and begged for mercy. Turning the tables upon him, the Prussian bound his late assailant fast, and, leaving his wife to watch over him with a loaded revolver in her hand, hastened to the nearest zaptieh station. There he found the officer in charge absent, and, on inquiring for a sub-officer, was told that both of the latter were also away. Thereupon the Prussian asked four of the men to accompany him to his house and take the bound burglar into custody. Arrived in the room where the two men had been shot, the zaptiehs looked at the two corpses, looked at the prisoner, and recognized in the two former the sub-officers, and in the latter the officer of their own guard.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Humanity in Hanging.

Society prides itself in being humane even in its most vindictive moods. It would not needlessly, still less wantonly, prolong the torture of a criminal dying at his hands. In the extremest severity of justice it would remember mercy. It can, therefore, only be necessary to point out to those in authority, and even to the common hangman, that by lengthening the rope by which a malefactor is to be strangled, in order to give him a "long drop" and thereby accomplish what is erroneously called "instantaneous death," a new horror may be introduced into the act of execution. An appreciable time, which may seem an eternity, is occupied in the act of falling. We know by the study of dreams, and the recollections of persons who have been half drowned, or stood for a moment face to face with death in one of his most appalling forms, how much may seem to happen in an instant. What torture may not the criminal, falling with a rope round his neck some nine feet, experience? We recognize the aim of the executioner, and approve it; but there is an obvious limit to the pursuits of one humane purpose at the risk of creating an evil worse than that it is desired to remedy.

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A GENTLEMAN, finding his whisky punch a little too hot, blew it to cool it. "Blowing your own horn, I see," said his comrade.

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