

EMPTY.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Your cosey crib is in the corner yet; i sit and watch it, just us day is dead. You cannot press again, my vanished pet, Its pillow with your drowsy golden head.

You cannot reach plump arms to get my kiss, Or dart about with rosy, maked feet, Babbling soft syllables of that and this, A tiny night-gowned fairy, blithe and sweet.

Once and for all you have lain down to rest, Not to rise up because of birds or beams,— Once and for all, with white flowers on your breast To slumber couldy and to dream no dreams.

Empty the home where, froliesome and fair, Your precious presence made so bright a part; Empty your little crib, your clothes, your chair, But emptiest of all your mother's heart!

BEATEN PATHS.

I suppose there are few people accustomed to think stall who have not been occasionally struck with the remarkable tendency to uniformity which seems to pervade in a manner the whole domain of human action, and not of action only, but of human thought. Things are being constantly done for no other earthly reas in than because they have been done before; things are constantly said simply because other people have said them before. Not that the mind is inactive, or that its natural inventiveness is not on the alert—the contrary is emphatically the case just now and in truth it is the very activity and resilience of new thought in our day which throws into special prominence the tendency to uniformity 6. which complaint is made. Men design and bring forward novelties continualnew theories of all kinds are floating in the atmosphere of our time, and crowds of men whose highest faculty is that of ready receptivity, catch and consolidate them and offer them for acceptance. But of such movelties, for the most part, we are doomed never to know whether they are good or bad, because they lack the strength stand against our preconceptions, and get crushed under the tyrannous weight of cus-The new method or the new thought may be good-may be the very best; but the old method and the old thought are in possession, and refuse to budge or be elbowed out of the way. It is not strange and somewhat anomalous that the individual and the general mind are so opposed in respect to innovation? that singly we are each and all so broad and large-minded, so open to the force of argument and ready to accept conviction, but that corporately we are so narrow, and resent the most logical reasoning, and stick like limpets on the rock to old conclusions? Is it that, although the new idea is true, we have an inner and unflattering consciousness that the truth of life, or what is so to us, is so closely entwined with the old idea, that we have not the will or the heart to dissover them? It

may possibly be so.

The world runs in ruts, under the weight of habit, the habit which has ground the ruts so deep; and men fear to quit the rut and get on the rail of new discovery in whatever department of thought or action. Ordinary men—and it is they get through most of the world's work — have faith in the ordinary course of events. They like to let things have their way, and to ride complacently on the current of circumstances; and, being ordinary men, they are right—right, inasmuch as not being able to make circumstances to suit their limited power of action they are their so deep; and men fear to quit the rut and get their limited power of action, they suit their action to the existing circumstances, and so compass their own ends, because things will have their way. This has been the manner of the mass of men throughout the generations, and so it will continue to be. The son, as a rule, lives the life of the father, does the deeds of the father, practises the father's virtues or his vices, is a prey to the father's fears and feebleness, or is strong in the father's strength, and dies the death the father died. Look at biographics and the annals of families, or re-call your own domestic traditions, and say if t is not so with ordinary men. But when the when to strive against it; when to let things there is not so with ordinary men. But when the bave their way, and when to seduce or compel have their way, and when to seduce or compel exceptional man comes there is another era inaugurated, another history begun. Things will have their way with him also — that is, they will stand as long as they can; but if the new strong man bring a new thought or a new thing better and stronger than the old, the old will have to go down before it some time or other. But the victory will not be won in a hurry, for the prophet of action is rarely welcomed even by those whose work he does We do not relish the idea of being superseded and laid on the shelf, and we bristle up instinctively against the innovator, in-novating though he be for our personal welfare. The new-comer, glowing with his en-thusiastic aims, looks to introduce new ideas and principles into the direction of affairs, and he launches his new scheme into the waters we have navigated so long, and we are not we have invigited so long, and we are not sorry to see him borne along with the current in spite of his lusty opposition. We are trou-bled only when he makes head against the stream and beats back the opposing waters, turning the tide of affairs into the channel he has prepared for them.

Things have their way from year to year from generation to generation, and from century to century; and the record of uniformity is such a monotone that the irrepressible doggedness of routine seems to have put on the aspect of fate, though that is a delusion. It is true that in a sense routine and custom are fate to the timid, the irresolute, the sluggish, the unstable, and the simple; but what is fate to them is fortune to the bold, the enterprising, and the wise. That things do have their way is not from any decree of destiny in the form of law, but simply because the gravitation of circum-stance is stronger than the hesitating semi-torpid volition of average mankind. The

have their way. When the hour comes the man is never far distant. The Luthers, the Cranmers, the Napoleons, Washingtons, Tous-saints, Hofers, the Bruces, the Napiers, the Kossutes-the hearts that stirred the world to action—are all dead, you say; but it is not so, they have only stepped aside for a while. Let the human agitations revive, and the excited people clamour for leaders, and they shall revive too—the hour shall bring the man may, it shall create the man.

This clinging to the old ruts —

passionate adherence to prescription and the things that have had their day—what is it? Surely it is as much an entity and a fact in the moral world as anything that can be named—even the hugest mountain—in the world of sense. Therefore it can be looked at on all sides, and weighed in balances of ex-pediency. Let us look at its good side—for it has a good side—and see what advantage we derive from it. In the first place, it is an excellent drag, saving us from rash and hasty judgments—from giving undue force to mere opinion, and from neglect of precedent and experience. It acts as a dead weight at the heels of speculation, and compels us to pause ere committing ourselves irrevocably to novel enterprises, however fascinating. It is an autidote to vaulting ambition, saving it from o'erleaping itself and falling on the other side. It says to the eager man making haste to get rich, "Wait a bit—consult your nightcap—sleep upon it—don't thrust your arm farther than you can draw it back again—look before you leap." It is full of such wise saws, and has a whole chapter of proverbs to quote against hurry and precipitation. In this respect it is like ballast in the hold of a ship, which keeps the vessel from toppling over; or it may be regarded as the centripetal force which restrains the world of action within its due and healthy orbit, and prevents its flying off out of its legitimate sphere. To the mass of men it is a providence and a guardian angel, restricting their function to what they under-strict, compelling them both to do what they can do and to leave unattempted what they cannot do. It is one of the cohesive force in mundane affilirs, binding man to matter and matter to man—and it is a conservative force, keeping human action in constant trains of sequence and consequence. It is at the ground of every man's consciousness, and, like the balance-wheel of the chronometer, gives measure and rhythm to his movements. Without it things would not have their way, but half the business of the world which conducts itself would cease to do so, and all things and all men would get out of their course into confusion and wreck and social ruin. So much for the credit side of dogged routine. Let us now post up the debit side

and strike a balance if we can. The bad side of prescription or routine is no less obvious than the good. It renders men less obvious than the good. It renders men slaves to custom and precedent; it fosters prejudice and a blind confidence in the wisdom of the past; it is the dry-nurse of what writers have called the bucolic mind—the mind which will not be goaded out of the rut of ancient use and wont—which delights in letting things have their own way, and quarrels with all attempts to alter the old course of things—the slumberous mind of the course of things-the slumberous mind of the rustic clod incapable of anything higher than a kind of sensuous animalism, and whose wor-ship is at the noblest a dreamy acquiescence in the dispensations of Providence, so long, things pleasant and comfortable. To say that dogged routine strangles thought and fetters action, is but to utter a common place; it does more and worse than that—it emasculates the mind, and fills the world with the fools of circumstance—it substitutes a silly cunning for the spirit of invention, greed for generosity, meanness for manliness, and suthat is, as Providence does not forget to make generosity, meanness for manliness, and su-perstition for religion.

If there be the lights and shadows, the

debtor and creditor aspects of old use and wont it is clear that some discrimination may be needed to strike a balance between them, and, to put it plainly, that it is not an easy thing to do. Well, the problems of life are not easy to solve—were never intend-ed to be easy—and this is one of them, demanding frequent, almot daily solution When to go willingly with the current, and them to take our way; these are the tests and touchstones of a man's wisdom to elect his part and his capacity to perform it well. Happy the man who, amidst the tangles and manifold confusions of things new and old has the wit it to draw the threads of fair and fit," and out of the mingled mass to cull the materials for building up a true life.—Leisure

GRATIFYING SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION,-If there is anything that we like in a scientific work it is clearness. When, therefore, we read recently, in medical volume, that "the thalamaoptici are the essentials of the senstry tracts, as the corpora stariata are of the motor," we felt completely happy, because we perceived at once, with sterooscopic distinctness, precisely what the author meant. What he means is, or what the author meant. What he means is, of course, that the thalmioptical are the essentials of the senstry tracts, as the corporastariata are of the motor. The information is especially gratifying, because we must all be impressed with the conviction that if the thalmioptical had not been essentials of the enstry tracts, existence would at once have become a disgusting and unendurable burden, and woman's love a hollow mockery. As it is we are filled with a holy and satisfying calm.

PRESONS APPLIOTED, however slightly, with any weakness of the Chester Threat, involving either the Larynx, Trachea, Bronchial Tubes, or the Lungs themselves, should, on the first symptom, commence with Rellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, as by its use diseases of those organs (even Consumption in its primary stage) are speedily cured and more alarming symptoms prevented.

simply because the gravitation of circumstance is stronger than the hesitating semitorpid volition of average mankind. The man of energy and practical wit is not borne down by it—he converts the dreary dogged routine into his ally and drudge, transforms inertia into momentum, so that the necessity which clogs and fetters the fool crowns him with glory and honour.

When the nations of the earth are ripe for rupture and revolution—when old things have had their way too long—when changes, political, social, national, begin to ring out their fiftful peals of alarm—these also are destined to

SOIENTIFIC IT MS.

The use of red light in photography has been found to hasten impressions, and increase their

M. Henous proposes the introduction of a plati-num-broaze for the manufacture of soking atomsils. It is said to be entirely inoxidizable. The propor-tions are, nickel low, tin 10, platinum, 1.

To Protect Wood proof Piathung 1.

To Protect Wood proof Piat.—M. Sieberger says this may be done as follows: Paint the wood a few times from a hot solution of glue, until a very thin portion of the glue remains on the surface; then paint with a thicker solution of glue; a mixture of one part of sulphur, one part of ochro or pipo-clay, and six parts of sulphate of iron, is afterwards applied with a dredger, the incredibuts having been first separately pulverized and thoroughly mixed.

first separately pulverized and thoroughly mixed.

A FRENCH chemist has discovered a new useful art—that of permanently staining wood. The process consists simply in plunging the natterial into two boths, the first consisting of fedate of potassium, and the second of bichlorde of mercary. The wood is left in the first both for several hours, and then placed in the second, where it receives a beautiful rose-color. When dried in the air the substance is varmished. The baths may be used a great manifor of times without renewal, thus reinfering the process one of peculiar economy.

Experiments were recently made in Berlin to ascertain the effect of gas on the rosts of trees. The

EXPERIMENTS were recently made hallering to asserting the offect of gas on the roots of trees. The cas from the street mains was delivered into the soil in which two lime-trees and in maple were planted. After the lapse of two months the roots were examined, and it was found that all the fibres were dead. The bark of the strongest roots was decayed, and even the woody part altered. The gas was then cut off to see it the trees would recover; one of the limes produced a sigkly erop of leaves, but the other trees should no signs of life.

CUSENERS STREEY —M. Leaven, butter in abuses of

other trees showed no signs of life.

CAUSE OF SUPELY.—M. Loven, bring in charge of one of the hospitals of Paris during the siege, made a study of serrey, and concludes that it is not produced by a want of vegetables, nor are vegetables indispensable for its enre, but that it is the result of had hygicinic conditions in those who contract it. Cold. dampness, excessive work, meral depression and insufficient admentation, he thinks, are the principal causes of searcy. He believes it to be a littly degeneration of the muscular system, beginning and the heart, and those muscles which are not accurate, when the degeneration appears in the liver, kidneys and other organs. A great number of cures were obtained by the use of raw meat without vegetables.—Northney's.

ETHNOLORY IN HADE.—The form and substance of

kidneys and other organs. A great number of cures were obtained by the use of raw meat without vegetables.—Seribare's.

Ethnology in Hair.—The form and substance of human hair is different in different races, and may be described, in its structure, as cylindrical oral and be described, in its structure, as cylindrical oral and be described, in its structure, as cylindrical oral and eccentrically elliptical. The hair of the North American Indian is cylindrical; that of the white race is oval, and that of the negre (which is really not hair but wool) is eccentrically elliptical. When the hair is exiliated in all sides of the dianent, and this condition gives to it the lank, straight appearance of that of the pure blood Indian. The oval hair displays a greater number of fibres upon the flattened side than elsewhere,—and this condition gives the hair a tendency to earl or curve in that direction. When eccentrically elliptical, it not only always curls but often assumes a spiral shape, as on the head of the nourn. The hair of the Chinese is nearly cylindrical, and hence it is that curled hair is almost unknown among that people. I have passed the hair of the North American Indian, and also that of a Chinese, between rollers, so as to flatten the pile, and each instantly curled. We may, therefore, easily determine the shape of the flaments of hair from its appearance. The cylindrical hair (and consequently lanks) of the North American Indian is a type of all natives of the continent of American Indian is a probably, I think, of the same race as the mound-hailders of North American in Pora, in South America, belonged to one of the ancient inhabitants of that country, who were possibly, and probably, I think, of the same race as the mound-hailders of North America, was cylindrical, and consequently straight. When the mound-bailders of North America, was cylindrical, and consequently straight. When the mound-bailders of probably, I think, of the same race as the mound-hailders of North America, was cylindrical hair, ano

FARM ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio. Farmer writes that the result of twenty years experience in keeping apples may all be summed up in a few words, viz.; keep them dry, cool, and entirely shielded from the external air.

BARRLE & Co., of Worms, recommend the use of soluble glass in washing wool. The operation is conducted as follows: Forty parts of water are mixed with one of soluble glass at a temperature of 50° to 57° Cent. The wool is then plunged into the mixture and stirred about for a few minutes: it is then rinsed in topid water and is found to be clean, white, and devoid of odor. After the operation the wool is said to be perfectly soft, and not to have lost any of the properties that fit it for the purposes to which it is applied.

it is applied.

A SERIES of experiments instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, show that corn loses one-fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by the process. From this the statement is made that farmers will make more by solling unshelled corn in the fall at seventy-five conts than the following summer at \$1 a bushel, and that wheat at \$1.22 in December is equal to \$1.50 for the same wheat in June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at seven per cent, and takes no account of loss from vermin. These facts are worthy of consideration.

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SPREES FOR AGRICULTURISTS.—A correspondent of the Rural New York's suggests that the name Agricultural Fairs be changed to "Agricultural Sprees." and that all attempts on the part of farmers and gardeners to exhibit their products therent be discontinued, since fairs are little more than days of recreation and amusement—and no andusement whatever to exhibitors, who, at large expense and at the cost of much disconfort, take their products to those fairs for exhibition. We faily sympathize with our friend. The spirit which once begat Agricultural Fairs has departed, and we doubt if it over returns. Time and the tastes and the progress (?) of the people have modified most of their features.—Exchange.

Filtering Ciper.—We have never found it neces-

This and the theres and the progress(Tyot he people have modified most of their features.—Exchange.

Filtering Cider.—We have never found it necessary to use other than the common straw filter, in use at eider mills: but we have seen it recommended to pass eider, before fermentation, through a filter of sand and charcoal made as follows: Ciderriver sand, rather coarse, is best; put the sand and charcoal into a tub or vat for the purpose, in alternate layers, having the coal reduced to pieces from half an inch to an inch square: lay a piece of flannel over the top, and as fast as the eider comes from the press pass it through the filter, whereby all the pomace and other impurities are removed. If the flannel becomes so louded with pounce as to impode the passage of the cider, it may be removed and washed and a new piece substituted. If this filtration is well done, as the cider passes from the sand it will appear to be perfectly pure, and should immediately be put into casks and placed in the collar.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Prince Ilassan, eldest son of the Khedive of Egypl, who has finished his Oxford career, will soon depart on a three years' tour round the world.

Inasmuch as idleness is a vice, and productive of great unhappiness to those indulging in it, the Fronch Scotety for the Protection of Animals has suggested the propriety and humanity of requiring dogs lowerk. There is some difference of opinion on the subject; but generally the members are disposed to regard laxiness as bad for dogs as for men.

If has happened not unfrequently that winesses (sometimes in very important cases) have been disqualified from giving their evidence by reason of their belief upon matters pertaining to religion. An important case upon this point has just been decided in Maryland. A witness was objected to on the ground that he did not believe in the existence of a God, and a system of future rewards and punishments. It was shown upon the trial, that while the witness did not believe in a personal God, he did believe in a Supreme Spirit pervading nature. The court held that a belief in a personal God was not necessary, and that the witness, by acknowledging merely the existence of a Supreme Being or Power, established his competency to testify.

A specimen of the way in which the money secured

A SPECIMEN of the way in which the money secured

for philanthropic and charitable purposes is frequently applied, is farmished by recent proceedings of the London School Board. That body, it appears, was given extraordinary powers in putting into operation a compulsory system of education. The task was entered upon with a marked degree of energy. Two years have clapsed since the system was inaugurated, and the Board have expended Limmon; but it turns out that the precise portion of this sum realized by the schools, was lifteen pounds sixteen shillings and sevenpone, the remaining Limmon states, printing, advortising, etc. It would seem that this School Board have graduated in Boards of Foreign Missions.

have graduated in Boards of Foreign Missions.

A Good loca.—In a recent sermon the Rey, Henry Ward Beecher suggested that every house should be fitted with a fire extinguishing apparatus. A communication received by an exchange enters into the details of the idea, and explains that a water pipe might be carried up inside the rain spout to the roof, around which it would be continued, the latter lengths to be perforated, so that on turning a tap near the ground the roof would be specific blooked—a plug and chain being attached to the rain spout, so that the water would back up and overflow: thus, in case of a fire being in a neighbouring house, protecting both roof and walls from the heat and flames. The idea, though not new, commends itself to property owners and insurance companies. It has been applied to many of the theatres in London, and we believe the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, are also fitted with a similar apparatus.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

HASHED MUTTON: "Fry in sauceman three sandlone ions and three small slices of bacon or ham until they are brown; themadd a little more than half a part of water, and thicken it with hour; then strain it, and add it to the meat, with a little Harvey's sairs; repper and salt to taste. It will take about up hour to hush.

to high.

PEAS PUDDING.—Pet a pint of split peas into a cloth; do not tie it up too light, but leave room for the peast of swell; boil slowly till tender, if good peast they will be boiled enough in three hours; take them up, and rub through a hair sieve; bear the pulp in a basin with an egg, an onnee of butter, a little cream, pepper, and salt to taste, and when the whole is well mixed tie it up in the cloth again and boil half an hour. The probling would be improved by being boiled in the same sancepan with salt pork or beg!.

APPLESTORY CAKE.—To one number of silted flow.

or beof.

APPLE SHORT CAKE, "To one quart of silted flour add two tenspoonful of cream tartar and one of sola, half a tenspoonful of salt, quarter of a pound of butter, sweet milk or cream enough to max it. Have the dough rather stiff, roll and bake in a sheet. As soon as baked, split open the whole cake, stread one piece quickly with butter, cover with well-awectened apple sauce, pour over some thick sweet cream, grate one untineg; place the other half on this crust side down), spread with butter, cover with apple sauce, cream and nuture. eream and natmeg.

eream and nutmeg.

FARMERS FRUIT CAME.—Three cups of dried apples wash and cut each piece into three pieces, then boil in a syrup made of two caps of sugar. It if a cup of water, two tablespoonfuls of essence of lemon, until proserved through and tender. He very carreful not to let it burn. When cooked sufficiently, take off and cool; then add one cup of dried cherries, three cups of raisins, two cups of sugar, half a cup of brandy, one cup of butter, is east, one tenspoonful of cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, polyerized and mixed, flour to make a stiff batter; bake one hour.

To Bout Chickey, "Plain acress, batter is an and to

to make a stiff batter; bake one hour.

To Bott CHICKEN,—Plain arthess boiling is and to produce a yellowish, slimy-booking chicken. Before cooking, the bird should always be well washed in tepid water and temon joice, and, to insure white-most, delicacy, and succulence, should be holled in a paste made of flower and water, and, after being put into the boiling water, should be allowed to simmer slowly. This method is very effectual in preserving all the juices of the flow, and the result is a far more toothsome and nonrishing morsel than the backless bird which has been "calloped to death" in plain boiling water. Mutton is also much better for being boiled in paste.

Cup PUDDINGS.—The following is an excellent re-

boiled in pasic.

Cir Puddings.—The following is an excellent recipe for cup puddings. The weight of two eggs in the shell of lump sugar, of butter, and of thour. Place the butter before the fire till half melted, then boat it to a cream; pound the sugar well, hear the eggs, mix the ingredients together with a little grated lemon peed; butter your cups (tins are best, but teacupy will do), half fill thom, and place them in a cool oven for half an hour. Serve them either hot, with wine and melted-butter sauce, or cold with jam. Uniting thom up with the jam butween and a little custard poured overthem, and with brandy, they make a dish equal to tipsy cake.

Apple Devil.—The following is not a new, but it

poured overthem, and with brandy, they make a dish equal to these cake.

Appear Devit.—The following is not a now, but it is a vory delicious way of dressing apples, and is not very well known: Peel and core about thirty good baking apples, and slice them inton little cold water; add equal weight of lump sugar, the juice and peel of two lemons out very thin, 20x, very finely-grated ginger, and one teappoonful of cayenne pepper. Boil all together till the apples look quite clear. The quantity of cayenne can be diminished to suit the taste. This will keep good for two or three years, and is to be enten as a preserve. If required for a dish for dimer, bent up the whites of four eags till very stiff sprinkle with a little crushed sugar whilst boating. When very firm pile it on some of the preserve previously placed in a dish, and put in the oven till alcely browned. It may be served either hot or cold.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.

GENUINE is the gold in the mine : talent is the miner There is nobody who has not some cherished ro-mance which gives a tinge of fancy to his life.

Ir thy conscience smite thee once, it is an ad-position; if it smite thee twice, it is a condemna-

Our repentance is not so much a regret for the evil we have done, as a fear of what may be the con-

OLD men delight in uttering good precepts to con-sole themselves for being no longer in a condition to set bad examples.

INVOLABLE fidelity, good humor, and complacency of tempor outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

IF every word mon utterfell to the ground and grew up a blade of grass, most public speeches would be worth tentimes as much as they new are. Every heavy burden of sorrow seems like a stone hung round our neek: yet are they often only like the stone used by pearl divers, which enable them to reach their prize and to rise enriched.

A HOUSE without pictures is like a stem shorn of its fair flowers. If you would make a room look neat, cheerint, and homelike, first, and above all clee, rob it of its staring, naked walls, by covering them up with modest and refined pictures.

them up with modest and remain preserves.

What a glorious world this would be, if all its inhabitants could say with Shakspore's shepherd.

"Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn what I wear; I owe no man hate; oney no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm !"

other men's good; content with my farm!"

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market; it depends chiofly on two words—industry and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor mency, but make the best use of both. Without industry and trugality nothing will do; and with them everything.

Togain a name of worth, a man must have an alin, a purpose for which he lives; not merely a bubble upon the stream, tossed to and fro by each succeeding wave; not merely the plaything of fate, but a being of determination, who looks to some harbor where he wills his beat shall anchor, and in willing conquers circumstances, and is not their slave.

conquers circumstances, and is not their slave.

I.L.-NATURED deeds are very rare when compared with ill-natured words; in short, the proportion of the deeds to the words is as Falstaff's pennyworth of broad to his monstrous quantity of sack. It would be a shrewdly good bargain for the world to agree that ill-natured words wore to be diminished by one-half; for though the deed may be a much larger and more potent thing than the word, it often does not give nearly as much pain. Dependents would gain very much by this bargain, for they soldom suffer much from deeds, but a great deal from words. Many a man goes through life scattering ill-natured remarks in all directions, who has never done, to knowledge, an ill-natured deed, and who probably considers himself a very good-natured fellow, but one, however, who takes a knowing view of all human being, and of all human affairs, and is not to be imposed upon by anything or anybody.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Westfax paper says: "The favorite fan at Kun-sus City is made of a tumbler and two straws." As Alabama editor mildly alludas to his rival as a "reservoir of fashion and an aquedact of menda-city."

The following prophetic warning is pasted over a huckster's table in stantord, Ky,: "Any Man or Boy that take: One Apel Without Leafe is a lift Rogo in his harte."

Mr. Leagrewas recently bailed out of the Danville, Kentneky, jail, and has restmed his old occupation of stealing horses. The authorities say when they give Legge bail again he'll know it.

A Dernote politician, who was a candidate for of-tice at the late election, is about to publish a book containing a last of the various propositions that were made to him during his time of candidature.

HOBSIN has a young lady who is grantisting preparatory to making her debut as a vocalist. The Norspeak speaks of the circumstance, and adds "Those who live in her neighborhood have put weather-strips around their doors and windows to keep out the ine-lody."

lody."

As absent-minded man entered a Troy shoe store the other day, and wanted his logy measured for a pair of shoes. "But where's the logy?" said the dealer. "Thunder!" said the man, "I've left the logy at home. I'll go and bring him," and off he started for his house, six blocks away. Ligast. ATION IN TOAIO.—Some very amusing things writes a correspondent at 8t ekton. California Jhapsemed during the session of the Idaho Logislature held in the winter of 1870-71. Among them this is worthy of preservation:

worthy of preservation:

A certain lady having become weary of the companionship of a fraudow hurshand, thought she might obtain a divorce in a shorter and cheaper way through a polying to the courts. Some friends of hers, members of the Legislature, accordingly drafted a bill, and presented it to the consideration of the effects, "It may with a favorable reception, and was put upon its first, second, and third randings, and passed without even the formality of sending it to a committee. One of the members, who was a little disgusted with this summary way of usurping the proper duty of a court, and who had voted against the bill, arose and said:

"Mr. Sogaker, I vice to a mint of order. I are

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order, I am summoned to attend a meeting of one of the committees of this honor dde body, of which I amehairman. I have a wife at home, of whom I am very fond. I beg the House not to discuse me lease her during any observed "Enriques Brywen," in Hospiel, Magazing for Berember.

HEARTHSPONE SPHINK.

286, 80UARE WORDS.

The following four words will form a square: My west is a tumble: my second is superficial contents; my third is thun; and my coneth is a narrow road.

287, DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A King, whose army in one night their worth haid low
 A judge, who e'er would to the right His nid bestow.
 A heresy, whose power of old, Through Europe spread.
 A nonner drink, by chemists sold, To cool the head.
 A tree, whose pith is much esteemed As children's final.
 A hyun, to those th' Athenians deemed In buttle good.
 She, who doft grace an emperor's throne, In queenly state.
 A Boman, well in story known, Of early date.
 The gardon, where our parents dwelt

Of early date.

The nardon, where our parents dwelt Ere pain was known:
And the foul serpent's trail was felt,
Ere sin was sown.
Read this aright. I pray, and you will find Two faithful painters of the human mind.

W. J. G.

288. CHARADE,

In the cropuscule of even, Came my last across the wave. From a green-haired maind singing,— '' Haste thee where the waters lave: Youder pataces' foundations.

Yonder palness' foundations,
Everlasting crystal greem.
And I'll show thee untold wonders,
Morthl eye hath never seen:
Where the blazing light of jewels,
Shines through many a lofty dome.
And a thousand sparkling pillars
Lift the ceiling of my home.
There, beside the perfumed fountains—
Fountains, enterald, fountains red.
Fountains of the rainbow glory,
Falling from their sculptured head
Sits my whole in kingly glory
High upon his coral throne
The gold-fish round him roving,
Threading o'er the dulse-dock'd hwn
Then go toll the world the secrets—
Threading o'er the dulse-dock'd hwn
Then go toll the world the secrets—

In its richest, rarest paintings Of my whole's bright coral cell.

The friend of man, the fee of beasts, My days an earth I spend; My life from ann's own hand I take, Though oft he dreads my ond.

289. ENIGMA.

Sometimes I'm much admired. sometimes an ugly gnome, ometimes I hiss, and rour, and fright A family from their home.

What this earth would be without me. No man can ever tell; For the use of man I'm all in all, And an attribute of hell.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., in No. 47.

288.—Charabes.—1. Sunshine: 2. Court-house; 3. Gentlemon: 4. Law-suit.

28.—Word Pezzues.—1. An understanding and over-towering mind judges between man and man.

2. There is an overwhelming difference between vice and virtue.

270. -- ARITHMETICAL PUZZLES. -

Take the middle one in the numerals XIX away, and it leaves XX (twenty.)



C#100. XIX:::19:::XUIX:::90.

The difference is 2, thus: $\begin{array}{c} X1+X = X1X, \\ X+X1 = XXI. \end{array}$

271.—Riphle-Ma-Ree.—The one is askew, the other a skower.

272.—The letter L. 273.—DECAPITATIONS.—1. Clamp-lamp-map. 2. Frail-rail-ail. 3. Score-core-core. 4. Trite-rite-tire. 5. Sword-word-rod. 6. Scent-cent-ten. 274.—Classical Anagramatical Resus.—1. Socrates—thus:—1. Sarpadon; 2. Orontes; 3. Calphurnia; 4. Rabirius; 5. Alcibiades; 5. Tigranes; 7. Epicures; 8. Semiramis.



