Miscellaneous.

Exploration in 1878.

WHAT THE EXPLORERS ARE DOING IN VARIOUS QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE—AFRICAN, ASIATIC, AUSTRALIAN, POLAR AND AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS — THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR.

[From the London 'Times.']

We had hoped to have been able to chronicle the complete accomplishment in one year of the North-east Passage by Nordenskjold's expedition. For the opening up of the Siberian sea trade a great deal has been done during the past year, and a regular route from Europe by sea may now be said to be fairly established. The modest Dutch Arctic expedition in the William Barentz to the Spitzbergen-Novaya Zemlya Seas collected a considerable amount of data on the ice, sea and meteorological conditions of the region; while Captain Tyson, in the Florence, on the Greenland side, brought back more than enough to justify the expedition. Captain Johanssen's discovery of a new Island to the north-east of Novaya Zemlya is an interesting event in the Arctic exploration of the past year, as is the small Danish expedition to the Greenland interior. In Russian Lapland and on its shores Lieutenant Sandeberg has been doing some careful scientific exploration, and at the other end of Europe the connection of the triangulation of Europe with the Algerian system has been all but accomplished.

AFRICA AND ASIA

Africa swarms with explorers, professional, amateur and missionary—English, French, German, Belgian, Italian, Portuguese, Egyptian. Much is hoped from the expeditions under Keith Johnston, which recently left England for the region between Dar Salaam, Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika. Altogether there has been a steady, substantial increase of our knowledge of Africa and its people during the past year. In Asia there has been quite as much activity as in Africa, quite an army of Russian explorers having been out. Colonel Prjwalsky's journey from Kulja to Labnor, concluded early in the year, is one of the most important of modern times, giving us an accurate knowledge of an interesting region, previously almost unknown. His narrative has just been published in Englund by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. In the Gobi Desert and the Altai Mountains Potanin has been doing good work; and the recently published results of journeys in the Pamir Mountains by Muskkeloff, Skassi and others enable us to correct much that is conjectural and inaccurate on our maps. The account of the special mission to Karategin in the *Russische Revue* abounds with information on this little known, semi independent Central Asian State and its people; and Mayeff's exploration of Hissar and the Amu-Darya region is of the first importance. Our readers know what Captain Burton has been doing in Midian, while an Italian explorer has been successfully attempting South Arabia. The narratives of Baker, Gill, Morrison and McIntyre (of the China Mission) have made us better acquainted with China and its people; while a Dutch expedition has made important additions to our knowledge of inland Sumatra. Our own Indian survey is steadily progressing; the narrative in the last report of the Mullah's journey up the Indus virtually completes our knowledge of that river. The staff attached to the Afghan expedition will bring back many spoils to science.

AUSTRALIA

In Australia, Sergison's expedition in the northern territory and Forrest's in the western are to be noted, through one from Queensland westward does not seem to have made much headway. D'Albertis, in his two recent papers read in London, has given the chief results of his long and thoroughly scientific exploration of New Guinea. The gold discoveries in the Island by Mr. Goldie have caused much stir in Australia, though the straggling bands of adventurers that have gone to collect it have not done either themselves or the natives much good Mr. Goldie has added a little to our knowledge of the interior and the southwest coast. The narrative of the French explorer Raffray of his visit to the north of the Island was given this year to the Paris Geographical Society; his study was mainly of the people. We recently gave the results of Miclucho Maclay's visit to the Pelew Islands. Dr. O Fusch, of the Berlin Museum, has recently started on a journey of exploration to Southeast Asia and Australia; from so qualified an observer the best results may be expected.

AMERICA.

In North Americe, the Canadian and United States surveys have been steadily at work. Mr. Ober has been exploring several of West India Islands, mainly as a naturalist. Crevaux has been doing capital work in the practically unknown interior of British Guiana, while two American expeditions have gone to the Amazon and the Madeira. The latter has already obtained pretty satisfactory information as to the extent to which the Madeira may be used as a trade route. The narrative of Moreno's exploration of Southern Patagonia has helped to fill up the map of that region. The Brazilian government have taken steps to obtain correct longitudes for their chief cities. The convention for the cutting of a canal across Nicaragua is a notable geographical event of the pest year.

Altogether, though there has been no brilliant achievement to mark the year, there has been substantial, steady progress towards a more complete and more accurate knowledge of the earth's surface. The death of Dr. Petermann, of Gothic, has been a serious loss to the cause of exploration and to scientific geography.

—The Arichat correspondent of the North Sydney *Herald* says:—There is a man living at Lower D'Escouse who has buried three wives and twenty three children, and has one wife and ten children now living. His name is Fierman Petitpas. Comparisons are invited.

— The imports of colonial wool into England have doubled the last fifteen years, and now amount to about 400,000,000 pounds. Half of this is exported to the Continent. The home clip of this once staple commodity of England is now of secondary importance.

[Original.]

Names.

To go through a Directory of about 1300 pages may seem an unprofitable work, and as in the case of the old lady who had heard so much about the Dictionary, having read it through declared that she failed to discover the thread of the story; so with the Directory, it is alike difficult to find the thread, but very interesting to observe what strange names men bear. The origin of the various names may be difficult to account for; those however named after various trades have been accounted for in this way. In the olden time a lad is apprenticed to a smith, his name is say Henry. Having served his time and set up in business, he then becomes Henry Smith, hence we have Smith, Carpenter, Mason, &c.,&c. In Cow Bay, C. B., the writer remembers a case where such a change, though not of the precise nature as that just mentioned, was taking place. A Mr. McDonald being a tailor by trade, thinking perhaps he was not sufficiently distinguished on account of so many there of that name, called himself Tailor, by which name he was called by his neighbors, while Mrs. McDonald was called Mrs. Tailor or Taylor, the children however were called by the family name. By a little observation in books and newspapers, or among those within the circle of one's acquaintance, it is astonishing how the list of peculiar names will swell up in the course of a little time. Names have have been taken from a great variety of sources in order to distinguish one name or family from another. Thus we have names which may be classed under nouns, verbs, adjectives, professions, different parts of the body, birds, insects, animals, fish, flowers, colors &c. There are others again that it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to classify, such as Hiek, Lorsh, Beu, Dube, Dack, Melady, Killilla, Clarkeek, &c. From a list of over six hundred and fifty we will select a few.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Master, Servant, Hatter, Glover, Shoemaker, Taylor, Cook, Baker, Carver, Fryer, Shearer, Skinner, Tanner, Currier, Groom, Farrier. Rider, Hunter, Stayner, Dyer, Weaver, Webber, Mallman, Brewer, Harper, Fidler, Fifer, Piper, with about fifty others which lie before me.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

Parson, or Parsons, the s in such cases being redundant, Clark or Clerk, Dean, Deacon, Priest, Rector, Bishop, Sexton, Nunn, Missioner, with perhaps a few others. In this connection might be mentioned Church, Churchyard, Chappell, Temple, Parish, Cross.

SOCIAL TITLES.

Ring, Prince, Duke, Earl, Lord, Barron, or Baron, Chancellor, Sheriff.

VERBS.

Lovitt, Leavitt, Begin, Start, Wait, Roast, Fry, Frizzle, Pinch, Howle,—Tremble, Lash, Brav, Wade, Swim, Grieve, Comfort, Hurry, Delay, Hope, Fear, Rideout, Trott, Hunt, Killam, Pickup, with about thirty more.

NOUNS.

Music, Fife, Drum, Baton, Cap, Hatt, Coat (s), Collar, Waistcoat, Brush, Broom, Peck, Peckover, Bushell, Batt, Ball, Stump. Locke, Lockett, Death, Deadman, Coffin, Grave (s), Heaven, Bliss, Wrath, Mercy, Grace, Body, Soul, Head, Hair, Brain, Brow, Tongue, Tooth, Neck, Bone, Blood, Pore, Kidney, Leggs, Foot, Leithead, Lightfoot, Proudfoot, Snow, Snowball, Frost, Summer, Winter, Treese, Snare, Trapp, Flint, Steel, North, South, West, no East, but we have Eastlake, Baby, Boy(s), Mann, Rock, Stone, Clay, Middlemas, Christmas, Easter, Lamb, Mutton, Veal, Ham, Bacon, Singer, Songster, Maysinger, Hill, Mountain, Croft, Field. Park, Glen, Lea, Moore, Shore, Beach, Isles, Islands, Brook, Poole, Pond, Marsh, Freshwater, Fountain, Blood, Breeze, Gale, Whirlwind, Bridge, Ferry, Brush, Broom, Outhouse, Backhouse, Woodhouse, Barkhouse, Morehouse, Gatehouse, Inch, Foot, Half-yard, Furlong, Mile(s), Parent, Child, Wragg, Patch, Pickle, Pepper, Salt, Honey, Saul, Root, Branch, Ring, Belt, Gunn, Spear, Purse, Money, Cone, Nutt, Berry, Budd, Bloom, Beer, Berry, with many scores besides. There are also two Pronouns, Hea and Shea.

If the Editor thinks the above worthy a place in the MONITOR he may expect to hear again from J. B.

A NEW FEATURE ABOUT SPRUCE SHIPS.—English "Lloyds" is bidding at St. John's for more favorable classification for Canadian built ships. It is a satisfaction to realize that by the rivalry of these two great organizations—English and French Lloyds—Canadian shipping has been and will be a gainer. In the proposal of English Lloyds is to raise our ordinary spruce ships two years in grade, giving them under the new scale eight years, when yellow metal fastenings, in compliance with certain stringent requirements, are used, one and two years additional are granted. Looking back to the days when English Lloyds allowed our spruce ships only four years, it would seem either that this description of vessels has improved wonderfully, or English Lloyds were wonderfully out in their calculations, and have for many years withheld from our shipping their rightful classification.

— Whenever anybody is arrested in a Russian city the fact is kept a secret and everybody who calls at the arrested person's house is also put under arrest. One of the persons recently arrested in St. Petersburg was a physician in good practice, and it so happened that at the time he was captured a child was taken ill in a family he was in the habit of attending. During the night the child's illness became so alarming that the father went to fetch the doctor; but on arriving at the doctor's house he was seized by the police and carried off, in spite of his protests. The mother waited an hour or more, and finding that her husband did not return, went herself to the physician's house, where she too was arrested. Meanwhile the child remained alone in the house, and on the following morning it was dead.

TWO MORE IDIOTS.—A tiny craft called the Golden Gate—a second edition of the Uncle Sam, in which Capt. Goldsmith and wife have set out on a voyage round the world—left Boston on Tuesday of last week for Australia. The Golden Gate is 19 feet in length, 5 feet 4 inches beam at the water line, and 4 feet 11 inches across the deck, 2 feet 6 inches in depth of hold, is 1 1-7 tons burden, schooner rigged, and carries 75 square yard of canvas. Her crew consists of two men—Capt. H. F. Burrill and Andrew B. Coon, both experienced sailor. They feel quite confident of arriving safely at their destination.

— The Russian Arctic expedition cost only $78,000, and it discovered a new kind of moss and saw a sorrel colored fox. Who says that science doesn't pay.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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of both American and Canadian Manufacturers, over 20 different kinds in stock, among which is

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Second-Hand MACHINES Taken in Exchange as part payment for new ones.

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ALL Sewing Machines WARRANTED.

SEWING MACHINES! FROM $5.00 —TO— $100.00

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OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools. Good Local Agents wanted in Towns, where not yet appointed.

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The Great Cause of Human Misery

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical* and *permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*

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Funds are loaned at Public Auction at the Office of the Society on the Wednesday after the first Monday of every month.

☞ All applications for Funds should be filed at the Office of the Society at least one week before the Auction.

Address—Building Society Annapolis.

THOMAS S. WHITMAN, President.

Oct. 12th, 1878. 1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of ABRAM YOUNG, late of Granville in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ABRAM YOUNG, ROBT. E. FITZRANDOLPH. Administrators.

Bridgetown, County of Annapolis, April 8th, A. D. 1878. 6mt24

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Samuel Tufts, late of New Albany, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

FRED LEAVITT, Administrator.

Lawrencetown, N. S., December 21, 1878.

Dental Notice.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully informs his friends that he is now in

BRIDGETOWN,

to fill engagements previously made, persons requiring his professional services will please not delay.

Jan. 10th '77. n36

Bill Heads in all sizes and styles executed at this office at reasonable rates.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRUSE, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 130 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully, MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

D. L. PETTENGILL, Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE, Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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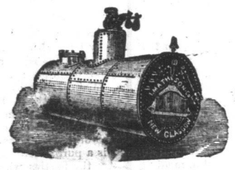

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dec5'76 n34 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of EGBERT S. WOODBERRY, late of Wilmot in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to exhibit same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. F. WOODBERRY, Senr., Executor.

Wilmot, March 12th '79. 47tf

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Solicitors, Conveyancers, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

L. S. MORSE, J. G. H. PARKER.

Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, '76.

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Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,

has opened a new office in the store now occupied by E. H. Phinney, Esq., at Middleton Corner, where he will promptly attend to all kinds of legal business.

Middleton, March 1st '79. 1y

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO. NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Agricultural.

Making Hens Lay.

The production of eggs is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry business. Properly managed, hens pay from 200 to 300 per cent. profit as layers. To get the best results the proper breed should be kept. For eggs, no fowl approaches the Leghorns. The merits of the White Leghorn or Brown Leghorn hen is her unrivalled production of eggs; white eggs and good, both in abundance and quality. Being of a non-setting race, no time is lost in a desire to incubate, and no trouble to the owner in 'breaking them up.' To keep hens of any breed in good laying condition, requires careful and constant attention. My manner of feeding to ensure the greatest amount of eggs, is about as follows: At daybreak in winter, and at five o'clock in summer, I give warm scalded ground food, either bran, shorts, cracked corn, ground wheat or barley, and at night a liberal feed of corn or wheat—all that they will eat up clean. In the soft food I mix a teaspoonful of sulphur to a dozen fowls, once in ten days, and 2 or 3 times a week, the same proportion of cayenne pepper. Meat is supplied twice a week, in the shape of scraps, and if there is no grass that the fowls can get, I give them cabbage, onions, or turnip tops cut up every day, and bone meat which is crushed bones, prepared especially for poultry, is kept before them all the time.

With the above care, good laying breeds will lay the year round, with the exception of a few days' rest, say five or nine, at the end of each litter of twenty or thirty eggs.

I have had White Leghorn hens produce 250 eggs in a year, while common stock with common care, would not lay more than 75 or a 100. The hen is a machine for converting a compound of raw material into one of the most nutritious substances—the egg; but the machine will not work unless it is in perfect order. Before laying the hen must be in perfect health, condition and feather, and must be kept so, for laying is an exhaustive drain upon the system. Most layers should be killed, or sent to market, at about eighteen months of age, and their place supplied by young pullets; for, though hens are vigorous at two years, it will be found that after the second season, they cannot be made to lay so profuse ly as younger fowls. To give an idea of the profits of poultry: it costs a dollar, to a dollar and twenty cents to keep a pullet till a year old: provided everything it eats is bought, which, at that age will have laid eight to ten dozen eggs worth, at the least calculation, $2.50, and will herself sell for 75 cents, leaving a net profit of over $2. I have had individual Leghorn hens net over $5, by actual account; eggs being sold for from 30 to 50 cents per dozen.

SITTING HENS AND EGGS.

It is best to seclude sitters as much as possible. This is best accomplished by shutting them on their nest, and allowing them to come off once a day to feed, exercise and wallow or dust themselves; or they can be placed in a room prepared for them, with food, water, dust, bath, etc. Always sit the hens at night, they will subsequently stick to their nest better. It is better to use false eggs for a day or two, until they get settled down to business; then supply the selected ones. But, first of all, rub or dust carbolic powder through their feathers (to the skin) and under the wings, and sprinkle a spoonful in the nest. Repeat the dusting again three or four days before the eggs hatch. Thus managed, sitting hens will not be troubled with lice, unless placed in a locality already alive with them.

WHERE ALL THE COUNTERFEIT SILVER COMES FROM.—A tall, well built, dark complexioned Italian was, a short time since, brought into the public Court on the charge of passing counterfeit coin. His companion in nationality and crime was convicted and sentenced, but the tall foreigner was acqitted. More than once his actions appeared rather suspicious since his discharge, but no proof was had until this morning, when he entered the Bonsecours Market and made several purchases of 10c. and 15. each, giving in payment 25c. pieces and receiving change. One farmer, more shrewd than the rest, detected that the money presented was a cleverly executed counterfeit, and acting promptly he seized the man and held him till Constable Chatigny arrived. He was at once taken to the Central Station, and when asked his name replied 'Dominique Fuiss'. He was searched and a number of counterfeit pieces were found upon him. Detective Lafod said to him that it was a great pity to see such a capable looking man trying to live by stealing, instead of honesty working into a respectable position.

'Well, when there's no work what can a man do?' he asked.

He was brought before the Police Magistrate, and, at once pleading guilty to the charge, was committed for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench.

He turned to the detective and said that he 'could never steal' as his conscience would not allow him, but that 'this was not like stealing.'

As persons have been arrested from time to time for passing bad coin, the detectives have sought diligently for a clue as to the whereabouts of the coining machines, but as yet in vain. Important information has, however been obtained, which may lead to the detection of some of the counterfeiters. It seems the practice exists among certain Italians of carving in moulds made of plaster of Paris, which will stand moulding about twenty or thirty pieces and then are broken up to prevent detection. It is said that small pieces of glass are put into the metal used, and that this gives a ring to the coin, not unlike the genuine silver.

The prisoner was promptly sent to the Court of Sessions, and was there sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Heathen Chinese has no 'cuss' words such as the Melican man rejoices in. All that the unhappy Asiatic can do when his angry passions rise is to kick the pet dog he is feeding up for a future dinner, knock over the bird's nest soup, and take an extra chew of opium. We never know when we are blessed.

— Six hundred crates of strawberries packed on ice in refrigerator, were shipped from Boston last week per steamer Victoria for England.

Joker's Corner.

'Saluting the Bride.'

There was a marriage at the upper end of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Road the other day. A great big chap, almost able to throw a car-load of lumber off the track, fell in love with a widow, who was cooking for the hands in the saw-mill, and after a week's acquaintance they were married. The boys around the mill lent William 3 calico shirts, a dress-coat and a pair of white pants, and chipped in a purse of about $20, and the couple started for Detroit on a bridal tour within an hour after being married.

'This 'ere lady,' explained William as the conductor came along for tickets, 'are my bride. Just spliced fifty-six minits ago. Cost $2, but durn the cost! She's a lily of the valley, Mary is, and I'm the right-bower in a new pack of keerds. Conductor, sa-lute the bride.'

The conductor hesitated. The widow had freckles and wrinkles and a turn-up nose, and kissing the bride was no gratification.

'Conductor, sa-lute the bride or look out for tornadoes!' continued William as he rose up and shed his coat.

The conductor sa-luted. It was the best thing he could do just then.

'I never did try to put on style before,' muttered William, 'but I'm bound to see this thing through if I have to fight all Michigan. These 'ere passengers has got to come up to the chalk, they has.'

The car was full. William walked down the aisle, waved his hand to command attention, and said:

'I've just been married, over thar' sots the bride. Anybody who wants to sa-lute the bride kin now do so. Anybody who don't want too will hev cause to believe that a tree fell on him!'

One by one the men walked up and kissed the widow, until only one was left. He was asleep. William reached over and lifted him into sitting position at one movement and commanded:

'Ar' ye goin' to dust over thar' an' kiss the bride?'

'Blast your bride, and you, too!' growled the passenger.

William drew him over the back of the seat, laid him down in the aisle, tied his legs in a knot and was making a bundle of him just of a size to go through the window, when the man caved and went over and saluted.

'Now, then,' said William, as he put on his coat, 'this bridal tower will be resumed as usual, and if Mary and me squeeze hands or git to laying heads on each other's shoulders I shall demand to know who laffed about it, and I'll make him e-magine that I'm a hull boom full of the biggest kind of sawlogs, an' more comin' down on the rise. Now, Mary, hitch along an' let me git my arm around ye!'

GRAMMAR AND GROCERIES.—The peril of employing highly educated young men as clerks was again illustrated the other day. A woman stopping at a green grocer's on Goodward avenue asked: 'Is them lettuce fresh?' 'You mean that lettuce,' suggested the clerk, 'and it is fresh.' 'Then you'd better eat it!' she snapped as she walked on. The grocer rushed out and asked the clerk what on earth had happened to anger her, and the young man replied: 'Why, nothing, only I corrected her grammar. 'You have turned away one of my best customers! Only yesterday she came in and asked me how I sold those white sugar, and I got an order for a whole barrel. Hang you, sir! but if them customers want grammar they don't expect to find her in a grocery! No, sir; and if you see she again you want to apologize in the most humblerest manner.'—*Detroit Free Press.*

A LESSON AND A HINT.—A well-known liberal clergyman relates that lately talking to some youngsters on the coming vacation and diverging into the necessity of kindness to animals, he incidently remarked: 'Boys are often cruel to frogs and toads. I remember when a boy of wickedly filling up a toad with fire crackers and then lighting the slow match.' He was horrified to see this remark received with the liveliest emotions of interest and delight and utterly prostrated as he passed out at hearing one urchin say to another, 'By jings, that's a new note, won't we have fun blowing up the bull paddles down in the medder.'

While a man was dashing with all his might and main down Cortland street to catch a train one day last week, a gamin rushed after him and shouted:

'Hey, mister, have you got a pin?' 'I have,' responded the man, coming to a sudden halt and feeling under the lapel of his vest. 'Well then,' yelled the boy as he jumped out of the way, 'you had better fasten your ears together behind your head so as you won't smash any swingin' signs with 'em.' The pedestrian passed on unheedful of the advice given him.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.—'No man shall ever kiss me except my future husband,' she said, as he was about leaving her at the gate. 'Suppose I agree to be your future ———,' 'Why, then I'll kiss you,' she replied eagerly, and she did. Her mother was informed that he had proposed, and the old lady called around the next day to fasten matters, and before he knew it he was eternally booked. It was a mean advantage, but a bird in the hand is worth two on the front gate.

A GRAMMATICAL ERROR.—Colorado has the most delightful climate in the world, and bed-bugs. A mother in Israel residing there requires her grand-daughter, a young High School miss, to read to her daily some portion of the Good Book. While so engaged recently the young lady suddenly stopped, and exclaimed: 'Why, grandma, I declare, here is a grammatical error.' The old lady replied: 'No matter, darling. *Kill it and go on.*—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harpers Magazine for June.*

A rural bride of considerable beauty went to Indianapolis on the honeymoon tour. Her husband was manifestly proud of her good looks. While they were going about the city she was struck in the face by a falling sign and her nose broken. The attending surgeon said that she was badly disfigured for life. 'Just my darned luck,' the husband exclaimed; 'property always goes to ruin in my hands.'