# THE HEARTHSTONE.

a week ago. His wife and sister-in-law, my worthy alive to whatever might lead to detect grandchildren, are not in London; they are in tection of the theft, having put Sir Richard's the country, where Colonel Lindsay and Lord seal with its quarterings on the pinchbeck Cranstoun have gone to seek and find them out, chain of his own watch, transferring his own Ween they are found, if such behave with the gold chain which from henceforth he meant should be his own. Catchem next went to the door through the might leady Hamilton had departed, booked tonishment Lady Hamilton was gone. tonishment, Lady Hamilton was gone.

the sounds as they become fainter and face, inter. He had had his revenge on Lady Ca fainter. Hamilton, said every word, given every bitter, biting look he had planned for years, and what was the result? Had e succeeded in making her ple d to him, humbled her. His beating heart told him his words of cursing had blessed, made all the past crooked paths of her life straight, the rough places even. The look she gave him as she turned in the doorw y was her heart, and which would save even to the into his various pockets.

The sick man could not see the robber at his he d.

There was now nothing to excite him, nothing to make him strive, as he had been doing for the past hour, to appear well and strong. The very effort to appear strong giving him a false strength for the time, the reaction came and he sank back in his ch ir utterly exhausted, his pulse so weak as to be scarcely felt; the leaden hu of his skin, the rigidity of his features, together with his closed eyes, giving to his face a deathly look that, to one quainted with the appearance of the dead, would seem death itself.

Yet, as he lay there unable to move one muscle of his body, without strength enough to move the heavy cyclid which lay like lead upon his thin wrinkled check, and which now, for the first time alarmed, he began to fer he would never raise again. His soul was never more sensitive, never so painfully alive. He saw distinctly portrayed before him, as if he was looking down a long sign the part of 16. was looking down a long vista, the path of life he had trod, so full of hatred, strife and dissimulation, the gratification of self, the persecution of others, he had indulged in from first to last. How often there had a path of peace been opened to him and he would not tread it: and above all, in this fearful category of self-accusation, came the young life he had, as far as in him lay, starved of all sympathy, and lashed and goaded, both soul and body, almost into m dness, until driven to the last extre-mity, it had turned on himself, and immured him in a living grave, the pleading blue eyes and beseeching looks he had spurned from him with such taunting scolling words, came and looked at him and spoke to him in all their beauty and softness scathing and burning his . A moment more, and Adam's strong grasp was of half fear, half supplication, which had been given him in the long ago, and he had driven fitton him to hide in the thick underwood of his polices in trembling and fear; the thousands of pounds he had spent that he might hunt to starvation, despair and death, those who had never injured him, and a child face he had never seen came and looked in upon him with the rest; and his imagination painfed it mained and dying amid the low dens of thieves and murderers of Seven Dials, their horrid oaths and great swelling words of blasphemy sounding in his ear as the loud roaring of the wintry torrent or the awful consuming fire crackling among forest pines and consuming them in its wrath. He had done this with all the power and the means God had given him to bless; and his reward was a desola c house, where he was forsaken by his own wife, who had also borne her share of his evil humour, deserted by his very servants—He had sown the wind, he was now to reap the whirlwind. A door behind the sick man slowly opened,

and a bald head, with scanty little bunches of red hair standing out above each ear was put inside the room, peering round as if to see that the visitor was gone. Catchem (for it was he who occupied the ante-chamber during Lady Hamilton's interview with Sir Richard) had endeavoured to obtain all the information possible by listening at the key-hole; but the rooms in Haddon Castle were too large to make it possible to distinguish more than an

occasional name or word.

All he had been able to learn was that Colonel Lindsay was in Britain, perhaps at Inch-dre ver. Of his being in life he himself was well aware, although for reasons of his own he had concealed this fact from Sir Richard. aware, although

Catchem came forward stealthily as if afraid to awake the invalid whom he believed to be asleep, coming up to the chair he started to see the livid rigid face, exclaiming out aloud:

"He's dead!" the words ringing with fearful import in the ears the speaker fancied were forever closed to every carthly sound; he touched the face, it was cold and stiff as he had heard the faces of dead men were; he tried to feel the pulse, there was no beat perceptible, all told a tale which Catch in rejoiced at, one he had been waiting for since his arrival, a mouth previous at Haddon Castle. His sense told Sir Richard Cuninghame's days on earth could not be many, ever since he had seen the pule face which met his eye on the first morning of his arrival, but he did not look for it so soon, and callons as Catchem was, he at first felt appalled at the change, which to him appeared death and had come so unexpectedly.

He was not long in recovering from his surprise, with him it amounted to little else, and taking a bunch of keys from the table he searched for one he used to see among the others; it was not there.

"Ah, ha," said he, "he has had his suspicion, he was not asleep then, only felgning to sleep yesterday when I opened the desk; well he'll never deceive me again, but where is the

He again looked carnestly in Sir Richard's face; as if to make assurance doubly sure he again touched the cold face.

"Yes, as dead as a herring," said he aloud. perfectly reassured, and at once commenced a search for the missing key in the pockets he believed to be those of a dead man, that man never more keenly alive to touch or sound than at that moment.

The key was found, and with it Sir Richard's watch, a handsome gold repeater, was taken from his vest pocket, and the copper-gilded one belonging to Catchem put in its place, that

a week ago. His wife and sister-in-law, my worthy alive to whatever might lead to detec-

y Hamilton was gone, down the passage and then closing the door death-like silence over the and ascertaining that it was fast shut, walked There was a death-like sinche over the house; her footfall along the corridor, down the stone staircase sounding distinctly, he could count each footstep. A strange, uneasy heating of the heart came over him as he listened an account of the heart came over him as he listened an account of the heart came over him as he listened an account of the heart came over him as he listened and accertaining that it was assessed sounding of part of an old burean the key of which he had possessed himself of; as he passed Sir Richard he gave an inquiring anxious glance at what he deemed the dead

Catchem's wish to possess himself of the desk-key arose from a desire through it. to desk-key arose from a desire through it to obtain possession of certain rouleans of gold which he had already ascertained were placed there; Sir Richard previous to his illness had been receiving his half-yearly rents due in November, and which he, merely to gratify a personation. been receiving his half-yearly rents due in November, and which he, merely to gratify a whim, always insisted should be paid in gold or lank of Scotland notes. The rental of Sir on of perfect forgiveness, deep sorrow for the soul dying in its iniquity, and the large, soft a year, there was therefore nearly two thousand pounds for given by the dear Lord Christ that filled which Catchem deliberately proceeded to put

> his work, but he knew as well as sight could tell him who it was took his desk key from his pocket where the day before he had placed it for safety, he knew who it was who touched his face, tried to feel his pulse, who had said: "he is dead," who had taken his watch.

> There was another looking at Catchem now an alcove in the room was covered by a curtain of the same heavy purple damask as the window curtains and coverings of the chairs and sofas behind this curtain a door from the alcove communicated with a side staircase by which Adam had ascended to the room where the servant had told him his master sat; parting servant had that him his mister sat; parring the curtain in the middle the strong old man stood, his grey head bent a little forw rd in wonder at the scene before him. Sir Richard lying buck in his chair, as Adam fancied asteep while the man whom he remembered as having twice seen before, once in the carriage which carried him to Pounder's, once in that worthy's sylum stood t the desk Adam well remembered was never opened by anyone but the Baronet himself, and where for fifty years back in Adam's own recollection the rent money was always placed previous to its being sent into Aberdeen to the Bank.

> Adam at once comprehended that the man whom he saw putting parcels abstracted from the desk first into one pocket then into another, was engaged in a nesurious action, and letting the curtain fall he quietly stepped into the room and pulled the bell-rope, as he did so looking on Sir Richard whose face was now losing somewhat of its rigidity as the cat deptic fit under which he had labored was beginning to pass away.

and there came also every childish look on Catchem's neck. "Robber," exclaimed he, if fear, half supplication, which had been "put back that money."

":What, what," exclaimed Catchem, who was on completely taken aback by being s iz d in this summary manner, that he was at first unable to frame an xeuse for the situation in which he was found or even to form an id a who had seized upon him.

He tried to turn round to see if it was Sir Richard who had come back from the jaws of death to save his money or punish the wretch who was too conscious he deserved punishment at the hands of one he had served but to round, his person was quite impossible to turn round, his person was pressed tightly against the bureau, his neck firmly grasped in bot. Adam's hands, a few seconds brought the ser-vant who now tilled Cumming's place, a strong country lad who immediately he entered the room understood the situation.

Sir Richard's eyes were now open and were turned upon the group at his desk, no sooner was Adam joined by the servant than he him-self emptied Catchem's pockets of rouleaus of guineas and bundles of notes, the lawyer struggling to rid himself of the strong grasp which held his arms pinioned to his sides.

## (To be continued.)

THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.-If you watch two or three masons at work on a large building, the progress they make seems exceedingly slow, and, at a casual glance, the work seems no farther advanced at hight than in the morning. But watch them day after day, and finally you will see how slowly but surely the building nears completion. So in regard to the formation of character. The human mind is like a ponderous engine. A small point of iron at a switch will turn it right or left—sending it on its proper course, or percannec causing it to go over an embankment or into another train, crushing both in shapeless destruction. The turn their attention to the cultivation of this use-tial plant. Its efficiency in removing the sources of plants in the proper course, or percannec causing it to go over an embankment or into another train, crushing both in shapeless destruction. The crushing both in shapeless destruction. The sight of some object, or a word spoken or read, to the general world to be of such practical value as will give one's train of thought a new direction, might be desired. or some direction quite different from what it would otherwise have taken. Upon very small things depends all of one's future course in life, Parents, teachers, guardians—in fact, every one each other, giving direction to thought, every day, every hour, every moment. With this view, it will be seen how much importance attaches to the books and papers we read. The members of a family read a journal for a year, and at the end of that time do not recall any particular advantage therefrom: but how many new channels of thought have their minds been led into by what they have read! How many plans have insensibly and indirectly come from what they could have read! How much of vacancy there would be if they blot entirely from their minds all the information they have gained, and all the new ideas and plans of their is own, suggested only, and indirectly at that, by what they have read during the year! The truth is, one cannot read and think too much about his daily labor. If he gets one new posttive piece of useful information, the thinking developed by reading other men's views and ideas can but be useful in stimulating him to reasoning, to intelligent labor—that labor in which his head alds his hands. Labor without intelligence is mere brute muscle in exercise. It is the laying of one idea and sentiment or mother, and still another on that, that builds character, as the mason creets his building. A bad brick put in now and then by the mason would spoil the beauty of the building. How much more, then, a bad thought or a wicked deed, engendered by an impure paper, will now and then taint a character during its formation, and render it an eye-sore for ever after by the good and the moral, the wise and the holy! Let parents be very careful, then, as to what they allow brought into their family circle for their

#### SCIENTIFIC T .Ms.

THE hypoder vic injection of vaccine lymph in the restment of small-pox is worse than useless,

BLACK LEAD pencil or crayon drawings may be fixed by sine cring the back of the sheet of paper with a solution of suellac in alcohol.

The construction of ovens heated by gas for the purpose of hatening eggs is now so perfect in France that the gas done regulates its own rate of combustion, and keeps the variations of temperature in the oven within one degree.

Puoress in d. C. Draper describes in the American Chemist a new process for the quantitative determination of treenie in cases of poisoning by dissalistance. The proclimative of the process consists in the precipitation of the metal by rod-not platinum from the assemble of hydrogen.

perspiration."

The good effects of associated action have never been better illustrated than in the ostablishment of cheese factories in the United States. The improvements that have been intro local into the maintacture of this important article of diet have through this agency been so great that the American product now comperes with the best English in the London markets, whereas it was almost unsalable twenty years ago.

Mr. Borssingarit finds as the result of a series of one norsaleater finite as the result of a sortes of experiment on carrings milk that only three-fourths of the hatter is obtained by this method. It also states that it is not difficult to detect by the miscroscope the difference between this milk and the butternilk that remains after charning groun. The mixture of batternilk with skim-milk may also be detected and distinguished from fresh milk, which it closely resembles.

closely resembles.

If flowers do not mature well, they may be made to do so by placing half an inch of powdered charcoal on the earth in the pot. Another authority asserts that a solution or suspension of white hellebore in water may be used with great advantage in destroying the insects that infest so many flowering plants. A fair friend has tred the experiment with success, and reports that if the bags sneeged as she did, it was no wonder that they lost their lives.

#### FARM ITE 48.

Potatons. Dig as soon as they are ripe. Fine weather is important, and there is nothing to be gained and everything to lose by delay. Unless you have every convenience for keeping, it is usually best to sed as fast as you dig thom—drawing them from the field to the market.

Lams should be kept in a flock by themselves, and have the best of care and feed. If not already done, they should be dipped in a solution of carbolic soap to kill tick. This is especially necessary with the long-woulded sheep. In cold, stormy weather, put all, especially lambs, under cover.

sill, especially lambs, under cover.

Shere for Fattening is Winter should now be selected and pushed forward rapidly. On good food, with a little hay and grain, they will often gain more in the month of October than during the next six or eight weeks. It rarely pays to try to fatton Merinos in winter until they are three years old.

Shere,—If you intend to raise early lambs for the butcher, select out the largest and best common Merino ewes from the flock. Give them the best pastury and a little grain, say half a pound each perday. Use a pure-heat ram—cither Catswold, Leicoster or South-Down, as may be preferred.

Conv. Struks.—Here is likely to be scarce and

ter or South-Down, as may be preferred.

Corn-Starks.—Hay is likely to be scarce and high. Wheat-straw is with us of poor quality, and we shall need all our corn-stalks for fodder. Their value for fodder depends a graded on how they are sired. Make the stook.—State and compact, so that they will shed the rain. Draw in as soon as they are cared, for at this season the weather is very uncertain. A little san in the stalks is far less interesting. A little san in the stalks is far less in the count y are seriously damaged by caroless harvesting.

A STRAWBERRY PATCH WITH LITTLE PAISS.—To farmers who are not yet schooled up to the point of taking the trouble to enlivate strawberries in the garden-bed. The Ohio Firmer makes this suggestion.

You have upon your premises a spot where a stock has been bailt, some nock or corner in the meadow where the soil is rich, a place that a fence has been moved from or where logs have been piled and burned or drawn off. Now some day during the coming two weeks, when the team is hitched up, take the plow and turn this little patch over, harrow it well, and then go to some more enterprising neighbor who raises strawberries and thin his patch of plants, which he will gladly have you do if his bed is old, and put out those sots upon your own land. Next June you will rejoice at the result. If in fatter years you have not time to give the patch cultivation, let it alone until the vines begin to get non-productive, then prepare a now place, plow the old ones under and seed the ground to grass. We know of farmers who follow this methods and have abundance of fruit for little trouble and no cash expense. It is not the most approved system of culture, but better than none.

The Valle of Sunflowers.—The sunflower is a forcer in the late of its admirers are nequalish. A STRAWBERRY PATCH WITH LITTLE PAIRS,-To far-

better than none."

The Valle or Senstlowers.—The sunflower is a favorrite plant, but few of its admirers are acquainted with its protective properties against discuss. The most beneficial results have followed from sowing the postifential marshes round Rome with common sunflower seed. A landowner on the banks of the Schelit has entityated the sunflower to a great extent on his property, and to this circumstance he attributes the proseryation of his tenants from the

# HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

ROAST METTON.—The fat of roast mutton will eat with amusual delicacy if a light paste be first laid over it.

HINT ROSARDING PUDDINGS AND GARRS.—Currents, flour, sugar, &c., should be made hot before mixing for cakes, puddings, &c.

for cakes, puddings, &c.

Raxer Butter is composed of fat and a little albumon. When the temperature is raised the albumon acts as a ferment, and decomposes the fat, converting it into an acid—butyric. This is souble in water. No matter how raneid your butter, it may be made perfectly fresh and sweet by washing.

To Destroy Black Bretles.—A certain remedy sto procure some bracken, Pteris agailium, or common ferm, plentiful on commons, and put it down thout the house at night. The black beclies will eat travenously and soon die, and their relatives will eick their benes. It is commonly used in the North of England.

of England.

Haggis in a Pudding-Dish.—The following mode of using the remains of reasted or boiled mest, after it has appeared upon the table first in a hot and then in acold state, will be found economical and at the same time to afford an agreeable variety. Let the meat be minced. Either beef or mutten may be used: but care must be taken that there is a sufficient quantity of fat, and any deficiency in this respect must be made up by suct. The minced meat is to be mixed with course eatment, previously well browned before a clear fire, and with some chepped conions, saft, and popper; and the whole, being put into a pudding-dish, is to be thoroughly heated in an oven, romaining there fully half-an-hour. This dish bears a considerable resemblance to Scotch haggis.—Food Journal.

Collaked Ees.—Cutyour cel open, take out the

-Foot Journal.

Collaber Erl.—Out your collopen, take out the bones, cut off the head and tail, and lay the col flat on the dressor. Shred some sage as fine as possible, and mix it with chopped parsley, black popper beaton, some natmog grated, and some salt. La these all over the cel, and roll it up hard in little

clota, tying it up tight at each end. Then set on some water, with pepper and solt, five or sik el west three or four blades of mace, and a hayle of or two and so ace vinegar. But these with the bones he de anottail; it en take out the bones, he all and trill, put in the cell and let it hold till it be tender. Then take it of the log for and boil the lighter longer. Take it of the log for and boil the lighter longer. Take it of the kept in an earther vessals. Do not take off the cloths until you use the cell. The cell must not be skinned.

side. Do not take off the cloths and I you use the cel. The cel in 1st not be skinned.

JAW --I is strictly of large to a train in I story whether have been boiled toget for for some time—keep better if the pots into which it is posted are fiel to white in. If the poorer in act is a strainer, in the same way as ection wood, it must be as sceede suppose. It is plain, however, that if one put of jain be allowed to cool before it is field down, little germs will fall apon it from the air, and they will retain their vitality, beginse they fall upon a cool substance; truy will be shat it by the paper, and will soon fall to work dee an osing the frail. On the other hand, if another pot, perfectly similar, be filled with a holling hot mixture, and inmediately covered over though, of coarse, some of the outside air must be shat in, any germs which are floating in it will be scalded, and in all probability destroyed, so that no decomposition can take place.

The HEALTHYLENESS OF LOUIS - When people feel the need of an acid, if they would let vincear alone and use lumons or sour apples, they would feel just to well an islied, and receive no majory; and a staggestion may not come anies as to a good plan when bemons are cheap in the market. A person should, in those times, parchase several dozen at once, and prepared them for use in the warm weak days of coring and summer, when acids especially cittic and malic or the acids of bemons and ripe fruits, are so granded and so useful. Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the aids of hemons and ripe fruits, are so granded and so useful, Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the aids of hemons and ripe fruits, are so granded and so useful, Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the aids of hemons the paice into a bowl or unabler—never into the strain out all the pulp from the peels, and hold in water, a pint for a decemponing senough, then strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Rem

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITAMS.

Marsual, Bazaine's private fortune is estimated at 2,000,000 frames. The white elophant recently captured in sign takes rank next to the Queen, the heir-apparent ranking next after the elephant.

ANy hard steel tool, says the Boston downed of Chemistey, will got glass when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentino. The rarged edges of glass vessels may be thus easily smoothed by a lar 616.

It is estimated that the late autumn military maneuvres in Emgland cost LEE,000 prespective of compensation to larmers. The question of continu-ing them in future years will, it is understood, be left to Parliment.

Parliament. THE STAINMENT.

THE STAIN of the Spanish ladies' dress has not materially changed for two hundred years. Who would take the trouble to commerate the changes which the costume of English and French ladies has undergone during that time?

gone during that time?

The soul is by an ancient writer figured as the dotted outline of a man. The voice of the soul is thought, by savages and half-civilized folk like Polymosians, to be a murmar, or whistle, or a glost of a voice, and this idea still exists in some parts of Rondand.

England.
WHILE Henry Ward Beecher was standing in front of the Twin Mountain House, in New Hamsphire, the other day, a dandy-looking gentleman drove up and told him to put his horse into the stable, and feed him well. Beecher said never a word, took the man's twenty-live cents and stabled the horse, Pretty soon the achievement was noticed about the hotel, and the dandy in question found it convenient to leave that hight.

The iron interest of the month?

loave that night.

The iron interest of the world is colossal, and constantly increasing. The production has doubled within the past sixteen years. In 1856 the total production was 7,000,000 tons; in 1872, 14,000,000 tons. In 1856 the average consumption of iron in the world was about seventeen pounds a head; in 1872 it was thirty pounds a head. In 1856 in Great Britain the consumption per head was 144 pounds; in the United States it was eighty-four pounds. In 1872 the consumption in treat Britain was 200 pounds per head; in the United States 150 pounds per head.

Heyen Racurement is head at work advanced to

in the United States 130 pounds per head.

HENGI ROCHEFORT is hard at work, whenever his health (which is represented as bad.) will admit, on his history of the Second Empire. He has just deposited the first part of it with the governor of his prison. A Paris journal says it is thought that the Thiers government will cheerfully consent to its publication. The books will sell of course, for the Parisians retain a sly well-wish for their net promin, who wants besides, to provide the means to complete the education of his son, destined to be an artist. The Bompartists will hardly applied some portions of the history if it is written from the well-known Rochefort stand-point.

An AURINIT THEE.—At Montroyel in Erapson.

well-known Rochefort stand-point.

An Ancient Thee,—At Montroyel, in France, a property has recently been sold, in the court-yard of which stands the famous "Montroyel Oak" which naturalists asserts to be more than two thousand years old. This oak, which is entirely hollow, has had its interior provided with stone benches on which twelve persons can confortably sit around a table, and an entrance-door and two windows have been cut out of its sides. In order to assertain its age, Mr. d'Orbigny cut out a piece of its entire thickness and boiled it in oil, which is an infallible mode of bringing to light the separate layers produced by each year. By this method, in counting from the centre to the circumference, he was easily able to prove that the number of layers amounted to two thousand and some hundreds. This tree is, of course, a grout natural curiosity, and every year numbers of thousand and some hundreds. This tree is, of course, a great natural curiosity, and every year numbers of persons visit that neighbournood to view so venerable a relie of the past, which was living and yielding shelter, as now, to the birds of the air, whole centuries before the birth of Jesus Christ.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

THE dream of one age is the science of the next. ANGER, like rain, breaks itself upon what it falls. TRUTH is as impossible to be soiled by any outward ouch as the sunbeam.

Those days are lost in which we do no good; those worse than lost in which we do ovil.

IPRACE is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is sun, and the two are never far apart.

To seek the redress of grievances by going to law, is like sheep running for shelter to a brambic bach. Wishox often comes to us too late in life to be of each service to us. There is no use of mustard after

The tricky, deceitful and dishonest are earely prosperous; for when confidence is withdrawn, pov-erty is likely to follow.

Gon oftentimes, in the same man, distinguishes between the sinner and the creature; as a creature ife can love him, while as a sinner He does afflict

When a man misses anything, his first idea is that somebody has stolen it, though he ascertains ninety-nine times in a hundred that the loss is from his own zarolessness.

Age will supercitiously consure all who are younger than themselves, and the vices of the present time as new and unheard of, when, in truth, they are the very same they practised, and practised as long as they were able.

as they were able.

MUTUAL confidence is the very breath of life, the source of the purest happiness; it binds hearts closer, and weaves frush charms for the ties of relationship. Where trust does not exist, there can only be a life more appalling than the grave.

more appalling than the graive.

It is the babbling spring that flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along, day and night by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood, or the rearing cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he "pours it from his hollow hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world—while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gentle flowing rivulets, that water every furn and meadow and every garden, and that shall flow night and day, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of martyrs, that good is done: it is by daily and quiet virtue of life—the Christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness, in the husband, in the wife, in the tather, the mother, the sister, the friend, the neighbour, that good is to be done.

#### WIT AND HULLOR.

OMPANIONE IN ARMS - Twins.

Photoson Aviva October Spring. With kind of a but lies without wings? A brick-

WHEN is charity like a bee ? When it begins to

A FREE AGENT. One who goes off with his master's

Why roof covers the host noisy remait? The roof of the mouth,

. Is the agin who believes, in supposes necessarily appropriations  $\hat{T}$ 

Wity is the inside of a thing unintelligible? Because we can't make it out. "I don't remember having ever secu you before," as the lawyer said to his conscience

SUNDAY is the strongest day, because all the others are week days; yet, if it is the strongest, why is it so often broken?

so often broken?

Doubrass, "A wag affir us that pillows, though not belonging to the human species, come under the head of rational beings.

A Susy "To take down the gridiron from the wail where it is hanging, with the left hand, is a sign that there will be a broil in the kitenen.

#### ARABATHAONE SPHIAX.

238. ANAGRAMMATICAL BOUQUET.

Neat gin; an iron eat; age in rum; I brew tears; out in glee; Beer Hall; more Rips; lamb. Grouse,

239, ENIGMA.

Strange that one word should mean so little: Yet strangers all that it should mean so much! Strange so easily broken, though not brittle: Yet stranger it should resist the storiest touch! Strange int on so many it should set il. Whitst on others it buttends to show their mettle.

Pm indescribable: for, as I said before, Fin chameleon-like in my changing line. Pm freely given both by rich and poer, When, doubtless, reader dear, much pozzle, you: By shallow minds I'm voted quite a bore, Because I igure in parliamentary lore.

Fin seen behind the counter of many a shop. In London, and in the country too. I think: Especially if you enter mayares—why, "pop. I'm there before you ere have time to think. I'm sometimes bought a bargam, yet—though st I'm generally paid for in a kind of swop.

Thus much of my commercial qualities I ve told; My political ones won't bear inspection; Yet still, if all my beauties you'd behold, Ask the laberals for me at the next election, And take me, though in another sense uphold. The promise that off is bought for gold.

Now, leaving you, one word of kind advice,
Should poverty e'er east its three upon you,
Don't turn to use oat best I'm but a vice.
Though luring on a respite to put on you:
Yet take me once, you may not take me twice,
I'll save you yet from many a shameful vice.
M. Davis.

## 210. NUMERICAL CHARADE.

I am a word of twelve letters. My 5, 8, 7, is a human being; my 5, 6, 3, 2; sof great importance in the preparation of floor; my 5, 10, 12, 9, is the place where money is mole; my 5, 12, 3, 6, 11, 7, represent a great number; my 8, 7, 12, is a woman's name; my 8, 5, 9, 10, 14, 12, as what we linglish represent as a whole; and my whole was the cause of great attraction on the Public Thanksgiving on February 27, 1872. Cau.it. G.

### 20. GEOGRAPHICAL REBUS.

A scaport on the west coast of Eindand:
A scaport on the west coast of Eindand: a river of Spain; a town of Spain near segovia; a town of China. The initials and inals read forwards give the names of the capitals of two of the greatest empires in the world.

WAGGA-WAGGA.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., IN NO. 40.

230. SQUARE WORDS.

P R O P 6 O V E 0 V L R P E R T

241. -- Externa: Wind-mill. 232. CHARADE: Sup-port. 234. - Rud 8: Pani C: Inc II; Come A: Kenne R: Worke L: Ic E: Come 8: Ki Ir: Paul 1: Account 2: Pac K: Eucodic E: Race N: Sugainatins. - Puck wick Pac Ks. Chambes Dubers.

## MARKET REPORT.

HEARTHSTONE OFFICE,

Oct. 10th, 1872.

Subjoined are the latest market reports from Liverpool:

S. D. S. b. S. D. S. b. S. b. S. b. 

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rdinary Supers. (Canada Wheat.)	49	35	to	ti	::	
trong Bakers'	15	://)	Lu	45		
upors from Western Wheat (Welland						
Canal (fresh ground)	- 6	٠.	L(+	Ð	111	
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Vestern States, No 2	0	()()	to	0	(X	
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it, bags, (delivered)	.5	.,,	Į0	"	18	
WHEAT Market quiet; one car Spanisher white ware taken at \$1.25 vestorday		uk	26 61 6	1	111	

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Firm at \$4.70 to \$5.-00 Upper Canada

PEAS. P bush of 66 lbs.-Quiet at 85c to 87jc. OATS, & bush of 321bs. -Quiet at 30c to 32c. Conn.-Market nominal at 57c to 58c.

BARLEY, & bush of 481bs. - Nominal at 55c to 65c, BUTTER, per Ib.—Market quiet. Fair dairy Wes-tern, 11 to 15c; good to choice do, 15a to 17c. CHEESE, P Ib.—Market steady: Factory fine 10 to 11 to 11

Pons. per brl. of 230 lbs. - Market firm : New Mess, \$17.50 to \$17.75. Thin Mess, \$15.50.

LARD .- Winter rendered firm at 11ke per 1b. Asues, \$\P\$ 100 lbs. - Pots quiet. Firsts, at \$6.70 to \$6. \$0. Pearls nominal. Firsts, \$9.20 to \$9.25.