it should be brief; if rengthy it will steep our nearts in apartry, our eyes in sleep; The dull will yawn, the chapel-lounger doze, Attention dag, and memory's portals close.

It should be warm, a fiving altar coal.
To melt the rey heart, and charm the soul;
A sapless, dull harangue, however read,
Will never rouse the soul, nor raise the dead.

It should be simple, practical, and clear No fine-spun theory, to please the ear; No curious lay to tickle lettered prige, And leave the poor and plain unedified.

It should be manly, just and rational, Wisely conceived and well-expressed with Not suffed with silly notions, apt to stain A sweed desk, and show a muddy brain.

It should be mixed with many an ardent pra-To reach the heart, and fix and fasten there: When God and man are mutually addressed God grants a blessing, man is truly blessed

## STYLES OF THE SEASON.

SUMMER FABRICS.

The cabinets and counters of modistes show-rooms displays new and dainty fabrics for midsummer dresses First among these is grass linen, as fine as a web, thin, wiry, and barred in the fashionable "Mexicaine patterns. This comes in ècru tints, and is to made up over silk brown, navy blue, dark green, or black. Next this is ivorytinted batiste in double fold, like India muslins, and at fine as linen cambric. More striking than this is the brocaded batiste in figured stripes, or else the whole surface covered with arabesque figures. This is shown in the stylish blue-gray, in brown, cream, and French gray; there are also checked and plaided batistes, and in all fabrics the basket and Mexicaine designs are repeated. These batistes are to be made up over silk, and it is said they may be washed and all their present beauty and freshness restored.

A new trimming for these fine materials, and also for light silks, is made of creamcolered net, large meshed, ornamented with applique figures of plaid or checked linen intquaint arabesques, crescents, and scallops with the edges finished in button-hole stitch done in brilliant colors of silk, such as cardinal red with navy blue or green. This trimming is similar to the pretty cretone-work described last week. There are new basket-figured batistes and armure patterns brought out in dress lengths, with stripes for flounces wrought in the new applique-work; thus a gray amure batiste has its flounces edged with blue plaid or check-probably taken from the fine Oxford ginglams—and button-holed with poppy red; these flounces are made up in scant gathers to alternate with side pleatings of the plain batiste.

Still another novelty for over dresses is ceru canvas and guipure. This consists of ceru canvas two inches wide, alter-sides and back are trimmed with festoons nating with rich and heavy guipure insertion of the same width. The canvas is woven with selvedges on purpose to be sewed to the insertion. This fabric is made into polonaises, trimmed with ceru guipure lace, and worn over silk,

NEW CENTENNIAL SILKS.

The Lyons factories have sent over what they call "Soie Centennial"-new and beautiful silks of the patriotic tricolor, yet so delicately tinted and so graceful in design as to be inconspicuous; and young ladies are having afternoon dresses made of them for this Centennial summer at the watering places. Some of these silks have ivory or cream white grounds, with penciled stripes of blue or rose, while others have pale blue grounds irregularly striped with rose and cream color.

Another distinguished-looking fabric is the new chene matelasse silk in quaintly chened shades of gray and brown, with figures raised, as in matelasse stuffs. The chene silk forms the over dress, with sleeves and lower skirt of pl in gros grain or velvet. It is also made up with revers of contrasting color, as gray chene with green, and brown

New foulard silks are of dark solid color, woven in basket, amure, and Mexicaine designs. The stylish dark myrtle green is a favorite shade for foulard dresses; also slate blue, tea-color, and leaf brown. One ele gant dress of myrtle green basket foulard has the round waist that modistes are reviving, with a silk vest set in - not sewed onover which square bars of the foulard piped with lighter green are buttoned. The back of this round waist has no seam down the middle, and the side bodies are broad, and begin in the arm-holes. The front and sides of the skirt are covered by four evers aprons, with the edge of each piped with pale green, turned upward to show the silk lining of the revers, and laced down the middle with a silk ribbon finished on the ends with tassels. That part of the skirt that shows around the bottom is covered by two straight flounces of the foulard merely hemmed, and laid in clusters of side pleats separated by a wide pleat between each cluster -a fashion much in favor for skirt trimming. This is one of the most tasteful dresses of the season.

GRENADINE.

Brocaded grenadine trimmed with thread lace is the fashionable choice in black grenadine dresses. If a velvet lower skirt is used instead of silk, the grenadine has a brocaded or an amure stripe alternating with a broad stripe of velvet. The arabesque brocades are most liked with the figures thicker than the amure or lace-like ground on which they are woven. French lace is used for trimming such dresses even by the most fastidious, yet ladies who have fine black thread laces have an opportunity now for using them. The design of such dresses is usually a basque, with an overskirt of the grenadine draped on the lower silk skirt, to which the flounces are attached. This draping take the form of scarf aprons on the front in diagonal or else lapped tobliers, and nearly always differs on the sides. The long pocket is sel dom omitted. A light quality of taffeta silk is used for the lower skirt, which is merely a foundation, and is covered by the overskirt drapery, lace, and flounces, that are partly gros grain. There are also graceful polonaise of grenadine, trimmed with jabots of lace; for instance, the polonaise is velvetstriped grenadine, the lace cascades are of thread, with loops of velvet in the curves, and the skirt is of black velvet.

For the races and for showy wateringplace toilettes white grenadine is made up to wear over black velvet, and tummed with first, but which is gradually coming into he | case

vor. The iron-frame grenadine is used for this; the over dress is a polonaise, trimmed with loops of black velvet and gold braid; the lower skirt is of velvet, was a flounce in clustered pleats; the bonnet is of ivory chip, trimmed with ostrich feathers, black velvet, and a single gilt ornament; the large parasol is black silk, with white lace border,

white lining, and ivory handle. For the plain serviceable black grenadines that are made at home, the Mexicaine checks and larger plaids are chosen. The basque has a silk lining throughout, and the merely piped on the edges. Its front buttons in straps across a silk vest, or else it has a shield front of silk corded on the edges, and finished with a row of small buttons on each side, or else French lace slightly full is place ed down the fronts to outline a vest. silk shield front is used, the coat sleeves are also of silk, with cuff or pleating of grena-dine tied around with a band of gros grain ribbon. The over-skirt of grenadint is deep and round, edged with a cluster of pleating of the grenadine, or fringe, or lace; it may be draped slightly different on the sides, and one side ornamented with a pocket. Many folds or wrinkles across the front and to the style of these grenadine aprons, or else the apron must be trimmed across or diagonally to relieve its plainness. Very little of the lower skirt is visible, and that is covered by cluster pleatings of the grenadine, or, if the skirt is to serve with other suits, with silk pleatings. One stylish way of trimming a grenadine skirt is first to put around the botstraight knife pleating three inches deep of prenadine; above this, and four times its depth, is a straight grenadine flounce divided in three parts—the first forms an erect heading, the second is a puff caught half-way down the flounce, and the third is a frill, and all three are in clustered pleats, three knife pleats in each, placed three

inches apart. Among very handsome dresses are myrtle green grenadines, trimmed lightly with gold or with silver braid. These are used for visiting toilettes, for day werdlings, for driving, and will also appear at the wateringplaces. There are also polonaise of creamcolored armure gaenadines to be worn over akirts of navy blue silks, and cream-colored damascene silk over dresses, with skirts of

WATERING-PLACE TOILETTES. A beautiful dress to be worn at a luncheon party at a watering-place is of pale blue silk with a silver lustre, trimmed with the new cream-colored garniture, that is partly embroidery and partly lace, the face being cream-tinted Valenciennes set in blocks, crescents and medallions. The waist is round with a broad belt, the neck is square, and the are half sleeves filled in with lace and

and flounces of cream-color.

White organdy muslins will also be worn to these day parties; they are nearly covered with embroidered flounces and lace, and have pale-tinted ribbons in loops, bows, and hanging in long pendants on each side knotted at intervals in Franciscan style. One such dress has a basque and single skirt.-The basque has rows of embroidered insertion set in down the back and front -- three behind and four before—edged with narrow Valencennes, while a jabot of lace is down the middle of the front. The skirt has embroidered flounces curving narrower in front and widened in the trained back, while between these are frills of Valenciennes lace. The pendant Franciscan ribbons are of blue, and there are long loops of blue at the back and front of the neck and on the wrists.

For evening dresses of damask silk, lace and tulle are floral fringes of flowers never used in this way before. Thus there is a fringe half a yard deep of crimson fuchsias, the flowers suspended by long stems with their bells downward; another is a moss rose bud fringe with green leaves thickly clustered across the top, and mossy buds nearly blown hanging from flexible stems. There are also fringes of scarlet poppies alternating with black poppies, worn with pale blue silk. The daisy fringe is not new, but is pretty for young ladies. Red berries are mixed with mignotte, and there are many water plants and grasses.

black kid belts, with aumoniere bags mounted with silver or with cut steel are worn by Parisiennes. The monogram of the wearer is on the bag, and the clasps and oints of the belt are finely carved.

Strawberries and cherries with bronzed oliage are fashionable garniture for straw hats. Black rough straw bonnets trimmed with navy blue ribbon and scarlet poppies are distinguished-looking.

Young ladies and misses are wearing blouse or surplice waists belted and some times lapped in front. Misses wear deep sailor collars of the material. Such aresses are pretty made of the checked Scotch. Oxford, and Madras ginghams, trimmed with white Hamburg-work or with Smyrna lace. Harper's Bazar.

## Happiness.

The idea has been transmitted from generation to generation, that happiness is one large and beautiful precious stone, a single gem so rare that all search after it is vain, all effort for it hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a Mosaic composed of many small stones. Each taken apart and viewed singly, may be of little value, but when all are grouped together, and judiciously combined and set, they form a pleasing and graceful whole—a costly jewel. Trample not under foot, then, the little pleasures which a gracious providence scatters in the daily path, and which, in eager search after some great and exciting joy, we are so apt to overlook.
Why should we always keep our eyes fixed on the bright, distant horizon, while there are so many lovely roses in the garden in which we are permitted to walk? The very ardor of our chase after happiness, may be the reason that she so often e des our grasp We pantingly strain after her when she has been graciously brought nigh unto us.

Mr. Milliais, who is now on the topmost billow of success among the artists of Great Britian, is building for himself in London a new house, to cost \$150,000. Not any hard times worth speaking of there. The pencil PERSONAL.

GEORGE ELIOT will receive \$80,000 from the sale of "Inniel Deronda." And this reminds us that the pen of Bessie Turner has too long been lent.

THE London World announces that Capt. Curnaby, the central Asian lion of the London salons, is about to start for Africa in quset of Mr. Stanley, who has not been heard of for over a year

It is reported that Edwin Booth has sent \$500 to help build a monument to Shakspeare. Well, we should think he might. He has made over seven times that amount of money out of the old man.

A WATERTOW'S girl addresses Mrs. A. T. Stewart as aunty, and tells how sorry she is about her poor d ad uncle. About \$10,000 will do for her, and she tells which of the Watertown banks are the safest.

THE search for Charley Ross has been renewed with fresh zeal by the New York police in consequence of certain discoveries as to the relations of Douglass and Mosher, the kidnappers, with other scoundrels not heretofore suspected. The father of the lost boy is assisting the detectives.

A CHEEKY party by the name of Johnson proposes to condense Dickens' novels by rewriting them and cutting out those parts which he—the cheeky party named Johnson -thinks are not worth reading. We move to amend by condensing the cheeky party

THE Rev. Mr. Milburn, we are glad to hear, has been most cordially received by the literary people of London. Late English papers mention that the Rev. Norman Frederick M'Neile has been appointed a curate in the Established Bhurch. He is entirely blind, and reads the service from a prayer-book printed with raised letters, and his reading is said to be very effective.

Mr. DISRAELI has done another graceful act in granting to Mrs. Tregelles, widow of the late Rev. Prideaux Tregelles, the eminent Greek scholar, a pension of \$500 in recognition of Dr. Tregelles great services in connection with Biblical translation. The memorial asking that this might be done was signed by twenty-six prelates and many other dignitaries. Mr. Disraeli has also continued to Mrs. Wesley the pension of \$500 per annum granted to the late Dr. Wesley in consideration of his service to musical art.

Sir BARTLE FRERE gives unqualified testimony to the success of missions in India from his observations during his tour with the Prince of Walss. Wherever he went, he says, there were communities of Christians grown up under the ægis of the British Endpire, and the power of the gospel was most marked where it had been least associated with "temporal power." The men who had been engaged in effecting what seemed to him an enormous revolution in the opinions of those about them were unconscious of what they had done, and were "always striving at something higher and better and more complete."

THE visitor to the British Museum m now see, in passing through the king's library, among other curiosities a copy of the indulgence issued by Pope Leo X. for the rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome. This indulgence was issued and printed in 1517, under the direction of Albert, Archbishop of Mentz and Magdeburg, and it was sold by John Tetzel and Bernardinus Samson as subcommissaries. The manner in which Tetzel carried on the traffic led, everybody, knows, to the remonstrances of Luther and the Reformation. This document, printed on vellum and on a single sheet, was purchased for the Museum last October. It is now placed close to the original printed copy of the ninety-five theses against indulgences and other papal practices posted by Luther on the doors of the church of Wittenberg on the 31st of October, 1517.

Mr. Douglas, an English settler at Cape Colony, has opened a new fountain of income in developing the possibilities of the ostrich. Eight years ago he commenced experiments with, six ostriches. He has now about three hundred, having sold eighty-five. Each bird eats about twenty pounds of vegetable matter per day, and the net profit from the sale of birds and feathers is stated at \$126,000 in the last four years. The birds are hatched by artificial process, which requires ten days. The work of raising ostriches for their feathers has also been tried in California.

In the May number of Blackwood is a caustic article on British "society," from which we quote the following "personal," which describes in rather glowing terms the present Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, and his wife, nee Villiers, niece of the fourth Earl of Clarendon: "Look carefully at this rare Englishman, and watch him. Mark the unassuming simplicity, the delicate tenderness, the overflow of interest and care for others, the deep, harmonious tide of words, the flashing of perpetually renewed ideas, the unconscious pouring out of knowledge, the grace of bearing, the ease of movement, the lordly homage to the women round, the blending of grand manner, softness, intellect, and worldly wisdom. Mark that and study it, for it is of such unwonted attributes as these that true society is composed. And the perfect Englishwoman, the pure splendor of the femenine ideal, with all the winning beauties of which its very highest realizations are susceptible—we still can find her. We still can watch, if fortune favors us, the union of extreme aristocracy of form and tone, of all the imposing loveliness of the most majestic English type, of all the innate nobleness of attitude and motion, of all the sovereign grandeurs, with all the child-like naturalness which indifference to self can alone produce. We still can see the gentle but eager sweetness, the ever-present sentiment of dignity and duty, the utter ignorance of frivolity and sham, the keen, absorbing sentiment of art, the glittering handling of varied talk, the fond devotion of the mother and the wife, the thousand exalted qualities which make up the true woman, as woman ought to be when she stands forward as an example for society. We still can find all this; it does exist. There are assuredly women among us who possess it: there are most truly men who have looked upon it, and who have thanked the fates for permitting them to reverently gaze. But not often. And to the question, 'Where?' itanay be answed in a certain wandering home gold braid which was so ladly reserved at his "neighter than the pen," or pence in this which is at this moment established in the foremost place in India.

ALL SORTS.

VISITORS that always come on foot Corns. The market reports speak of the tendency of all provisions as "downward." What more natural?

THEY'VE got a singing doll at the Centennial. She hums "I'm sawdust when I sing." THE latest case of being stage-struck is where a young man was run into by an omnibus.

Don't swap with yer relashuns unless ye ken afford to give them the big end of the

EVFRY man can make himself useful in this world, if only by holding a sunshade over a young lady who is playing frequet.

JOKEING (says Josh Billings) if a risky bizziess; just for the sake of a sesond klass joke, menny a man has lost a fust klass friend

A MAN being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied, "To marry a rich widow with a bad cough,

An Essex farmer is obliged to chalk his nose every time he takes a walk around the farm, to save himself from an old bull which has a strong antipathy to red. "What causes so many conflagrations?"

asks a Cleveland paper. Shouldn't wonder if fire had something to do with it. Possibly a good fire risk in some instances. THE Norristown Herald is not a hundred miles out of the way when it asserts that if a man wishes a letter to remain private he

should burn it about test minutes before mailing it. It is claimed that a true lady never loses her temper. We never knew of one being really out of temper, though since the pres-

ent style of dress came in we have seen them considerably ruffled. THE latest device of the circulators of advertising cards is to place them in envelopes inscribed: "To the lady of the house—for

your life do not open this before eight minutes past eight to-night." "Mamma," asked a precocious youngster at the tea-table the other evening, after a long and yearning gaze toward a plate of doughnuts, "mamma, do you think I could stand another of those fried holes?" She

thought he could, A LITTLE boy, a few days since, while coming down stairs was cautioned by his mother not to lose his balance. His question which followed was a puzzler: "Mother, if I should lose my balance, where would it go

A JESTER in the court of Francis I. com plained that a great lord threatened to murder him if he did not cease joking about him.
"If he does so," said the king, "I will hang him five minutes after." "I wish your Ma jesty would hang him five minutes before, replied the jester.

A SCOTCH minister recently toly his heighbor that he spoke two hours and a half the Sunday previous. "Why, minister, were Sunday previous. Why, minister, were you not tired to death!" asked the neighbor "Aw nae," said he, "I was as fresh as a rose; but it would have done your heart

good to see how tired the congregation was. You can buy a cane fish-pole for twentyfive cents, and catch just as many fish with it as you can with a jointed one that costs seventeen dollars, but you can't take it apart and slip it under your coat when you go fishing Sundays as you can one that's in sections, and a religious outside appearance is worth \$16 75 to most men.

"Isn't your bill awfully steep?" inquired a spendthrift of his tailor. "You ought to know best, for it was run up by you," was the cool reply.

## CHATS WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

O. P. Q.-Either. The right is generally

Theo, —The "adoption" of a child does not give the child lineal rights. If the adopting party chooses to make a will, he or she can be queath property to the child; but, in default ef such will, the blood relations come into possession. M. P. L.—The lines you allude to are to

be found in the comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," act 3, scene 4, but you do not quote correctly. They are as follows: °O, what a world of vile, ill-favored faults Looks handsome in three hundred pounds a year

G. E. L. - We should advise you to give no further thought to the young lady, as she seems to be too easily vexed at what appears to be a justifiable act on your part. We give this advice from your statement, and without knowing if you have or have not given any further cause for her capricipathous the statement of t

Esau. - Beard was given to man for wise protects the lungs, mouth, and nostrils from dus which it collects, it should be often and thoroughly washed. It is said by many that shaving the fac injurionsly affects the eyesight.

P. E. A. " Please inform me what would the work for a junior book-keeper in a wlole sale store, hardware or grocery? —Copy letters and statements, index letter and statement books file letters and invoices, check invoices, and ler haps post Sales, Journal, and Cash Books if ompetent to do it. Besides these there would be better the statement of the second of the s other work for an assistant peculiar to each offe

H. Y. Of forty-five Roman emperors who reigned from the time of Julius Cæsar (44 B C.), down to Caurasius (A. D. 293), thirty-one Fere murded or died in battle; one, Nero, killed himself, and on. Marcus Aurelius, was killed by ightning. Only twelve died natural deaths, and even some of these, it is supposed, were hastened way by secret and slow poisoning.

MARY AND ANN .- 1. Unmarried females are called spinsters from the supposed fact tat i are called spinsters from the supposed rate termine arily times it was forbidden for girls to mará till they had spun a regular set of bed furnitus or clothing. 2. It was an early custom among the ancient Teutons for young married people to dink mead or metheglin—a drink made from honey for 30 days after their marriage. Hence the termino-

STEPHEN L. -- The boomerang is a stid of heavy wood, about the size of a large walking ine. It is curved at something less than half a cicle. An expert can send it from him into the airwith such skill as to make it return to him. Soe of the native Australians are so adroit in its us that it is said they can, from a considerable diduce, hit a man standing behind a tree. We known no place where they are for sale.

KARB. - Madonna is derived from Latland Spanish words signifying Madam. The Madanas you read so much about refer to pictures the Virgin Mary. Most of the old Italian paints cs. sayed to paint an imaginary Virgin Mary, andany sayed to paint an imaginary Virgin Mary, andany of them an infant Saviour in her arms, or dher lap—these latter are known as "The Madon and Child." 2. The color of the eye has nothing do in producing insanity, although when insany occurs the action of the eye is greatly affected and sometimes the color of the eye is heighted or lessened as the case may be—but the actuacolor is not changed. Of course, as in all thingelse, there are exceptions to these general laws. THE YOUNG FOLRS.

Jemima Brown. Bring her here, my little Alice-Poor Jemima Brown! Poor Jemima Brown!
Make the little cradle ready,
Softly-lay her down.
Once she lived in ease and comfort.
Slept on couch of down!
Now upon the floor she's lying—
Poor Jemima Brown!

Once she was a lovely dolly, Rosy-checked and fair, With her eyes of brightest azure, And her golden hair. Now, alas! no hair's remaining On her poor old crown; And the crown itself is broken— Poor Jemima Brown!

Once her legs were smooth and comely, And her nose was straight;
And that arm, now hanging lonely,
Had, methinks, a mate.
Ah, she was as finely dressed as
Any doll in town.
Now she's old, forlorn, and ragged— Poor Jemima Brown

Yet be kind to her, my Alice ! Tis no fault of hers
If her wilful little mistress
Other dolls prefers.
Did she pull her pretty hair out? Did she break her crown Did she tear her arms and legs off?
Poor Jemima Brown!

Little hands that did the mischief, You must do your best Now to give the poor old dolly Comfortable res. So we'll make the cradle ready, And we'll lay her down;
And we'll ask papa to mend her—
Poor Jemima Brown!

A Beautiful Pulpit.

In the Netherlands there are many churches filled with rare and exquisite carvings, with altar-pieces, shrines, pulpits, choirs, vestries, fonts, and and sacristies laden with a wealth of intricate work, done in wood by skilful hands; and in Antwerp the richest specimens of this curious labor are to be found. In the great Cathedral of St. Jacques, where Peter Paul Rubens, the painter, lies buried, there are hundreds of rich and fantastic carvings, out of which the fancies of the elder artists peer cautiously at the prosaic present. Sometimes the birds are a little too odd to be real, the dragons are almost too funny for a cathedral, and the flowers and leaves are not constructed strictly in accordance with botany; but, on the whole, you feel that if things in nature are not like those in the carvings, they at least ought to be—so charming, so droll, so satisfactory are

they! In St. Andrew's Church, of which young Jan's mother had so many tender memories. stands a large carven pulpit, of a peculiarly daring design for artists who work in wood. It represents a rocky crag near the sea-shore. Just beneath the crag lies a fishing-boat, in which stand the figures of the apostles An, drew and leter. Behind them, on the right, their fishing-nets hang upon a tree. The apostles are looking earnestly at a figure of the Saviour, which stands in an attitude as if beckoning to them; as if saying, "Follow me, and I will make ye fishers of men.' Two of the cleverest artists in the Netherlands gave much time and talent in this dethe mets, and the rocks; Van Gheel the fig-ures of the apostles and the Saviour. The latter figure seems to have genuine inspiration in it; the sculptor has wrought marvelously, bringing effects out of stubborn wood rarely obtained before. When evening light—the last ray of the declining sun, reflected through the stained glasses of the church, and softened to the delicacy of summer twilight-falls gently upon this group, the sacred figures seem to have all the supreme finish of marble, -- nay, more, they appear to live

Charades.

I am composed of 30 letters. My 4, 9, 18, 28, 20, 16, is a day of the week. My 10, 5, 12, 2, 26, is a title of nobility. My 3, 7, 11, 15, is part of a house. My 14, 27, 19, 24, is to throw upward. My 21, 22, 8, 30, is a color. My 17, 23, 13, is a metal. My 6, 1, 29, 24, 30, is to elevate. My whole is a quotation from Illiad.

I am composed of 36 letters.

My 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, is part of a door. My 16, 25, 5, is what we do every day. My 6, 28, 3, 4, is the sweetest spot on earth. My 30, 31, 19, 33, 34, 12, 36, is a country in Europe. My 6, 10, 9, 21, is lofty. My 35, 25, 14, is a small animal.

My 18, 17, 36, is a useful fluid. My 12, 13, 14, is to grow bad. My 15, 16, 17, is a number. My 11, 6, 28, 26, is used in war My 1, 2, 19, is a relation. My 20, 28, 22, is part of the foot. My 23, 21, 28, 34, 22, is near the sea. My 29, 28, 27, is an enemy. My whole is a quotation from Hamlet.

111. I am composed of 13 letters. My 3, 8, 1, is a nickname. My 10, 2, 7, is used by carpenters. My 6, 12, 2, 1, is a metal. My 1, 4, 5, is what we must all do.

My 9, 12, 11 is a nickname. My 13, 4, 9, is part of the body. My whole was a great orator. J. s. H.

Enigma.

'm often heard, and sometimes more or less. I may be felt, but never seen : And whence I am, no human soul can guess. Nor whither I have been. rule on land, in air, and on the sea, No man can me withstand;

Shall be at hand. At my command whole forests slowly bow. And waves roll mountains high; E'en rocks and stones, and architecture too. My power will not deny.

I sweep the clouds across the sault of heaven,
All nature owns my sway.

My sway's eternal, till eternity

Sometimes I am entirely hid. Who am I, riddlers, say?

Answers to Charades, &a. CHARADE, Odds Bodikins, HISTORICAL REBUS. Socrates. (Solon, Cyrus, Rome, Attila, Euclid, Samos). An Enigma. In sin nate. In sin you ate.