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ROIL



J. E. COLLINS Editor and Proprietor.

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What I Saw This Spring.

Circling down, He lit on the crown

In the morning air

Of a king-cup brown,

With the tremulous swe

From his throbbing throat

And filled its cell

Of a thrilling note

Lifting up

Its dainty cup

To eatch a pearl

From a cloudlet's cur

Ere, floating light,

Like a cygnet white

It settled to rest

A spirit of Love.

Downward come From a golden dome

Leading along

A rosy throng

Of daisies pied

Of violets, And spatterdocks

And four o'clocks.

Feeding them dew

From cloudlets blue

And adding to this

AMY'S FLOWERS.

"She always has her face in those flowers," said Sam. "She isn't a bit of

world;" and his bright eyes followed the little sylph-like shape, flitting about on those small errands, with an expression

which meant a great deal more than was

Just then Amy turned and came to-

ward them with a couple of tea-rose buds. "The very first!" she cried. "And you and Sam shall have them,

Decatur! Got a pin?"
"Now the idea!" said Sam. "The

time that Amy spends at those flowers, she might be learning something useful

in. She's got to earn her own living, or I've got to earn it for her, Aunt Sophy says, and I think she should be studying.

so as to take a school, or making a good cook of herself, so as to be a house-

he could for the hot potato.

my bat and ball."

Those were nice biscuit we had this

keeper.

-Guy H. Avery.

Her royal kiss, For she was queen-Queen of the spring.

In the amber west

VOLUME I.

bunch of flowers, and Amy made haste to give instead of sell them, Aunt Sophy want to know about it," she said. "It's I saw a blue bird Free from care Floating along Singing a song

"No, no; they asked to buy; allow them the privilege. When they have bought and paid for the quantity they wish, you can give them as many more as they will accept;" and Amy sent them away loaded.

"Oh, if we only had a conservatory!"

"Ill dely ou," said Sam, "ir you're so anxious. It's a chance to make our fortune, and we've lost it."

"Some lottery, I suppose, then," said Aunt Sophy, much relieved.

"Indeed it's not. It's old Turnthem away loaded.

"Oh, if we only had a conservatory!" sighed Amy then; and that night a thought struck her, and she woke Aunt Sophy in the dark to tell her of it.

The next day, in obedience to this thing for two thousand dollars cosh The next day, in obedience to this idea, Amy left a bunch of flowers in the postoffice to be sold, and twice a week thereafter, finding there always some purchaser; and it soon became money right over in a year. We could roll the money right over in a year.

the custom in the town, when lowers were wanted, to send to Amy When Sam awoke one day, it was When Sam awoke one day, it was to the sound of digging and stone-hauling, and to see a deep hole under way at the southeast corner of the house.

On Saturday night, with eyes big and round as the dollars themselves, he saw Amy pay the stone-masons twenty dollars for her cellar. On Monday the cornecters and claricar come

carpenters and glaziers came.

When all was done, there was a little glass room, with a little glass roof, opening from Aunt Sophy's parlor, the greater part of the brick floor carpeted with several inches of earth, through which ran little hot-water

pipes from an arrangement that had been added to the furnace.
"I haven't one cent left," said Amy, as she surveyed the completed work "Aunty, 'twas an awful risk!" "You must work the harder to mak

sure, then," said aunty.

Even Sam, who had been so loud in his disapproval at first, had to confess that the little conservatory was a thing of beauty when he and Decatur were admitted to its sacred precincts.

"You see," said Amy, "I get all the sun there is; and it doesn't cost aunty a bit more for coal, because the hot water whose steam feeds these pipes is held against the fire-pot of the furnace and kept hot by the heat that is doing

"But it took all the money you had,"
id Sam. "I'd rather have had a yelocipede."
"Maybe you won't think so always,

good for a sister—might as well have none at all. If she isn't darning stock-ings, she's sifting gravel, or baking dirt, aid Amy. or reddening pots! Fussing about those old plants forever! Can't play ball, can't Certainly it was a pretty sight, all that store of green and blossoming "I don't agree with you," said Deca-tur. "If Amy were my sister, I wouldn't exchange her for all the brothers in the Amy had taken everything given her

given her love and care to everything, rested these things half the year, pushed those things forward, given some sun some shadow.

When a little bit of a child, she had

been found, one cold night, with a deli-cate tropical plant carefully basketed and taken to bed with her that it should not freeze; and with all her efforts, the plant had prospered and doubled. an historical fact that the Southern Confederacy had no metallic currency. After a lapse of eighteen years, evidence now presents itself to show that four coins were struck off at the New Orleans It was at about this time that a modes advertisement appeared in the daily paper—for it was a large country town, although Amy's own section of it was a small one: "Cut flowers, crosses,

wreaths, bouquets, for sale by Amy Smith." And day by day the orders be-gan to come in, till at last there was hardly a single day without an order of some sort—a box of flowers for somebody's party, a bouquet, or a handful of orange blossoms for some bride, a wreath for some funeral, a dozen boutonnieres for the managers of a ball, or fair, or linner, or for the "girl-graduates" of Sometimes it was all that Amy could

"Those were nice biscuit we had this morning. Amy made them. She made the coffee, too. I guess she'll do about right," said Decatur. "And she's second in her class in school—a large class—more than you or I ever were, Sam."

"Samuel," said Aunt Sophy, "the first bell will ring before you're ready;" and off trudged Sam to do his errand; and Decatur, who had just begun his apprenticeship at a store, went his separate do to keep up her lessons and her school and fill her orders. Of course her prices were low, which explained much of her ustom, and she might often enough be seen trudging along with a parcel or flowers to some sick person, or to some poor mother who had lost her baby, and ticeship at a store, went his separate way.
They were all orphans that Aunt Sophy Smith had adopted. Decatur was some years the elder, and was not a relative of Sam and Amy. He was a handsome, ad no money to buy flowers to adorn its long sleep.

At New Year's Amy looked over her affairs and she found she had cleared, above expenses, just one hundred dollars. "Sixties!" said Sam again. "You don't say so! I suppose you are going to send me to the Polytechnic." quiet lad, and very much attached to Aunt Sophy.

He had begun to learn business with no other ambition than that of being able one day to have Aunt Sophy ride in her 'Indeed, she'll do no such thing!'

carriage.

He was learning book-keeping, and wondering how he could ever save enough out of his fifty dollars a year to go into business for himself.

"Well, Sam," said Aunt Sophy, at dinner, "you thought Amy's time would be so much better spent if she were helping you dig bait. Now to how much has all the fish I have bought of you this year amounted?" "Indeed, she'll do no such thing!" said Aunt Sophy.
"I shouldn't go to the Polytechnic if she would!" said Sam. "And you needn't be in a hurry, Miss Amy, to refuse before you're asked! I'm going into business with Decatur the minute I'm through school. He's learned book-keeping, and I'm a real hand at a bargain and I'll wager we'll soon have a hundred "About a dollar," said Sam, as well as

dollars to every one of Amy's. So! But I think you might buy a boat."
"'Twould be lovely, moonlight nights, on the river," said Amy. "But no, I can't afford it." "Of course I am not going to ask you what you did with it," said Aunt Sophy.
"I'd just as lief," said Sam, in the intervals of his bone-picking. "I bought The next year, Amy had tripled her receipts. She had left school, and now gave all her time to her flowers. She

"Well, Amy cut her rosebuds this morning, and sold them for five dollars." rosebuds, and even sent her baskets int "Sixties! S'pose you're going to remember the poor, Amy!" cried Sam. The bay-window was full of those that would flourish there, as, indeed, almost every other window was.

"I declare, auntie," said Amy, one day, "we shall have to pull down our barns and build bigger!"

"So we shall!" "Yes," said Amy, laughingly, and exchanging a glance with Aunt Sophy,
"but not now. I've spent it all."
"You have! What for?"

"You have glass."
"Window glass? Well, if Whew! Window glass? Well, if "So we shall! that isn't a shame! I suppose you're going to set up a hot-bed, with lettuces and things—and I did so want a bamboo fishing-pole and reel. I don't see how "But not yet!" And then the bankbook came out of its hiding-place, and the two heads bent over in a long con-

fishing-pole and reel. I don't see how anybody can be so mean!"

"Stop, stop, Sam!" cried Aunt Sophy.

"Amy has earned the right to spend her money as she pleases, and she mustn't be abused for it."

It was true. A must had left school by this; and he amount and rather apt to think that the owner of the store kept it for his, Sam's, benefit. rederate government, the second was presented to Prof. Biddle, of the University of Louisiana; the third to Dr. Ames, of New Orleans, and the fourth was retained by Chief Coiner Taylor, by permission of the cabinet. It is a noteworth foot that all the individuals are It was true. Amy had earned the right. From the day she first opened her blue eyes on the world, she had loved a flower.

Decent.

Decent.

Decatur had gone up some rounds on his ladder; but his salary was yet only three hundred a year, with no prospect of more. It used to make him melan-

her blue cyc.
loved a flower.
She had planted her peas and beans as soon as she could walk, dug them up to see if they were sprouting, and pulled them up to set them back in the right way, fully persuaded that they had come up wrong end first.

As she grew older, a bunch of flowers was the gift she loved the most. She had loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved who had a plant was sure better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it, and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it and loved her dolls; but her flowers better. All the neighbors knew it as more than play, and doubted if she made quite enough money by it, on the whole, to dress her, she was sometimes so shabby.

One evening—it was Decatur's twenty loved her dolls; but her flowers better her dolls; but her loved her dolls; but her dolls;

of them looked very downcast. "Why, what's the matter, Sam?" said Aunt Sophy, taking Sam's chin on the tips of covered with the little pots, and glasses, and bulbs, put there on account of the steam and warmth of the kitchen. her finger, so as to look into his mis-

So, before Amy was a dozen years old, her great window full of blossoms chievous eyes. said Sam, peevishly. "Don't
Don't!" the year round was the town talk and

Weak Eyes in New York. A prevalent malady of the eye is curious, writes a New York correspondent.

Five belles were at the opera of "Dinorah" (very charmingly done by the way), with one eye bandaged, beautiful Cyclops, in white and blue and pink. This affection the oculists call malarial ophthalmia, I hear. It closes one eye at a time only, apparently. It also affects the sterner sex, and I see many a pair of blue glasses amongst the young newspaper men, who, unfortunately, have to work all night. It is said to be conTIMELY TOPICS.

your birthday, Decatur, you know, and you mustn't be stingy. You mustn't William Dawson is the name of a poor Quaker shoemaker in Spiceland, Ind., who is an excellent astronomer, who has made his own telescope, constructed his own observatory, and for twenty years has furnished the Smithsonian Institute and the Meteorological Bureau with valuable statistics and observations.

Some interesting experiments and ob servations have been made by two French savants at Marseilles on a disease resembling diphtheria, which attacks hens and pigeons with fafal results. It was proven that the disease could be communicated to manufact th proven that the disease could be com-municated to mammalia, and it was found that diphtheria was very prevalent among the people at the time the fowls suffered from the like malady. It was suggested that the fowls affected should not be allowed to be brought into the

do twice as well as he's done. Oh, we

could build up a great business there. We've got ideas! He's sick, and afraid, and slow. But he won't take promises,

Aunt Sophy and Amy exchanged

You must take it, Decatur," said

you're rich you can pay me."
, 'Of course you'll take it, Decatur,"
said Aunt Sophy. "That's what it's
for, and we won't have any nonsense.

Only I want you both to appreciate all Amy's self-denial in laying it away." "It hasn't been self-denial," said Amy.

"I never, never can pay you, Amy," said Decatur, by-and-bye, as they stood together in the little conservatory, "unless"—and he bent and whispered some-

thing in her ear.

But Amy will never forgive me if I tell
you what it was he whispered.

Confederate Hard Money.

mint while that place was in possession of the Confederate government. This discovery has been brought about by a

Record item, entitled "A Craze for Coins," which gave the fancy prices upon rare pieces. A few days subsequent to the publication, Mr. Mason, the numismatist,

of 143 North Tenth street, who was in-

federate States. The return mail brought a rubbing of the coin. The obverse

The subsequent retirement of the Confederates threw the coince project over-

Of the four coins struck, one is in the

ossession of one of the chiefs of the Con-

worthy fact that all the individuals who

were connected with the coinage, including the superintendent of the mint,

assayer, coiner, engraver, die sinker, down to the man who held the chisel

and used the hammer, in the cancelling of the old and new dies, are living at the present time.—Philadelphia Record.

It has been believed and recorded as

It has been solid comfort."

and we haven't any money.

drop

"Is that so, Decatur?" one asked.
"Well, yes," said Decatur. "But
what's the use of talking about it. It
happens to thousands. We must plow usiness there?"
"Oh, to be sure. Anybody could with luck and industry. But there, let's rop it! I've got something new to how you in checkers, Amy."
"Wait a minute," said Amy, "then teller a local celebrity.

The total amount of salt sold in the United States during 1878 was 7,662,658 barrels, of which 3,075,533 were imported. About 1,856,000 were made in the Saginaw district of Michigan, about 1,434,000 in the Syracuse district of New York, 850,000 in Ohio and Virgina, and the rest at other points. The imported salt chiefly comes from Liverpool, but Trapani in Sicily, Cadiz in Spain, Hyeres in France, and Turk's Island and Curacoa in the West Indies furnish a large quantity. As the domestic manufacture The total amount of salt sold in the paper.

Then she came back and put a scrap of paper into the hand of Aunt Sophy, who handed it over to Decatur. As he looked at it, his head fell on the table between his arms. "I—I can't take it," he said. It was Amy's check for two thousand dollars. Amy. "It is for both of you. We've been saving it all this time for some such occasion. I've the conservatory and my custom still left, you know, and when quantity. As the domestic manufacture yearly increases, the imports naturally

Some interesting statistics on the consumption of alcoholic liquors in France have been lately brought before the French Academy of Medicine by M. Lunier. Wine is the national drink, and there is consumed of it, on an average, thirty gallons per inhabitant per annum. In 1833 the number was only fifteen gal-In 1833 the number was only fifteen gallons. The consumption of cider tends to diminish. But brandy is drank to facilitate the digestion of cider; and the more cider the more brandy. The consumption of beer has increased considerably within the last fifty years. The consumption of spirits, which was about two quarts per head in 1837, is now represented by three quarts. The departments which consume most spirits are nents which consume most spirits are those which do not consume much wine. With regard to spirits, M. Lunier proves that it is in the departments consuming most spirits that most cases of accidental death, through excess, occur, and the trimmed. Artificial flowers for the garnicases of apprehension for drunkenness are five times more numerous in these departments than in those consuming principally wine. Alcoholic insanity too, is almost everywhere in proportion, to the direct consumption of spirits. The only exceptions are La Vendee and Charenie Inferieure, where they drink only white wines; but these are stated to be as dangerous in this respect as brandy.

of 143 North Tenth street, who was incidentally referred to in the article, received a communication from B. F. Taylor, M. D., the secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, giving the information that he had a Confederate coin in his possession. In reply, Mr. Mason wrote for a lead-'We have so much freedom of the press in this country," remarks a city paper, "and have had so much of it from the beginning, that we hardly know how to appreciate it fully, having nothing dif-ferent to measure it by. We can form a very clear idea of it, however, by glancpencil rubbing of the piece, at the same time expressing a doubt as to the exist-ence of any genuine coins of the Coning at the governments of continental Europe, where all political troubles and a rubbing of the coin. The obverse represents a liberty cap above the American shield, the union of the latter containing seven stars, representing the seven seceding States, the whole being surrounded with a wreath of sugar cane and cotton in bloom and the motto "Confederate States of America." The reverse has the Goddess of Liberty, with the thirteen stars, representing the States from which the Confederacy sprang, and the date, "1961." complications are associated with the press, of which ministers and bureaucrats abroad are ever suspicious, and which they take every possible means to repress. In Russia nothing can be printed against the Czar or his authority unless by secret presses, and the discovery and lestruction of any one of these is regarded and justly, as a triumph of law and order, or properly of despotism. Every such press is held to be dangerous; and the date, "1861."

The history of the coin may be briefly recapitulated from Mr. Taylor's statement. When the New Orleans mint such press is held to be dangerous; and it is. Autocracy is unsafe where freedom has any privileges. In Germany disapproval of the government in a newspaper insures a visitation of the police, and punishment of the editor who dares to express an opinion adverse to Bismarck's. Press offenses have been condoned in Spain, but they are still grave political sins, and must be guarded lest they be severely punished. In Austria there is no real liberty of the press, but it is growing in Italy, and Switzerland, a true republic, is little shackled. But only in Great Britain and here have we any genu ine freedom of opinion and criticism by was taken possession of by the Confederates in April, 1861, the original dies of the United States were cancelled in the presence of the officials connected with the building. The Confederate cabinet which were then citting at Montager of the confederate cabinet which were then citting at Montager of the confederate cabinet which were then citting at Montager of the confederate cabinet which were then citting at Montager of the confederate cabinet which were then citting at Montager of the confederate cabinet with the confederate cabinet with the citting at the confederate cabinet which were confederate cabinet with the confederate cabinet with the confederate cabinet with the confederate cabinet with the confederate cabinet can be confederated as a confederate cabinet cabinet can be confederated as a confederate cabinet can be confederated as a confederate cabinet cabinet can be confederated as a confederate cabinet inet, which was then sitting at Montgomery, issued orders for a design for a Confederate currency to Mr. Taylor, who was then chief coiner of the mint. The above design was submitted and approved, and orders were issued for the striking off of specimen pieces. Four ine freedom of opinion and criticism by mouth and publication. The inheritance the striking on of specimen pieces. Four half-dollars were accordingly coined, and these also, following the design, were approved by the cabinet. Then came an obstacle. That body found that it had not control of sufficient bullion to proceed with an issue of coin, and, consequently the of the great English tongue carries many advantages, and not the least of them is freedom of speech."

Words of Wisdom Laziness is a premature death. To be in no action, is not to live.

quently, the matter was deferred, and a temporary issue of paper decided upon. An effort made for the happiness others lifts us above ourselves. When things are plain of themselves a set argument does but perplex and

Be very careful, if you regard yourself s the guardian of your honor, that you do not occupy the position of a sinecure He who is false to present duty breaks thread in the loom, and will see the

defect when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled. I know not which of the twain lifts man the higher, genius or gentleness; genius lifts him above others, gentleness

out of himself. Our eyes are quicker than our ears; example, therefore, goes farther than precept; and facts operate more strongly

A City of Caves. Away out on the Texas frontier, and in the eastern margin of that vast desert expanse, the Llano Estacado, sixty miles north of the little town of Graham, says a letter to a St. Louis paper, there settled about a year ago a colony from Oregon consisting of nine families. The locality was distant from market, and lumber scarcely to be had. The settlers, therefore, as the cold northers

FOR THE FAIR SEX. A Romance of the Treasury.

Since I last wrote, says a Washington orrespondent, I have chanced to find a re-ord I made in 1870 of a romance of the Treasury which occurred then and which goes to prove, as did the other instances I cited, that numerous honorable gentlemen of wealth and position have found wives among ladies employed there. A former United States Minister to China, dying, left a widow and two or three children with a very small income for their support. She was advised by friends to apply for a clerk. very small income for their support. She was advised by friends to apply for a clerkship in the Treasury, which she obtained and retained two or three years, faithfully discharging her duties. She was a lady of superior education and intelligence and more than ordinary beauty. While a clerk she met here a gentleman who thought her fitted for a more agreeable life than earning a meager support for herself and children in the confined air of the Treasury. He wrote London is enjoying a new pleasure.

W. R. R. Ralston is telling "stories to children" in St. James Hall with such success that Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Bret Harte and sundry other literary people fought their way in among the innocents to hear him, and white-haired grandsires were as enthusiastic over his wonderful narratives as golden-haired girls of seven and eight years old. The magic seems to be partly in the tales, the work of authors yet unknown, and partly in the telling, which has already made the teller a local celebrity.

the confined air of the Treasury. He wrote to a friend in Connecticut, a millionaire, described the lady and invited him to this city to meet her. He came and was very grateful for the invitation, for he loved, if not at first at second sight, and proposed marriage as soon as he could. The wedding came off in due time in Brooklyn, and my record adds that it was affirmed at the time that the husband had settled two hundred thousand dollars on his wife. They have lived since very happily and in great style. She has recently been here on a visit.

Bonnets and Flowers.

The millinery openings display fresh novelties each week. Among the richest new bonnets are those heavily beaded with jet, not in the large floriated designs formerly used, but as if dotted with glistening jet, or else with parallel rows of jet beads that seem to be closely strung together. These are on plain Brussels net, trimmed with jet-tipped marabout feathers and black Breton lace, some Marshal Neil roses of the bright. lace, some Marshal Neil roses of the bright-est yellow shades, or a cluster of gilded or bronzed nuts, or some large flowers in peony red or gendarme blue. The Rhine crystal ornaments are becoming popular, and are seen on the finest bonnets. The colored straw bonnets in plain shades and in mixed colors are chosen to match the figured trim-ming of the suit with which they are to be worn, and are very simply trimmed with satin, feathers and striped ribbons. Gath-ered or shirred white net is the new facing for dressy white straw bonnets. Sometimes a single loose frill of Breton lace is put loosely across the inside of the bonnet and allowed to fall on the hair, while the shirred satin lining follows the upward scooped-out brim. Two or three bees of steel, or else orystal dragon-flies, may rest on this lace frill. Arrows made of the dark feathers of the humming-birds are fashionable orna-ments for holding white lace on the crown or side of fine white straw bonnets. A long gilt, steel or silver dagger is thrust through the side of the bonnet or round hat, and the end appears beneath the brim. For the city streets the English round hats have very high square masculine crowns, and in order to look jaunty are very slightly ture of evening dresses are long sprays with a large bouquet at the ends. Every blos som, from that of the mammoth sunflower down to the smallest heath-bell, is now copied in artificial flowers.—Harper's Bazar.

News and Notes for Women A Western lady has made 500 words from the letters in George Washington. Mr. B. Chambers, of the Postoffice Depart ment at Washington, writes that there are no fewer than 4,000 women postmasters in the United States, and that the number is on the increase.

A German dealer recently received 32,-000 dead humming-birds, 80,000 dead aqua tic birds and 800,000 pairs of wings of birds of all kinds for ladies' bonnets Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth says that she has written constantly ever since she was fifteen years old. She is now at work on her sixtieth novel.

A class of twenty-five young ladies are studying geology at Union College, and their progress compares favorably with the record of Union's male students.

Miss Moegler, of Chicago, one of the graduates of the Women's Hospital College, has been successful in winning, by compatitive examination, a place as assistant. physician to the county insane asylum. This is the first competitive success of a lady in securing a hospital position in this country, where doctors of both sexes have met in competition.

The Lancaster (Ky.) Visitor says: "Mrs. Sally Davis, a venerable woman over seventy years of age, is the possessor of a suit of hair that might awaken envy in the breast of many a fair maiden of "sweet sixteen." Soft and brown and silky, with no suspicion of silver among the glistening threads, it falls in luxuriant profusion far below her waist, a marvel to all beholders."

Cincinnati is to have a Women's Art Museum Association, and Denver a Woman's School of Art and Design. Worth has living lay figures in his shop.

When they put on their spring clothes the fashion for the season is set. A Viennese lady has lately been admitted to the degree of doctor of philosophy, by the University of Zurich.

live in villages are more given to gossip than their town or city neighbors. One town is neither above, or below, nor be-

Village Life. It is hardly just to say that people who

yond another in this respect. Just measured by the size of the place is the amount of gossip. In a town of one thousand inhabitants there cannot be two thousand persons' worth of gossip. Wherever two or three hundred are gathered together, there will be gossip. There is the same sub-stratum under all human aggrega-tions, going the same lengths, the same rounds, varied only by the conditions and numerical forces of the inhabitants. It underlies human life, business, biography, aristocracy and democracy. It is somewhat difficult to tell where history leaves off and where gossip begins. As for the gossip of country places, there is some excuse for it. There is so little of anything that approaches to society or social intercourse of a superior quality, that without the excitement and frivolities of cities, they fall back upon petty small talk of one another, and invent and dress up images of scandals such as in the great busy vortex of city life are never dreamed of. The gossip of cities are of a higher character. If one must hear the year round was the town talk and admiration.

"Unon't!"

"Why, Sam!"

"Unon'tell like it, I tell you! You wouldn't either, if you'd lost such a chance as Decatur and I've lost!"

"What chance?" asked Aunt Sophy saw it all, and put a furnace in the gallar, although she had to go wither and Amy together.

"Nothing, nothing at all," said Decaturing all that year.

One day, at last, when some wayfarers stopped at the door and wished to buy a stopped at the door and wished to buy as admiration.

"Don't!"

"Why, Sam!"

"Wouldn't either, if you'd lost such a chance as Decatur and I've lost!"

"What chance?" asked Aunt Sophy and Amy together.

"Nothing, nothing at all," said Decaturing all that year.

"Nothing at all," said Decaturing to do this at first turn. "What's the use, Sam?" he added difficult operation; the eye is cleansed to the surface.

"Nothing at all," said to be constituted to such a light. It is said to be constituted habitations underground. They set tailly not becoming, although the oculists think it not dangerous. It is resommended to all people to open the cyc in a bowl of warm water in the early morning. By learning to do this at first turn. "What's the use, Sam?" he added difficult not dangerous. It is promented to all people to open the cyc in a bowl of warm water in the early morning. By learning to do this at first turn. "What's the use, Sam?" he added difficult operation; the eye is cleansed to the surface. The dwellings are perfectly to the surface. The dwellings are perfectly and of winter were approaching, determined to work all night. It is said to be considered to do work all night. It is said to be considered to a higher character. If one must hear of winterwise appointment of work all night. It is said to be considered to do work all night. It is said to be considered to a hill, his whose sides they excavated to work all night. It is said to be commined to all people to open the cyc work all night. It is s ALL-FOOLS' DAY.

The festival of All-Fools' Day is the wildest expressions of joy at the com-ing of another year. The ancient Ro-mans abstained from pleading causes upon the first of April, and the Roman adies were wont to bathe beneath myrtle trees, to crown themselves with flowers, and offer sacrifices to Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. Plutarch refers to the Roman, "Feast of Fools," which was another name for the Quirinalia.

In India, that cradle of the world

the Hindoos celebrated their Huli festival upon the 31st of March, with great revelry, in which persons of all castes heartily joined, and he who could make the Igreatest number of fools was esteemed the happiest of all. One of the force is less than the send meson cast. favorite jokes was to send messengers upon fruitless errands, from which came the "fool's errand" of later days. This Indian custom has descended to the present age, and in the British isles "Hunting the Gowk" is a time-worn

"On the first of April, hunt the gowk another

reached its destination—each person to whom it was carried sending the

gowk" another mile.
The Swedes also have their Aprilfools, and, if we go further south, the same merry-making is found; so that in every land beneath the sun capricious seems always to come in with a April seems always to come in with a laugh, no matter how many tears she may afterward shed. In Lisbon, on the Sunday and Monday preceding the close of Lent, everybody is privileged to play the fool, and it is thought the height of wit to throw water or flour upon some unlucky passer-by. Among the French, the April-fool is called "un poisson d' Avril," which being literally translated, means an April fish. It may be that this odd sobriquet is derived from the fact that the sun now went back to bed.—Steubenville Herald. play the 1001, and it is thought the height of wit to throw water or flour upon some unlucky passer-by. Among the French, the April-fool is called "un poisson d' Avril," which being literally translated, means an April fish. It may be that this odd sobriquet is derived from the fact that the sun now conters the sign Pisses instead of Arise outers the sign Pisses instead of Arise enters the sign Pisces, instead of Aries, as formerly. Napoleon I. brought upon himself the title of "poisson a" Avril," by espousing Maria Louisa upon the 1st of April, 1810, which was perhaps as feeligh an even committed. as foolish an act as he ever committed. Upon his wedding day Napoleon caused to be struck a medal which had for its device love, armed with a thunderbolt —which was not a happier omen than the poisson d'Avril, since the thunderbolt fell all too soon, crushing the royal bridegroom forever. History makes note of more than one April-fool among those in high and prominent places, and an account of famous jokes perpetrated upon their unsuspecting friend by noted wits, would fill a large volume devoted fun. Even the poets have not dis dained to write lines upon this marvel-ous April day. Here is a little verse from Milton:

TO A LADY WHO THREATENED TO MAKE THE AUTHOR AN APRIL FOOL

Why strive, dear girl, to make a fool
Of one not wise before;
Yet, having 'scaped from folly's school, Would fain go there no more?

Ah! if I must to school again,
Wilt thou my teacher be?

I'm sure no lesson will be vain, Which thou canst give to me. Thou need'st not call some fairy elf Or any April day, To make thy bard forget himself Or wander from the way. One thing he never can forget,

Whatever change may be— The sacred hour when first he met, And fondly gazed on thee !'

Court Pedestrians.

In Mensen Ernst's pedestrian feats, it was not so much his speed and power or endurance which astonished people. Instances of those qualities were more common in his time than they are now.

During the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century there gence. elonged to the regular trappings of a belonged to the regular trappings of a court a corps of runners numbering from twenty to fifty persons. These runners, gorgeously arrayed in silk and velvet, adorned with huge bouquets of artificial flowers and carrying long gilded staffs, accompanied the royal carriage whenever the king took a ride, running in double files on both sides and also in the front of the vehicle. As the carriages were very clumsy and the roads water.

A Tunnel Under the Hudson.

Th following description of the proposed tunnel under the Hudson river between New York and Jersey City, is given: The entrance to the tunnel on the Jersey side will be 3,400 feet from the river banks. There will be 3,400 feet under the bed of the river, the greatest depth being ninety-seven feet, and 3,000 feet on the New York side, making the entire tunnel about two miles and a half long. For the purpose of expedition, it is proposed to work miles and a half long. For the purpose of expedition, it is proposed to work from each side of the river at the same brother of Commodore C. K. Garrison, stated a few days ago, that 12,000 miles the composition of the Missouri Pacific rangout, and brother of Commodore C. K. Garrison, stated a few days ago, that 12,000 miles successfully employed, changing them of new railroad are to be built next sum-every twenty-four hours, thus doing three mer, in the United States, all to be laid days' work every eight hours. The tun nel will be twenty-six feet in width and twenty-four feet in height, with a double track of heavy steel rails, and capable of passing 400 trains every twenty hours. It will be painted white and lit with gas, while the locomotives will consume their own steam and smoke, rendering the passage pleasant as well as speedy, not more than six minutes being required.

A young officer thought to puzzle the editor of Le Figaro by asking him when two men of equal age and rank met, which should be the first to bow. The editor calmly replied: "The more polite of the twe."

NUMBER 84.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A woman's weepins---Tears. No matter how short they are in pocket ashionable ladies are long in gloves. Advertising may deplete a tradesman's stock, but it never runs down his credit.

Bookkeepers are never offended when called to account—at a respectable salary. Female compositors are continually setting their CAPS for the editor .-- Saturday

What material would be good to carve a pugilist out of? Ans: Box wood.---Gris-

In all sciences the errors precede the truth, and it is better they should go

Twenty-two Mennonite families, repre senting \$300,000, are to settle at White-

water, Kan. While pride is continually dunned for unpaid clothing bills, economy is happy in a well-worn surtout.

Since paper napkins were introduced by a manufacturing firm in Wisconsin, a year ago, one Boston firm alone has sold 250,000 of them.

One of the articles rescued from the ruins of the drowned city of Szegedin, in Hun-gary, was a cradle in which lay a sleeping

ton's grave."

The sad-complexioned son of sunny Italy, who recently propelled the handle of Gowk signifies a cuckoo, who is popularly esteemed as the most foolish of birds, and the "April gowk was the unlucky bearer of a letter which never ear-piercing crank of the hand-organ. ear-piercing crank of the hand-organ. \*Boston Courier.

A rich young lady has fallen in love with and married a New York street-car driver. From the bridle and the halter he went to the altar and the bridal, and the only train and switch to occupy his mind hereafter are those belonging to his wife. She takes him for wheel or whoa, as it were.—Norris-

went back to bed .-- Steubenville Herald.

A Japanese fable runs as follows: A man was once cutting up a poisonous fish to make some dainty dish, when a hungry, homeless cat snatched up a piece and scampered off with it. The man followed, and saw puss in an inaccessibly narrow space between two houses gloating over the stolen morsel. When he saw the cat eating the fish he said to himself: "If these cunning animals eat it, surely I can eat it without fear," and he returned home. Meanwhile the cat had waited, having suspicions as to the wholesomeness of the fish, but when she saw the people eating it, she also fell to eating it. Other cats came, and a quarrel ensued over the morsel, but they were seized with a fatal sickness, as also were the people, so that all who had partaken of it died. Moral.--Cunning persons are often outwitted in the end.

The Tyrolese.

It is not easy to see how, in a country so broken as this, and where so many

farms and even whole villages have no access to market except over mountain foot-paths, any system could be introduced which would lighten the labor of the people. On not one farm in fifty in the people. On not one farm in fifty in the mountain valleys could the mowing-machine be used, and from at least one-half of the hay and grain fields the whole crop has to be carried away on the heads and shoulders of the people. Something might be gained by the introduction of a better race of cattle, but it is a question whether these too would not deteriorate under the constant exercise needed to pick up a living on these broken pastures. The conditions of living are very much modified by the wandering propensity which is so common among the Tyrolese. As musicians, as peddlers, as cattle dealers, and as mechanics, they wander over the wide world, bringing home a com-fortable profit and a quickened intelli-

The mental and moral characteristics of any people can of course be only very imperfectly measured by the casual traveler. The Tyrolese are represented as being extremely superstitious and priest-ridden, but no evidence of this was obvious to me. They are unquestionably honest and faithful, and universally temever the king took a ride, running in double files on both sides and also in the front of the vehicle. As the carriages were very clumsy and the roads very bad, the speed was probably not so very great, but trips of twenty miles were often made without any stoppage; and it was no uncommon occurrence, when the king took a pleasure ride, that one or two of his runners dropped down dead on the road. That which astonished people with Mensen Ernst was—as may be seen from his biography by Rink—the circumstance that he always took the straight line between two points, swimming the rivers, climb—two points, swimming the rivers, climb—two first productions and also in the carriaght line between two points, swimming the rivers, climb—two points, swimming the rivers, climb—the circumstance that he always took the straight line between two points, swimming the rivers, climb—the circumstance that he always took the straight line between two points, swimming the rivers, climb—the circumstance that he always took the straight line between two points, swimming the rivers, climb—the circumstance that he carriages were very clumsy and also in the carriages were very clumsy and the roads of the carriages were very clumsy and the roads of the carriages were very clumsy and the roads of the carriages were very clumsy and the roads of the carriages were very clumsy and the roads of the carriages were very clumsy and the roads of the carriages were very clumsy and the roads constantly and as freely as we drink water; but during all my journeyings in all parts of the country I have not seen a single person either drunk or under any considerable influence of drink. There are, too, very slight evidences of poverty, and beggars are rare. Among them selves, especially at the Gasthausern in the evening, the younger men are noisy and uproarious, and much given to bad music and harsh play. Some of their games are rough to brutality, and it is not long since the use of the knife was a contwo points, swimming the rivers, climbing the mountains, skimming over the marshes and swamps on his snow-shoes, and crossing deserts and salt-steppes where for several days he could get no

are still common, and are watched by comrades with the same interest which attaches to a cock-fight or a dog-fight in England. Among a people whose life makes physical endurance a cardinal virtue, these trials of strength and of the ability to endurance are reader. ability to endure pain are regarded as tests of manliness, and even the women who witness them applaud their most brutal manifestations.—Harper's Magazine.

Concerning Railroads.

with new steel rails, and that 8,000 rails in one year will exhaust the supply.

Most of these additional roads will be constructed in the West, and Northwest. One of the singular features of railroad traffic in the United States to which the Railroad Gazette calls attention, is the stagnation of the passenger traffic on nearly all the leading lines of railroad. While the freight traffic has increased more than seventy-five per cent. in the last seven or eight years, the passenger business is at a standstill. There were actually fewer passengers carried to the mile of road on nearly every leading road in the country in 1877 or 1878 than in 1870, or in any of the three years following it.