By L. H. T., Jr.

"Brussels," says an authority of twenty years ago, mounced one of the fluest cities of Europe;" and, during the last two de-eades, it has kept pace with the rest of the world. It strikes one favorably at first sight by its bustling French aspect; and on better acquaintance, by its public buildings, picture galleries, parks, and environs. I remember vividly my first evening in Brussels. It was about the middle of August-the weather of that pleasant, moderate, unnoticeable ten:perature we only have in the spring or autumn, but in northern Europe usual during all the summer. Wandering aimlessly through the well-lighted streets, gazing into brilliant shop windows where an entire stock of meerchaums or cigars, or lace, or dry-goods, was heaped in attractive profusion, we came at last to one of the covered areades or galleries. We were now in the heart of the city; from each side a blaze of light, on each side an array of glittering plate-glass, in-terrupted only by shop-entrances, and the long narrow mirrors that clever deafers find almost as good a bait as show-windows. We mingled with the throng, studied and restudied the ex-hibited articles of commerce, priced pipes, tobacco and photographs, and finally, well tired out—for there had been a six hours' ride that day, and sight seeing in Cologne before it-we returned to the Hotel de l'Empereur. So much for first impressions. Later, I knew the city as one, in its newer por-tions, of broad streets, fine buildings, imposing squares, and, in the old town below, of abundant and always interesting shops, and of many quaint relies of old-to me time custom and architecture. A drive through the principal thoroughfares, and a hasty visit to the new and imposing Palais de Justice.

THE SOUARE OF MARTYRS. the art galleries, a lace factory, and the

cathedral; and for most of the party the stay at Brussels was over. I, however, returned from Antwerp a day later, and spent some time longer in familiarizing myself with its points of interest. I immediately procured a convenient map of the city, and was soon able to make the Place Royale and Godfrey de Bouilion Statue the base of all manner of street excursions. Perhaps the most interesting part of the town externally is the Grande Place, an old square used now mainly as a flower market, and sur-rounded by antique diffeenth century buildings, whose fronts individual owners are not permitted to touch, government maintaining the right to keep them in unaltered repair. Of these the most notable is the Hotel de Ville, whose tower (334 feet in height) one sees from almost any part of the city. Its whole front is rich with beautiful Gothic carying, and the slender spire is surmounted by a gilded statue of St. Michaei, the patron obtains the best view of the city. Narrow stone steps winding sharply upward, each worn so low in the middle that one has worn so low in the middle that one has to clamber carefully—especially as there are several from bars (for strength a had been a required. This path leads into a broad the will wall the state of the strength and the state of the strength and the state of the state the side walls) stretched directly across the way and an almost total absence of light—lead at last to the small round pavillion at the summit. Now the old city lies directly at your feet, and by leaning over the railing you can watch the tiny figures busting about in the square below. Above is the doubletowered eathedral, and beyond it to the of pictures by the talented and eccentric Wier z is altogether too good a and landatory extracts from, I think. Harper's Magazine. But when one stands face to race with his paintings -the hurlyburly of gods and heroes, the giants that out-canvas the canvas, the writhing monsters, the weird grave scenes, the nude figures that should be beautiful and are di-gusting-all done in the dull frescolike style called pointure mate-one sees in them not

THE WORK OF ANOTHER REUBENS. but of some monstrum horrendum, whose

strength, like that Keats so discerningly

"Though of the Muses born Is like a fallon angel; trees uptorn Darkness and worms and shronds and sepulchres
Delignt it; for it feeds upon the burrs
And thorns of life."

And his was like his paintings, lonely, desolate, on the verge of lunacy. He labored at his art unrestingly, and with enormous energy, striving to attain the unattainable—wholly without that calm, assured ease and restful reserve that characterizes and crowns the world's greatest artists. And he is now mostly sought after and praised by English and American tourists. But of the usual kind of paintings, the Palais des Beaux Arts, in its department of the old masters, contains many fine ones, and in its contains many fine ones, and in its modern and recent collection, not a few. Some of the very ancient, where the drawing is simple or all awry, dazzle one by their rich profusion of brilliant coloring; whilst the Reubens' room contains many harmonious master-pieces. The chief summer attractions, in the line of stage—to the great amusement of the Brussels daily. I unfortunately sat in the first row, and the contortions of the single poor ballet-girl, which her painfully labored breathing and drawn face in the stone wall; and drawn face in the stone wall; and, altogether, felt ourselves coming the terrible in the terrible in the stone wall; and, altogether, felt ourselves coming the pests.

BRUSSELS AND WATERLOO. made appear anything but butterfly like, have remained ever since an unpleasant recollection. The other theatrical show was better :

A CLEVER LITTLE PARISIAN COMEDY "La Cagnotte," that made fun of some

simple and ingenuous provincials.

Brussels contains quite a colony of English, drawn thither mostly by motives of economy, who five in residences, and scattered through the various pensions. Where I stayed, there were a number of them—a few half-pay army officers, one stone-deaf, several elderly ladies living on their incomes, and two brothers, one of whom, from his cadaverous aspect and unlimited capacity for gobbling information, a bright travelling companion christened the "human anaconda." One would be glad to attribute their love for Bru-sels at least partly to patriotic motives, and perhaps the proximity to the field of Waterleo may have something to

do with it.

The Field of Waterloo. When you have landed at the station Braine l'Allend, forty minutes from Brussels, and jogged in the stage coach up the narrow road that through clear, sweet field winds to the foot of the Lion Mound you find yourself suddenly transported into England. A matron at the door sells you English tickets to the museum, mound and railroad station; within, an Englishman explains the various curiosities and reliques of the battle; and in another room is an English lunch-table, at which you choose your seat and help yourself, while a critable son of John Bull carves with a long kmfe in thin cuts a rare-done cold roast three-ribs, giving with each piece a broad slice of uncontinental home-made bread. As you stand on the threshold of this island colony, the great Lion Mound rises directly before

tlaving procured a ticket, you proceed to mount. There are a great many stone-steps—so many that unless you are in a purely "stag" party, there will be several rests before you reach the summit; having attained which, you clamber upon one of the stone ledges of the pedestal, whereon the immense bronze lion stands, one paw resting on the globe, and listen to the guide's explanation (supposed to be in English) of the various maneuvers that took place here during the great contest. My knowledge of

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO is not great, and the guide's unintelligible harangue did not enlarge it. Indeed, most of the time he was waxing eloquent over "Ney-gateman-cavalge charge here; lngles dare"-pointing with his cane to the farm of La Haye Sainte hidden under the thick trees about Hougomont, I was looking down the smooth, green mound-slope and over the surrounding plain, tlat and fresh and quiet, drowsily basking in the sunshine as if it had always slept so, and year by year had supported the rude peasants that cultivate it without ever having known the bloody interruption of a world-decisive battle. The menument though it spoiled the field for Wellington who said they had not commemerated but buried it-does not stand exactly at saint of Brussels. From this spire one the heart of the battle, being a considerable distance from Hongomont and La-Haye Sainte. To reach these letter, a

open senure surrounded by tall trees.

and through it Ney made his disastrous

cavalry charge.

It will be remembered La Haye Sainte at which the centre of the English Netherland army was stationed) was the noint Napoleon most desired to gain; his object being to break the English towered cathedral, and beyond it to the right the imposing Paloix de Justice. As an art centre, Brussels is both interesting and curious—its curio being the houseful be done by establishing himself in the strong position at the left centre, directly behind the farm-house of La Have Sainte "find" for article-mongers not to have the natural use had been carried ear ier in the day by Ney, who was however, logue to his collection contains copious upable to dislodge the English infantry. in the day by Ney, who was however, mable to dislodge the English infantry. After repeated repulses, he sent to Napocon (then supervising the attack on the enemy's right) for reinforcement. The emperor, never doubting that Blucher and the retreating Prussians had been intercepted by Gronchy's division, is said to have exclaimed: "It is too soon by an hour?" He sent to Ney's aid, however, wherewith to hold its position. a body of entrassiers; and, through misunderstanding the order, not only these, but the lancers, chasseurs of the guard, and the whole mounted reserves joining him. Ney felt himself sufficiently strong fer an assault.

CHARGE AFTER CHARGE WAS MADE

and at the end the English infantry were still unmoved, and eighteen thousand of the world's best cavalry had been slaugh tered. La Haye Sainte was also the scene of the final assault made by the two columns of the Middle and Old Guard, whose repulse—joined with the arrival of Blucher and the Prussians was the turning point of the battle.

Wading through the long grass, dotted with purple clover and the scarlet pop-pies, one reaches a small gate that leads into the precints of La Haye Sainte. The place (like most touched by the tourist craze) has been converted into a dime museum, and a small boy is kept in waiting to demand fifty centimes of each visitor. Once within, you are assaulted by an old woman, who speaks English about as fluently as her husband—the guide of the Lion Mound—and for a dim-or two more will impart to you any amount of valuable information. She dso carries a basket containing a supply public entertainments, are the Park concerts, performed by the orchestra of the Opera House. Visitors enjoy their beer and tobacco, if they want them, and give themselves up to the pleasing influence of excellent instrumental music. "Oh, yes," said an Englishman whom I met one evening in the park and who talked through all the pieces, "I go very much of the battle-field."

was the additional and the overflowing generosity of her heart, presented me gratis with a brass trumpeter's button which her own aged hands had rescued from the oblivion of the battle-field. through all the pieces, "I go very much on this sort of thing, you know." With With her we entered the farm-house, the autumn the theatres both open ; for plain and ordinary within, but its outer there are only two that amount to much, wall and door serried with grape and and these are not very fine or large. At musket-shot; looked into the stone-built one they were running a dramatization of Michael Strogoff—bringing armies, balles, and all manner of stupendow tables, and all manner of stupendown tables, and all ma garden and into the field, where frequent inconspicuous mounds denote each the

battle-day—though it was hard to realize there in the quiet pasture-field, under the swaying shade of peaceful trees, the country quiet only broken by the monotonous patois of the old woman; it was hard there, in the bosom, as it seemed, of undisturbed and industrious peasant-life. to realize the rush of battle, the rear of cannons, the fire, the shouts, the fury of impetuous onset, the panic of terrified ctreat. One could scarcely imagine that heated turf broken sodden with blood, covered with distigured corpses, and with wounded men who writhed in agony. The battle is over, the slain and the survivors sleep almost all of them together now, and the place of their deleat or victory knows them no more. Napoleon, being an exile, rests magnificently in the porphyry surcophagus of the Hotel des Invalides at Paris; and the great Duke buried with an empire's lamentation, has his despatches investigated, and is found to have deliberately faisified them to the glorification of himself and the English, at the expense of the Prussians.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Tom's plary.

(Sunday night, January 3.)

I'll never be angry, I'll ever be kind;
I'll study my less-ons at school;
The very first word of my mother I'll mind,
I'll not break the teacher's least rule.
I'll jump out of bed at the first peep of day.
I'll not do a thing that is mean;
I'll rot do a thing that is mean;
I'll recep my hands washed nice and clean.
I'll let brother play with my drum and my ball,
I'll not pull the pussy ear's tail;
I'll always speak low, and be civil to all
The whole of this year,—nover fail."

(Saturday, January 9.) "On Monday forgot to get up until eight,
On Tuesday missed all of my sums;
On Wednesday masald I should keep off the
gate;
I didn't, and barked both my thumbs.
I hit brother John with a snowball—'twas

I hit brother soon with a sale of the froze;
And then he got mad and and he cried.
On Thursday some pepper got in the cat's nose;
She jumped so I thought I'd have died.
On Friday I went to the store, and walle there dot into a fight with Fred Lodd;

Lodd Lodg I was wo. se—oh. dear, I don't care!

And to-day I was wo se-oh, dear, I don't care!
A fellow can't help being bad."

There's something important that slipped from There's something important that support in Tom's mind;
For he thought of his work and his play,
But didn't ask grace for assistance, you see,
And didn't once promise to pray.
For If we would make resolutions to keep
We must ask God to help as each day.

A Basket Trick.

In Maskelyne and Weatherly's new book on conjuring the following explanation is given of the famous Indian basket trick :

"The basket used is a common rough wicker affair, so closely woven, however, that it can not be seen through. It is almost spherical in shape and has a narrow mouth. Just large enough to allow the entrance of the juvenile who is apparently spirited away. The little boy or girl, as the case may be, is produced by the performer and promptly blind-tolded, ostensibly with the view of shutting out from his or her view the awful doom which is imminent, but in reality it is more to blind the eye of the spectator than those of the subject.

The child thus prepared is placed in the basket, where it coils itself, head and heels together, around the inner periphery of the basket. In this position it is invisible to any one looking in through the narrow opening which forms the mouth of the receptacle. Then the play begins. The sword is through the basket again and again, the performer usually concluding his operations by jumping rate the basket and tramping, supposed-y, on its occupant. Knowing the position assumed by the child, however, one sees that it is not possible to do any

damage by that means. "This crime having been committed. the basket is turned up and shown to be empty—so far as one can see. At this Inside Skin, janeture the performer leaves no time for any one to suggest an examination. An Outside Skin. r little child often twin best sister of the subject, who has been lying perdu round the corner, arrives on the scene and is passed off as the one operated upon. The donations are then colfeeted as quickly as possible, the traps collected together and the performers vacate the scene of their exploits with all expedition. Wenderful, is it not? And the blood! Well, well, I think you or I, reader, could manage that. Our racontents don't usually travel with a microscope."

A Boy's New Idea.

An Indian boy belonging to the Sioux tribe in Pine Ridge has a pair of pets which are not only strange and interest ing, but are useful as well. These are

two large bald eagles.

The young Indians here are fond of hunting, but are not allowed to own or carry guns, and the result is that they are compelled to use the bow and arrow which they use with great expertness. The boy shot an old eagle and wounded it. It flew to its nest, and he followed until he saw where the home of the bird was. He then killed the wounded bird

and waited until its mate appeared, and also killed it. Climbing to the nest, he found two young ones, which he took home with him and began a course of training which has resulted in his having the birds so fully under control that they ome and go at his command. He takes them out, and when he sights any

quarry he turns his eagles loose, after tastening their beaks so that they cannot eat the animal, and the birds immediately give chase and bring down their

A Snake-Eater.

In the Island of Jamaica snakes and other reptiles are conspicuous by their absence. This is attributed to the fact that about fifteen years ago the Government introduced the Egyptian ichneumon into the country for the purpose of ridding the island of the cone rat, which was doing great damage to the sugar what the rabbit is to Australia and the sparrow to this country. Naturally a carnivorous animal, it has, after exterminating the reptiles, taken to eating bananas, mangoes, and fruits of all kinds, and even an occasional pickaninny. Jamaica has now an "Ichneum mon Commission," and is offering a prize for the most successful method of exterminating the pests. crop. The remedy has proved worse than the disease, for the prolific animal has multiplied, until now it is to Jamaica

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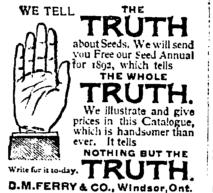
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Waterdown, Out,

Hara-sing hea Liches mole many lives in southly, modifiedly so, when a prompt core like Rundock from I fettle is a cotample.

Little Ethel went to church with her grandmother, and for the first time put (en cents on the contribution plate, Leaning over, she winspered very andr-bry. "That's all right, grandien. I paid

A bely writes the simple truth as follows: Barrie I dand, Out +"I have been a great suf-fere from nounaints for the last once veres, but being actived to try St. Jacobs Od, ear now he willy chalors if as being a most event ben remedy for this complaint, as I have bee greatly benefited by its use.

Mrs. John McL. vs.

Little girl, timidly: "Perse, Mr. Storekeeper, I want to get some choostrings. Storekeeper: "How long do you want them?" Little virl: I want them to keep, sir, if you please,"

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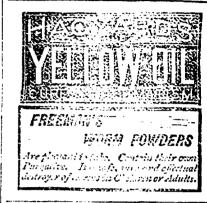
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