Without any preface whatever, she dropped the poker. With so much force did it strike the hearth that Mr. Bunby stopped his reading abruptly, and looked over the top of his specta-

cles inquiringly.

Mrs. B. had a happy thought; quickly it was transmitted to Mr. B. "John," said she, "you remember some time ago you promised to tell me

how newspapers are made."

\*\*Yes, yes; but some other

"No, now, please, John."

Again he tried to content her with a promise, but it was of no avail; she wanted to know, then, just "how papers

wanted to know, then, just "how papers are put together."

He hesitated. The longer he hesitated the more impatient she grew, and he felt it. Seeing that a postponement was of no avail, he heaved a long sight, laid aside his paper and reluctantly began to unravel for his wife's edification the "inner life of a newspaper."

"In the first place," said he, "the copy is sent to the composing room".

copy is sent to the composing room"—
"Where does the copy come from?" she queried.
"From the editors and reporters, of

" Oh, I see," "Then it is given to the type set-

"What do they do; sit on it?"
"No—thunder, no; they are the compositors who set it up."

"Oh, they compose the copy, and then set it up. But how dees it sit?" He drew another long sigh and calmly replied : The editors compose the copy, then

send it to the composition-room, and the type-setters put it in type."
"What! the copy?"
"Yes; they set the types up so that they will read as the copy reads."
"Oh, I see."

A pause ensued.
"John," said Mrs. Bunby, "you stopped at the compositors setting the type. What do they set the type in?"
"In a stick."

"A stick! What kind of a stick?" "Oh, a stick is a device that is just the width of the columns of the paper, and holds seventeen lines of brevier." "And what is brevier?"

"A kind of type that is pleasing to the eye and easily read."
"Oh, I see."

"When the printers get a stick full,' he went on, "they empty."— "Are the printers different from the

compositors?"
"No!" he replied, a little out of temper, "they are one and the same."
"Oh, I see."
"When they get a stick full of type,
as I was about to say, they empty it on

a galley"—
"And in throwing it upon a galley, don't it go all apart?"

"No; they lift it from the stick, and place it gently, very gently, on a galoven for twenty minutes,

"All right, go on."
"Type, when it is set up, is called matter,' and when the first impression of it is taken, they call it"—
"Impression of what?"
"Oh, bother—the type! when it is first printed on the galley, that is called a proof, and they call it 'proving the matter.""
"Oh I see Door the caller print it ?"

"Corrections made in what?" "The matter, my dear. It is then given to the foreman."

"What, the proof?"
"No, the matter." "And what does he do with it?"

"Will you wait a minute?" "The foreman takes the matter and places it in the form."
"What kind of a form?"

"An iron chase, which, when it has all the news in it which is in type, and it is locked up, is called a form.

"Locked up! How?"
"With quoins and side-sticks."
"Sticks and coins—ha, ha, ha—what kind of coins?"

"Not coins, but quions, q-u-o-i-n-s." "And what are they?"
"Goodness gracious, any more questions? A quoin," he resumed, "is a small block and is wedged in between the chase and side-sticks with a 'shoot-

"A shooting-stick! How does it

shoot ?" "Shoots the quoins into place with the aid of a mallet,"

She did not quite understand, but saw by the white of his eye that it would not be well to question him too much, so she bided her time and he went on.
"Sometimes the matter is 'pied'—"

"How's that?"

"How's that?"
"Why, when some type is knocked over or dropped on the floor, it is useless, and is called by the fraternity pi."
He thought he had gotten through,

but the irrepressible wife continued:

"Where do they make the form up?"

"On 'the stone," was the rejoiner.

"What kind of a stone—a round

"No, a flat one-a piece of level mar-"Oh, I see."
"Well, when the form is made up it

is put on the printing machine and the edition goes to press."
"What do they press the papers

city."

"Oh, I see." After waiting some little time for him to continue, Mrs. Bunby saked, "Is that all ?"

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD, ed" who were lodged in madhouses

Salt for Trees and Vegetables " J. D." writes from Kankakee, Ill., to the Chicago Times:

I will give you a sketch of my exprience with the use of salt in the orchard and garden. Young fruit trees can be made to grow and do well in places where o'd trees have died, by sowing a pint of salt on the earth where they are to stand. After trees are set I continue to sow a pint of salt around each every year. I set twenty-five trees each every year. I set twenty-five trees in sandy soil for each one of seven years, and only succeeded in getting one to live, and that only produced twigs a few inches long in nine years.

Last spring I sowed a pint of salt round it, and limbs grew from three to three and a-half feet long. In the spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint more on the surface after each tree was set. All grew as if they had never set. All grew as if they had never been taken from the nursery. Last spring I set thirty more, treating them in the same way, and they have grown very finely. The salt keeps away in-sects that injure the roots and renders

the soil more capable of sustaining plant In 1877 my wife had a flower gar-den forty feet square. It was neces-sary to water it nearly every day, and still the plants and flowers were very inferior in all respects. In 1878 I put half a barrel of brine and half a bushel of sal on the ground and turned them under. The consequence was that the plants were of extraordinary large size and the flowers of great beauty. It was not necessary to water the garden, which was greatly admired by all who saw it. The flowers were so

all who saw it. The flowers were so large that they appeared to be of different varieties from those grown on land that was not salted.

I had some potatoes growing from seed that wilted down as soon as the weather became very hot. I applied salt to the surface of the soil till it was white salt to the surface of the soil till it was white. The vines soon took a vigorous start, grew to the length of three feet, blossomed and produced tubers from the size of hen's eggs to that of goose eggs. My soil is chiefly sand, but I believe the salt is highly beneficial to clay as to common prairie land.

milk; half cup of sugar; one egg; one tablespoonful of cinnamon; one table-spoonful of soda, dissolved in a little

SPONGE CARE.—Four large eggs, two cups of flour, two cups of sugar, even full; beat the two parts of the eggs separate, the whites to a froth; then beat them together, stir in the flour, and, without delay, put it into the oven. CARBOT PUDDING.—One pound grated carrots, three-fourths pound chopped suet, half pound each raisins and currents, four tablespoons sugar, eight tablespoons flour, and spices to suit the

and slice about five nice cooking apples; sprinkle the slices with a spoonful of flour, one of grated bread, and a little "No, the 'devil!"
"On! John!" she cried in tones of reproach. "Why will you use such words?"

"I was not swearing. The apprentice around a printing office is known as the devil."

"On! John!" she cried in tones of small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry to a light yellow. When all are done, take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a good spoonful of grated bread, a spoonful of grated bread, as spoonful of grated bread, and a little sugar; have some lard quite hot in a small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry to a light yellow. When all are done, take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a good spoonful of grated bread, and a little sugar; have some lard quite hot in a small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry to a light yellow. When all are done, take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a good spoonful of grated bread, and a little sugar; have some lard quite hot in a small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry to a light yellow. When all are done, take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a good spoonful of grated bread, and a little sugar; have some lard quite hot in a small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry to a light yellow. When all are done, take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a good spoonful of grated bread, and a little sugar; have some lard quite hot in a small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry to a light yellow. "The proof sheet which he makes after going to the proofreader, is returned to the printers and the corrections are made."

\*\*The proof sheet which he makes and when they boil up throw in the apple slices. Hold the whole over the fire for two minutes, when it will be ready to serve.

In the Orchard.

It is a good deal of work to pick off the buds of young fruit on apple trees, to change the "bearing year," but a correspondent of the Germantown Tele graph, tells of a way that is both easy graph tells of a way that is both easy and has proved effectual with him. He went to work with a long pole or fishing rod, and gave his trees a severe beating on one side, knocking off all the apples on that side when the fruit was of the size of hickory uuts, with many of the small twigs. The result was that for many years after those trees bore a full crop of apples on one side one year, and the following year on the other side, taking it in regular rotation, and he had plenty of fruit every year.

It is a common opinion with fruit-growers that picking off all the blossoms or very young fruit will change the year of bearing, and this result has been frequently obtained. How long this will continue has not been proved. We whil continue has not been proved. We have seen no satisfactory reason given why the trees generally all through the country bear heavily alike in one year-and sparsely the next, instead of the trees alternating irregularly, or promiseuously intermixed. An orchardist who has a fine and profitable orchard which bears most heavily during the scant year, informs us that it is a renovated orchard, and that the manuring and other care which it had for renewing its bearing, was given in a year to cause rebearing in the off seasons.— Country Gentleman.

Possession by the Evil One.

A letter from a Roman correspondent recently gave some remarkable details about a craze which has fallen upon some inhabitants of a village in the province of Udine. These wretched people, unless cured by this time, believe themselves to be possessed by the devil. This is no new thing, for as late as 1862 the village of Morzines, in what do they press the papers of the papers Savoy, was afflicted by what doctors call "demonomania," and the antics of the

with one or two exceptions soon recovered their reason; and the rest of the inbabitants of Morzines took care not to be smitten with the contagion. The craze of "possession" is but one of the many varieties of melancholia. The patient is his morbid vanity believes that the devil has marked him out for a special visitation. To arrow with such a special visitation. To argue with such a special visitation. To argue with such a person, or to bring incantations to bear against him, is to render him important in his own eyes, and thereby to rouse the very sentiments which have made him mad. Complete isolation, douches of cold water on the head, and, above all, a cool indifference to all that

douches of cold water on the head, and, above all, a cool indifference to all that the man says or does, are the surest methods of curing the demonomaniac.

In old times the complaint of "possession" was very frequent. It would smite whole districts after cruel wars in which populations had been reduced to famine and become crazy from sheer misery and want of food. In Russia the ravings of the sect of "Daimoniks" are known to have such an effect upon the masses, reduced by misrule to the lowest state of poverty, that when a Daimonik begins to how in a public place, the police instantly seize upon him or her, and upon all surrounding felk who show symptoms of derangement. This is really the only way of dealing with the complaint; and when we wonder at the ferocity of our forefathers, who used to hang or burn wholesale so-called witches, who were but demonomaniacs, we should make some allowance for the fact that tarror had been proved the only method fit to cope with whole populations tainted with the diabolical spirit. In the year lord witches, who dealing with the diabolical spirit. In the year lord witches, when deal supposed witches

populations tainted with the diabolical spirit. In the year 1572 no fewer than five hundred supposed witches were burned at Geneva; but at the time the whole canton was infected, and business had come to a staudstill in the town in consequence of luffatics going about and screaming that the end of the world was

In France trials for witchcraft were abolished under the administration of Colbert, after an affair in Normandy in Colbert, after an affair in Normandy in which six hundred people were implicated, and which resulted in seventeen of them being sentenced to be hanged. The trouble began about a rat, which was alleged to have held diabolical conversations with a little boy aged ten. Louis XIV, quashed the judgment, ordered the little boy to be whipped, and compelled the seventeen demonomanical that the dered the little boy to be whipped, and compelled the seventeen demonomani acs (who seem to have believed that the two-thirds cup of butter; two eggs; one-half teaspoonful of saleratus; mix with flour enough to roll and cut nicely.

CINNAMOM MUFFINS.—One cup of sour milk; half cup of sugar; one egg; one tablespoonful of cinnamon; one table-tablespoonful of cinnamon; one tableas the reign of Charles II., upon a sentence of Sir Matthew Hale, and it was not till 1736 that trials for witchcraft were abolished by set of parliament in that country.—Harper's Weekly.

He Thinks Food Should be Eaten Raw.

A German physician has started a new theory with regard to food. He maintains that both the vegetarians and meat-eaters are on the wrong tack. Veg-etables are not more wholesome than "No; they lift it from the stick, and place it gently, very gently, on a galley."

"And what's a galley?"

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?"

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?"

"Will you wait a moment? if so, I will try and explain—but give me time," he said, nettled a little at her cross-examination.

"And what's a galley?"

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?"

"Will you wait a moment? if so, I will try and explain—but give me time," he said, nettled a little at her cross-examination.

"All right of on?" Bonled Surf Pudding.—Into a quart of boiling milk stir gradually as much sweet corn meal as will make a thick batter; add a teacup of beef suet, chopped fine, and a teaspoon of salt; tie it loosely in a bag and boil two hours. Quarter of a pound of raisins may be added to the batter. Serve with sirup.

Apples, Boston Style.—Peel, core and slice about five nice cooking apples; sprinkle the slices with a spoonful of flour, one of grated bread, and a little sugar; have some lard quite hot in a small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry to a light yellow. When all are done, take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a good spoonful of grated bread, a spoonful of grated bread, a spoonful of sugar, and a teacupful of milk; put into the pan, and when they boil up throw in the apple slices. Hold the whole over the fire for two minutes, when it will be ready to serve.

In the Orehard.

live their apportioned time and simply fade away, like animals in a wild state, from old age. Let those afflicted with gout, rheumatism or indigestion try for a time the effect of a simple uncooked diet, such as oysters and fruit for instance, and they will find all medicines unnecessary, and such a rapid improvement of their health that they will forswear all cooked articles of food at once and slice about five nice cooking apples; to it is urged, no longer be the curse of civilized communities. The yearning for drink is caused by the unnatural abstraction from whatare termed "solids" of the aqueous element they contain—uncooked beef, for example, containing from seventy to eighty per cent., and some vegetables even a larger proportion of water. There would be less thirst, and consequently less desire to drink, if our food were consumed in its natural state, without first being subjected to the action of fire. Clothing, our adviser also thinks, is a mistake, but he admits that the world is not yet but he admits that the world is not yet with all its abuses—including the cook
—housekeepers would be spared a vast
amount of worry, and probably on this
account alone would live to a greater age than at present .- Pall Mall Ga-

The Arrie.

The great egg bird of the North sea is the arrie, while its southern cousin supplies the people of San Francisco with a liberal number of its gayly-colored eggs taken from the Farallons; indeed, the arrie is the only sea-bird of real economic value to man throughout our whole northwest and north. It is probably safe to say that the numbers of these birds which assemble at St. George are vastly greater than elsewhere on the globe. As a faint but truthful statement of the existing fact, the following may be said: When the females begin to squat con-

tinuously over their eggs, along by the end of June and the first of July, the end of June and the first of July, the males regularly relieve them, taking turns in keeping the eggs warm. Thus they feed alternately, going out to sea for that purpose. This constant going out and coming in during the day gives rise, at regular hours in the morning and evening, to a dark girdle of these birds flying just above the water, around and around the island, in an endless chain more than a quarter of a mile and around the island, in an endless chain more than a quarter of a mile broad and thirty miles in length! This great belt of flying arries represents just one half of the number of these birds breeding on the cliffs, for only those arries are in the circling column that are off, or relieved by their mates for the day from the duty of incubation.— Harper's Magazine.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

My Valentin Oh, baby, with the roguish laugh, and eyes so soft and brown, With dimpled cheeks and rosy mouth And hair like thistle-down,

I've something sweet to tell you, dear, So listen, baby mine! I love you, love you! Will you be My little Valentine?

I once saw a picture by the famous Mr. Cruitshank, of a young postman, or rather boy, on a galloping donkey, hurrying along with his bags filled with valentines, and his quiver full of arrows; and then I looked closely, and saw that the pretty little fellow had wings on his shoulders, so I suppose it was Cupid himself, who was delivering his own valentines.

his own valentines Underneath the picture were these ines: Where can the postman be, I say?

Where can the postman be, I say?
He ought to fly, on such a day;
Of all days in the year, you know,
It's very rude to be so slow.
The fellow is exceeding stupid;
Hark! there he is! Oh, the dear Cupid! In the city of London, two hundred thousand letters more than the usual

number pass through the postoffice on St. Valentine's day! No wonder that the poor postmen are all "tired to death" before the day is over. In some of the counties of England they have very curious customs on St. Valentine's eve. One is to get five bay leaves and pin them on the pillow—one at each corner, and one in the middle; then the person they dream of is their "Valentine." But to make it more

sure, they sometimes boil an egg very hard, take out the yelk and fill it with salt, then eat it, and go to bed without speaking or drinking; then of course, they'll be sure to dream about the right

In the county of Kent, many years ago, the girls in all the villages used to ago, the girls in all the villages used to meet together and burn in a bonfire what they called the "Holly Boy," which was a figure made of holly boughs; while in another part of the village the boys would meet together and burn the "Ivy Girl," which was a figure made of the beautiful English ivy, that grows so plentifully over the old houses, and churches, and ruins in all parts of the country.

So in almost every county they have

So in almost every county they have some peculiar customs in which children, as well as grown folks, take a

dren, as well as grewn folks, take a part on this day.

I don't believe any one could tell us the meaning of these old customs, only "My father and mother and grandfather and grandmother kept Valentine's day in this way, and of course we must."

But the postmen are likely to have a busy time of it for many years to come, on the 14th of February, both in old England and in New England, too.

Grandmother's Advice I want to give two or three rules.

Always look at the person you speak to. When you are addressed, look straight at the person who speaks to you. Do not forget this. Another is:

Speak your words plainly. Do not unter nor mumble. If words are worth saying, they are worth pronouncing distinctly and clearly.

A third is:

A third is:

Do not say disagreeble things. If
you have nothing pleasant to say, keep
silent.

A fourth is—and, oh, children, remember it all your lives:

Think three times before you speak

Have you something to do that you find hard and would prefer not to do? Then listen to a wise old grandmother. Do the hard things first, and get over with it. If you have done wrong, go and confess it. If your lesson is tough, master it. If the garden is to be weeded, weed it first and play afterward.
Do the thing you don't like to do first,
and then, with a clear conscience, try

The Ring Finger. Each finger has its distinctive and its individual habits. The third finger, which has less independent motion than either of the others, has the compensating honor of being the ring finger; and Dr. Humphrey believes it owes its honor to its deficiency, and not, as tradition tells, to the belief of the ancients, dition tells, to the belief of the ancients, that it is connected by some particular nerve with the heart, so more readily to convey or receive sympathetic impressions. "It cannot," he says, "be bent or straightened much without being accompanied by one or both of those next to it. This is partly because its exterior tendon is connected by means of a band of fibers with the tendon on either side of it. You may dissert these connected. of it. You may discern these counecting bands working up and down under the skin of the back of the hand when you move the fingers to and fro. The ring finger is therefore always more or less protected by the other fingers; and it owes to this circumstance a comparait owes to this circumstance a compara-tive immunity from injury, as well, probably, as the privilege of being selected especially to bear the ring in matrimony. The left hand is chosen for a similar reason; a ring placed upon it being less likely to be damaged than it would be upon the right hand.

"Please draw upon the blackboard an "Please draw upon the blackboard an interrogation point," said a teacher to one of her pupils. "Can't make a good one," replied the boy. "Draw a boot buttoner!" said the teacher; "that will answer." The boy took the crayon and drew a hairpin. Sharp rebuke by the teacher. Other scholars smile.

Dr. E. B. Foote's Health Monthly says one of the most frequent causes of baldness is the practice of wearing the hat when it is not needed. "This practice heats the scalp, brings on scalp diseases, and as a result the hair falls." To prevent baldness the Monthly advises persons to keep the head agree-ably cool, avoid head-coverings except when going into the cold, and to live hygienically.

Newve Inquietude and Its Remedy.

Restless nerves, at least those that are constantly so, are weak ones as well. The true way to tranquilize them thoroughly is to strengthem them. It may be, nay, it very often is, necessary to have recourse to a sedative or even an opiate, in dangerous cases of nervous inquietude; but the continued use of such unnatural palliatives is greatly to be depregated. Though not, in a restricted sense, a specific for nervousness. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is enimently calculated to allay and eventually overcome it; a fact which the recorded experience of many goes to substantiste. This inestimable tong, by promoting digestion, assimilation and secretion, touches the three key notes upon which the harmony of all the bodily organs depends, and the featile is that fresh stores of vitality, see diffused through the system, ef

Evenings at Home

It is a bad sign when a husband does not spend his evenings at home. Some men's business duties will not permit them to do so, and they are excusable, but are nevertheless most unfortunately placed in life for enjoying the sweetest and best part of home happiness. It is even a worse sign when the wife and mother prefers to spend her evenings elsewhere than in the home circle of which she should be the center and the light. Bad, likewise, is it when the young folks find their enjoyment away from home, or are kept in at night only by an authority from which they long to be free. Between a lawless freedom and a stern restraint for children there year. It is a pity there can't be a playroom in every house where there are
young children, fitted up with simple
gymnastic apparatus; kept clear of
furniture, so that all sorts of lively
games and indoor sports may be indulged in, and open to the boisterous
little folks whenever they want a
"spree." But it is not much to give
up an early evening hour in the sittingroom for some one of the many pleasant
ways in which people can entertain each
other when they set about it. Don't
save all of your "good times," any more
than your good manners, for company." than your good manners, for company." There are two months more of "evenings at home." If the reading has flagged, or the old games grown stale, devise new methods of amusement. What would you do if a dozen friends were coming in for an evening? Can't you do as much for the children? Don't be afraid of fun, good people, even if it be a little noisy, and prize it enough to plan for it.—Golden Rule.

The iron beams of the new Chicago custom-house have been ruined by rust, and will have to be replaced by the government at a cost of \$10,000.

Country editors would like to have Congress pass an "arrears of subscription bill."—Detroit Post.

The Value of Time.

As in a fire the loss greatly depends upon the time required for efficient aid to arrive, so the result of catarrh greatly depends upon the speedy use of efficient remedies. For over a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been the standard remedy. The positive cures it has effected are numbered by thousands. Each year has witnessed an increased sale. Its reputation is the result of superior merit. If the disease has extended to the throat or lungs, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used with the Catarrh Remedy. These two medicines will speedily cure the most stubborn case of catarrh. See the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of over 900 pages. Price, \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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