Miscellaneous.

CHEAP FOOD.

Cheap food must be had this winter, if thousands upon thousands of families are to live on short commons, or even starve outright. Sixpence cannot do the work of half-a-crown, and many a poor woman in these hard times has to see her husband losing strength and flesh, and her children growing pinched and pale, for want of enough to eat, though she goes hungry herself to spare for them. Meat and milk are no longer to be thought of, and neither man, woman, nor child can be kept healthy or strong for work on the scanty supply of tea and baker's bread which is all that many now can get. The less there is to spend, the more need there is to get as much as possible for the money. Till times mend, it is worth knowing that the best, and cheapest staying food is to be found in peas, beans, and lentils. A pound of split peas, lentils, or haricot beans, price 2½d., contains as much flesh-making and heat giving food as twe pounds of butcher's meat, price 2s. This is a fact, which those who will may prove from their own experience. I will give a receipt or two for wholesome, comfortable, and nourishing meals, at the least possible cost. Soak a pint and a half of lentils, split peas, or haricot beans, in water over night. Put them into a covered pan with a quart of water and a bit of dripping, and let them simmer for two or three hours till soft. Stir them often, and add a little more water if needed. Then add an onion or two, pepper, salt, a spoonful of vinegar, and one of sugar, and boil half an-hour longer. Eaten with a slice of bread this will make a substantial, comfortable meal for a family of six, at a cost of one penny a head, and be as nourishing as a dinner of beaf steak. If there is an oven it may be baked in a covered dish—a deep jam or pickle jar will do—instead of boiled. If one pint of peas or beans and thrice the water be used, and sweet herbs, with either carrots, turnips, potatoes or green vegetables, and a handful of meal are put in with the onions, it makes three or four quarts of excellent thick soup—cost 1d. per quart. A pennyworth of fresh bones, crushed and simmered for hours in two or three quarts of water, yields a 'stock' that will set like a jelly when cold, besides a quantity of marrow fat. If this is used instead of plain water for the above receipts it will greatly improve both their strength and flavor, and the bones will still sell for half their cost. Peas-pudding, too, is excellent, and more nourishing if not so nice as meat. Take a pint of split peas (1½d) tie up loosely in a cloth, and boil two or three hours till soft. Mash them in a dish with salt, pepper, chopped onion, and a bit of dripping. Tie up again in the cloth, and boil another hour. This is a good meal for three persons—cost, 1½d. each. Peas, beans, and lentils are less used than they deserve to be in this country; but for real, solid, staying nourishment, there is nothing at the same cost to equal the above receipts. Their main drawback is the time required for cooking, whereas baker's bread is ready to hand. But if there is a fire in the grate at all it will keep a pot simmering, and there is a hot, nourishing meal when done, instead of a hunch of dry bread. Where distress prevails, and there is no public soup-kitchen, those who wish to help the half-starved poor cannot do so better than by regularly making and distributing a few quarts of this soup, remembering that it is the peas, beans, or lentils that make it supporting, and putting plenty of them in. A dozen people might be helped in this way to a good, nourishing meal once a week, at a trifling cost, and with little trouble. The 'Stockpot' should be an instution just now in every charitable house-hold, a covered iron or brown-ware pot, holding two or three quarts or gallons of water, into which are put all clean scraps of bone, meat-trimmings, gristle, bread, or spare vegetables, the whole kept simmering by the fire for hours. Soup made with this 'stock,' instead of water, is twice as good, and much more nourishing.

Next to peas, beans, and lentils the cheapest staying foods are cheese, red-herring, Indian meal, whole wheatmeal, and oatmeal. The three last, eaten as porridge or 'mush,' with treacle, are much more nourishing for children than the same cost of wheat bread. Indian meal costs only 1d. per lb.; the others 2d. Cocoa is the most nourishing drink, containing both support and stimulus. Where milk cannot be had it is the best food for infants. The great cocoa-house in many of our large towns have not been established a whit too soon. Beer has next to no nourishment in it. Thousands of decent families have this winter had to pawn even their clothes and bedding for food. Where coals and warm clothing are lacking, it is worth knowing that strong brown paper, tacked inside the back, breast, and upper part of the sleeves of a thin coat or gown, is a great comfort. The same, or even half-a-dozen old newspapers, may be tacked on to a thin blanket or coverlet with good effect. Though the paper has no warmth in itself, it is wonderful how much cold it keeps out.—*Ex.*

— The following extraordinary vow is performed by some of the Hindoos at their festival of Charak Puja: Stretching himself on the earth on his back, the devotee takes a handful of moist earth, and, placing it on his under lip, he plants in it some mustard seed, and exposes himself to the dews of the night and the heat of the day till the seed germinates. In this position the man must lie in a fixed, motionless condition, without food or drink, till the vegetable process liberates him, which will be generally about the fourth day.

— Charlotte Corday, who murdered the infamous Mura', was born of a noble family in 1768, and was a decendant of the poet Corneille. History tells us that 'in form she was tall and her face was serenely beautiful.'

— When George III. was told that Wolf was quite unfit to command, and was, in fact, a madman, the monarch replied: 'Mad—mad—mad! Wolfe mad! Wish he'd bite some of the other generals?'

— Efforts by petition are being made in the United States to have the sentence of Peter Mulligan, the Washington Post office clerk sent to the Penitentiary for five years for embezzling $4,000, shortened by three years.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

From the St. John Telegraph.]

The attention of the British people throughout the world has been suddenly withdrawn from the Afghan campaign to the war in South Africa, where it would seem that the British arms have experienced a serious reverse. The Zulus with whom the British are now at war in South Africa, are a portion of the Kafir race inhabiting Natal and the region north-east of it. They are said to be far more amiable than the Kafirs proper, less warlike and rapacious, more industrious, more inclined to the ways of peace and civilization. They are described as naturally social, cheerful, light-hearted, gentle, affectionate, constant, but very passionate if aroused, and extremely fierce in battle. Of inconsistancy they have much and they are so subject to the sway of their chiefs that their good impulses cannot be counted on. Chaka, Dingaan, Moselikatze, and others of their fell tyrants devastated all South-eastern Africa until put down by the fatal rifles of the Dutch boers, to whom, with their naked bodies protected only by ox hide shields, they could offer no effective resistance. The principal Zulu tribes are the Amazulu, Amatute, Amazwazi and Amatabela. The last, under Moselikatze, have emigrated far to the north, where they were found by Livingstone nine or ten years ago, and are variously estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 or more, though they probably number at present over 1,000,000. Many efforts have been made to convert them to Christianity, and not without considerable apparent success; but recently the missionaries have been driven from among them, and this forms one of the grievances against the Zulus which led to the war. But the principal cause of the war was the repeated violations of British territory by the Zulus. Two women escaping from Zulu justice fled across the boundary into Natal, and were followed by the Zulu officers, taken back and executed. Two British subjects sketching on the borders of Natal were surrounded by a party of Zulus, who said that the country belonged to King Cetywayo. The Englishmen were made prisoners, but afterwards liberated. Another ground of complaint was a raid made by the Zulus into the territory of the Pongolo, which is claimed by the British. In consequence of these and other outrages by the Zulus, an *ultimatum* was sent to the Zulu King, in which reparation was demanded. This document also gave some attention to the internal affairs of Zululand. It recited the promises made by the Zulu King at his coronation, it declared these promises broken, and demanded that a better system of justice should be established. It further charged Cetywayo with keeping up a standing army, obliging his young men to serve in it, preventing them from marrying, using the army as an instrument of oppression, and expelling the missionaries. It then demanded that the army should be disbanded; that the young men should be allowed to marry; that the missionaries should be reinstated; and that an English resident should be established in Zululand. The Zulu King was given until the 11th ult. to decide as to his reply, and it came in the shape of a direct refusal of the demands in the *ultimatum*. An attempt to punish him for this refusal has led to a serious reverse and the loss of many valuable lives.

The details of the battle which took place on the 21st ult., have not yet been telegraphed with sufficient fullness to enable us to understand precisely how the battle occurred. It is clear that the British force was not strong enough for the work it had to do and that it was out-numbered and sacrificed. But the brave resistance it made, and the heavy loss it inflicted on the Zulus will scarcely encourage these barbarians to attack British troops again unless in over whelming forces. The spirit of England will be aroused by the emergency and there will be no lack of men when the advance into Zululand is renewed. The Zulu King has won a temporary triumph, but he has awakened the British people from their attitude of indifference, and now nothing less will satisfy them but the utter destruction of his power.

— One of the most extraordinary disclosures in the trial of the Glasgow Bank directors was the fact that in one instance £80,000 had been advanced to a bosom friend of theirs on the value of four live elephants. I do not wish to add suplementary zest to the penalties inflicted on the seven unfortunate men, but it is certainly to be regretted that the four (henceforth legendary) elephants should not have been endowed with the intelligence just ascribed by the Indian papers to a certain member of their species. The brute had been left by his master to the care of a servant, with the proper supply of corn for its food. No sooner, however, had the master taken his departure than the servant began reducing the rations of the poor beast by one-half, and selling the other half for his own benefit. After one month's absence the master came back; his first care was to witness his pet's breakfast. Of course this time the ration was entire; but, lo! to the servant's confusion, the elephant had divided it in two parts, eating only one, whilst it left the other untouched, and this denounced the theft.

— The air in the British House of Parliament has been supposed the purest attainable by human ingenuity. Hot and cold air are turned in like cold and hot water into a bath, and spray fountains are playing in the corridors to purify the air. It has now been discovered that, close to the principal air chamber, a cesspool containing the evil gases of hundreds of years has been sending forth its pestilent vapors and laughing all the machinery to scorn. There have been complaints of the stench, but nobody knew whence it arose. One day a carriage broke in the cesspool roof, and the assembled wisdom of England finds that, instead of breathing the best air in the world, it has been breathing the worst.

— The first time a man deceives you, the fault is his; if he deceives you a second time, the fault is your own.

— He who, with wealth, has a true wife, a dutiful child, a true friend, may laugh adversity to scorn and defy the world.

— Do not despise the opinion of the world; you might as well say that you care not a fig for the light of the sun, because you can find a candle.

Presents for Rich & Poor

—AT—

Sancton's Jewelry Store.

XMAS! XMAS!

THE FESTAL SEASON is again near at hand, and friends and acquaintances will want to secure

PRESENTS!

for each other as of yore—if so call at the

Bridgetown Jewelry Store

and select anything in that line you require.

Watches, Clocks,
Spoons, Forks,
Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes,
Call Bells, Brooches,
Ear Rings, Sets Jewelry,
Finger Rings, Napkin Rings,
&c. &c.

These goods have been bought in the very best market and are selling at lew r prices than ever before offered.

JOHN E. SAN 'TON.
Bridgetown

1878. FALL. 1878.

THE Subscriber has just opened a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the season, viz:—

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Gossimer Waterproof Cloaks, Felt and Quilted Skirts, Wool, and Paisley Shawls. Cloths in Beaver, Serge, Melton, and Waterproof. Printed, Grey, and Bleached Cottons. Flannels, Winceys, Silks, Velvets, &c. Also a general Stock of Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Buttons, Fringes, Habadashery, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

All of which will be offered low for cash.

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK.
Lawrencetown, Oct. 28th, 1878. 4i32

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

FALCONER & WHITMAN

are now manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of Italian and American Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad

Give us a call before closing with foreign agents and inspect our work.

DANIEL FALCONER. OLDHAM WHITMAN

Established 1814.

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

Will offer at their

New Warehouse, Prince Wm. St.,

On or about the 15th MARCH, a perfectly

New and Extensive Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS

in all the Departments.

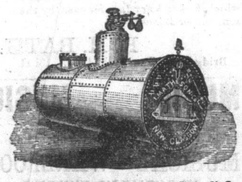
ALSO:

A Very Large Stock of

Groceries,

To which they would call the attention of the Trede.

Special Inducements offered to CASH purchases.



I. MATHESON & CO.,

ENGINEERS

—AND—

BOILER MAKERS,

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Manufacturers of PORTABLE & STATIONARY

Engines and Boilers.

Every description of FITTINGS for above kept in Stock, viz:—

Steam Pumps, Steam Pipe, Steam and Water Guages, Brass Cocks and Valves, Oil and Tallow Cups.

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NOTICE!

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of William L. Leonard, late of Paradise, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JULIA M. LEONARD,
Executrix.

Paradise, Dec. 19th, 1878. 3mt49

Customs Department.

OTTAWA, May 1st, 1878.

NO Discount on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSON
Commissioner of Custom

may

Something New Under the Sun!

MR. HARDING W. DODGE of Hampton, Annapolis Co., respectfully announces to the public in general that he is about opening a shop where he will be prepared to manufacture Buggies, Farm Waggons, Panel Doors, Window Frames, Sashes, Shutters, &c. Parties wishing work in his line will do well to call upon him as he has had a number of years' experience in the United States in building all kinds of wheels, and is prepared to warrant his work. New hubs inserted in old wheels, spokes inserted without removing the tyres.

HARDING W. DODGE.

Hampton, Nov. 6th, 1878. 3ms

Ready - Made CLOTHING!

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, a large and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing & Buffalo Robes.

consisting of

Men's Ulsters, Youths' Ulsters, Men's Over Coats, Reefers.

All a

Splendid Assortment of

FALL SUITS

Pants and Vests. Also,

1 Doz. Very Fine Buffalo Robes.
Horse Blankets.

All the above will be sold very

LOW FOR CASH,

BEALES & DODGE.

Middleton, Nov .. '78

SPECIAL NOTICE!

IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,

240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of ZACHARIAH DANIELS, Esq., late of Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WELLINGTON DANIELS,
Executor.

Lawrencetown, Oct. 23rd, 1878. 6m t2

FLOUR.

300 BBLS. FLOUR just received, including the well known brands of:—

Gilt Edge,	Star,
White Pigeon,	Manna,
Major,	Milford,
Avalanche,	Middleton,
Clarksburg,	Rosewood.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
30 1y Portland Bridge, St. John, N.B.

New Stock!

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockeryware,

AT LOW PRICES, to suit the times.

FRED. LEAVITT.

Lawrencetown, Nov. 7th, '77 y

MORSE & PARKER

Barristers-at-Law,

Solicitors, Conveyancers,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

L. S. MORSE, J. G. H. PARKER.

Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, '76. 1y

GILBERT'S LANE

DYE WORKS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

IT is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dying to make them look as good as new. *Carpets, Feathers, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Mantles, Silks and Satins, Gentlemens' Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, &c, &c,* dyed on reasonable terms. BLACK GOODS a specialty.

AGENTS.—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, MISS WRIGHT, Millinery and Dry Goods.

may '76 A. L. LAW.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints,** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa,** arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness,** and **General Prostration of the Nervous System,** no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Valuable Information.

BOSTON, MASS.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,
Pas. Ag.t Mich. C. R. R.,
Washington Street, Boston.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

Thos. P. Connolly's

CENTRAL BOOK STORE.

Cor. Granville & George Sts.

HALIFAX, N. S.

HAS now on hand every description of English and American

STATIONERY!

Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Lined

ENVELOPES in Great Variety.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,

in handsome boxes—64 varieties to select from.

BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding,

NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cheapest and best Series now in use, and every article used in the School Room, for sale low. Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags—all sizes and qualities, Taylor's, Carter's and Stephens' Celebrated Inks, Lead Pencils of every stamp, Celebrated Inks, Lead Pencils of every stamp, Room paper, Green paper and Paper shades.

Wholesale and Retail.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Brewster's Brooklyn, N. Y., building was brilliantly lighted on Monday night. Feb. 10. On the second floor Miss Lulu Loomer is trying to walk 3,000 miles in 3,000 quarter hours, and on the top floor Miss Andrews is training for her task, which is to begin on Monday next. Miss Andrews said that she was from Maine and was twenty years old last New Year's Day, that she never walked in public till the other day in East New York, where she attempted to walk 3,000 quarter miles at the rate of a quarter every twelve minutes. After having accomplished a little more than half her task she withdrew, as she was not paying expenses. She is very anxious to have the track on the second floor, as it is a much better one than on the third floor, and thinks that she will have it before long as she has little faith in Miss Lulu Loomer's power of endurance. Her opinion is the same with regard to Miss Cartell, who resumes her walk on Wednesday. Miss Andrews intends to walk five or six hours a day during this week.

At 10.05 Monday evening Miss Lulu Loomer finished her 221st quarter mile, and though she was evidently suffering from lameness in her left knee she completed her quarter in 4m. 33s. The room was well filled. Among the spectators was Miss Bartell. When asked what track she was going to use, she said: 'Oh, this one; Miss Loomer is tired; she wont walk much longer and I'll take her place.'

The pedestrian contest which is next to interest New York is the effort of Bartholomew O'Donnel, 80 years old, to walk seventy five miles in twenty-four hours. O'Donnell is a remarkably well preserved old man and is confident of his ability to perform the feat. He attributes his strength in his old age to his moderate use of tobacco and his abstinence from alcoholic stimulants.

At Chicago Mme. La Chapelle had walked 1,500 quarter miles in as many quarter hours, at eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

HOW A LITTLE GIRL FASCINATES BIRDS.

We learn from a correspondent that there resides in the vicinity of Harrisburg, an out-of-the way place in Hartcock county, about three miles west of Mount Blanchard, a very remarkable child, only five years old, who seems to have the power to charm birds at will. Her mother first noticed this strange fascination that the child possesses about a year ago. The little girl was out playing in the door-yard among a bevy of snow-birds, and when she spoke to them they would come and light upon her, twitteing with glee. On taking them in her hands and stroking them, the birds, instead of trying to get away from their fair captive, seemed highly pleased, and when let loose would fly away a short distance, and immediately return to the child again. She took several of them into the house to show her mother, who, thinking she might hurt them, put them out doors, but no sooner was the door opened than the birds flew into the room again and lit upon the girl's head and began to chirp. The birds remained about the premises all winter, flying to the little girl whenever the door was opened. The parents of the child became alarmed, believing that this strange power was an ill-omen, and that that much-dreaded visitor, death, was about to visit their home. But death did not come, and during last summer the child has had numerous pets from the birds. The child handles the birds so gently that a humming bird once in her hand does not fail to return. This winter a bevy of birds have kept her company, and she plays with them for hours at a time. Every morning the birds fly to her window, and leave only when the sun sinks in the west. The parents of this little girl are poor, superstitious people, and have been reticent about the matter until lately, fearing that some great calamity was about to befall them,—*Forest (Ohio) Review.*

— A contemporary says the following couples were 'proclaimed in matrimony, last year in Scotland:—

Thomas Black and Mary White,
Peter Day and Ellen Knight,
Solomon Bank and Catharine Vale,
James Hill and Susan Dale,
Isaac Slater and Jane Thatcher,
John Baker and Mary Butcher,
Stephen Head and Nancy Heart,
William Stately and Jessie Smart,
Joseph Reed and Julia Hay,
Thomas Spring and Mary May,
Joseph Brown and Kitty Green,
John Robins and Jenny Wren,
William Castle and Nancy Hall,
Peter Chatter and Fanny Call,
Joseph Mann and Eliza Child,
James Merry and Lucy Wild,
Thomas Bruin and Mary Bear,
James Fox and Catharine Hare,
Andrew Clay and Lucy Stone,
Michael Blood and Lizzie Bone,
John Cloak and Julia Hood,
Edward Cole and Nancy Wood,
James Broom and Ellen Birch,
Charles Chapel and Susan Church.

— To enjoy life you should be a little miserable occasionally. Trouble, like cayenne, is not very agreeable in itself, but it gives greater zest to other things.

— To write a good hand, wear a good coat, and keep a good character, are the three requisites for a young man who has his own way to make in the world.

— Whatever men become familiar with, they soon become to look upon without much shrinking. It is so with the surgeon in his duties, and in many other vocations. It is particularly so with the whole community respecting the effects of drunkenness.

— Russian papers continue to report epidemics, especially diphtheria, of which they say 700 persons died in the village of Bakoff, and 6,528 in the district of Mirgorod and Poltava in the past three years. There has been a death from Siberian plague in the hospital at St. Petersburg.

— A gentleman in the habit of occasionally using intoxicating drinks took up an able temperance address and sat down in his family to peruse it. He read it through without saying a word, when he exclaimed, 'This man is a fool or I am!' A third time he read it with still greater care, and as he finished the last sentence exclaimed, 'I was a fool!' and never tasted a drop of ardent spirits afterward.

Joker's Corner.

A STRANGER'S SUGGESTION.

One day recently, during the balmy weather, a stranger, who had that morning arrived in Nem York, was down looking at the East River bridge piers, when he was approached by an old beggar with a broken nose and a bad limp.

'For God's sake, give me something to buy bread with,' wailed the beggar, as he caught sight of the stranger's genial face.

In response to his appeal, a shin-plaster of the denomination of twenty-five cents was handed over, and the stranger turned to the piers again. Such unlooked for success astonished the beggar, and in five minutes he returned and said:

'Stranger, will you give me some money to buy medicine for my dying child?'

'Why, didn't I give you two shillings only a few minutes ago?' asked the sight-seer, recognizing the broken nose and plaintive whine.

'No; it must have been some other poor man,' was the reply.

Two nickels were handed over, and the beggar returned thanks and disappeared. The stranger was just turning away from the piers when a hand was laid on his arm and a voice asked:

'Mister, for God's sake, give me a little money to buy a crust for my children, who haven't had a mouth-full for three days!'

'See here, I gave you money only half a minute ago,' exclaimed the stranger.

'Ah! sir, it must have been some other poor man, sir, and God bless you, sir!'

A shin-plaster was handed over after some hesitation and the beggar shed tears and went his way. The stranger had not reached the Fulton Market when the old man accosted him for the fourth time, saying:

'Lord keep you forever, and won't you give me ten cents to help bury my wife, who has been dead in the house two days?'

'See here, old man, you can't fool me again!' replied the stranger. 'I've given you money three times to-day already.'

'Ah! you are mistaken, sir.'

'But it was a man with a broken nose, a lame leg, and a voice just like yours.'

'It might be so. There's forty others just like me in New York.'

After a long look of amazement the stranger laid his hand on the old beggar's arm, and said:

'Well, I can't contribute over six shillings more unless I jump my hotel bill. Suppose you broken-nosed men haul off and let a few of the deaf and blind and insane have a chance at me!'

And the beggar did.

ADVICE vs. CASH.

The other morning, when a raw-boned stranger was pacing up Broadway he was accosted by a chronic old beggar, who whined out:—

'I've been sick for two and twenty years!'

'Whoosh! but that's tough!' replied the stranger, as he came to at a halt. 'What seems to be the leading complaint?'

'Fever-sore, sir.'

'Fever-sore! Why you've just struck my family. My late wife had a fever-sore for eleven years.'

'And I want a little money to buy medicine,' said the beggar.

'No use in doctoring,' replied the stranger. 'We doctored Sarah Ann and doctored and doctored, and we just threw money away. I spent over $3,000 trying to cure that fever-sore, and she died on me just at harvest time, when I was in the worst muss in the world.'

'Only five cents, sir,' urged the beggar.

'Five cents is nothing. It isn't the money I care for; it's holding out false hopes to you. I tell you that you can't be cured, and you'd better stop feeing the doctors. What you want is rest. Go out and buy you a nice country residence, stock it with nice things, buy you a span of spanking good horses, and take comfort while you can; for you're just as sure to turn up your toes on account of that leg as you are sure that you see me; Don't fool away any more money. I had one in the family, and I know what I'm talking about!'

THE REASON WHY.

'I tell you, Mr. Johnson, fortune knocks at ebery man's back door once in his lifetime,' said an old darkey to his neighbor, on hearing him complaining of the hard times.

'No fortune neber knocked at dis chile's back door,' replied the disconsolate individual mournfully. 'I know dat.'

'P'raps he comed 'round when you wan't dar,' said the first.

'But I say dat he neber knocked.'

'An' how do you know. Just tell me dat.'

'Well, cause I ain't got no back door for him to knock at,' responded Mr. Johnson, with an air of triumph.

A trance-action—Sheep-walking.

Can a butcher's letters be called tender-lines.

A young lady recently said to her lover:—

'You may be too late for the cars but you can take a 'bus.'

And the stupid fellow went to look for a 'buss.'

Said a railroad engineer to an Irishman whose cow had been killed:—

'But she didn't get out of the way when I rang the bell.'

'Faith, thin,' said Pat, 'ye didn's shop when she rang her bell, naythur.'

The day before a Turkish girl is married she is taken to the bath by her lady friends and lumps of sugar are broken over her head as a forecast of the sweets of matrimony. A year or so afterwards her husband breaks the whole sugar bowl over her head.

Oh, heavens, save my wife!' shouted a man whose wife had fallen overboard in the Hudson river recently. He succeeded in rescuing her, and said:

'My dear, if you had been drowned what should I have done? I ain't going to let you carry the pocket-book again.'