YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE WHANGO TREE.

A NONSENSE SONG.

The woggly bird sat on the whango tree,
Nooping the rinkum corn,
And graper, and graper, alas! grew he.
And carsed the day that he was born.
And carsed the day that he was born.
Hiscrate was clum and his voice was rum,
Commond by thus sang he,
Os would by been ramined and eternally
clammed
clammed
Eer I perched on this whango tree."

Now the whongo tree had a bubbly thorn,
As sharp as a unonic's bill,
And it stuck in the woggly bird's umptum,
for he dependent the smart did thrill.
And weepadge, the smart did thrill.
He tumbled and cursed, but that wasn't the
worst,
For he combin't at all get free,
And he oried "I am gammed, and unjustibly
mammed
on the buggardly whongo tree."

mainmed On the luggardly whango tree."

And there he sits still, with no worm in his bill. Nor no guggledom in his nest; He is hungry and bare, and gobilddered with

care.
An his grabbles give him no rest;
He is werry and sore and his tugmut is soar,
And nothing to nob has he,
And nothing to mobility
As he chirps; "I am blammed and corrubilly

Jammeu, In this euggerdom whango tree."

MOVING MOUNTAINS.

A most curious event is said to have happened in the year 1571, in Hereford-shire, England. On the 17th of February, which was Saturday, at six o'clock in the evening, the earth began to open and a hill with a rock under it, making at first a loud bellowing noise, which was heard several miles off, lifted itself up to a great height and began to travel, bearing along with it the trees growing on it, sheepfolds, sheep and cattle that happened to be grazing on the hill at the time. It left a gap in the ground about fifty vards broad and one hundred long. The size of the hill was about twenty acres at chapel standing in the way, removed a yew tree planted in the churchyard from the same force it thrust before it highways, sheepfolds, hedges and trees. Tilled ground was made pasture, and pasture was turned into tilled grounds. The hill continued to move by fits and extent at Blackmore moved bodily a distance of some five bundred yards. The messagel tences upon it were but little distincted, but it knocked down a church and sunder, dwellings on another field; crossing the highrend to Herne, blocking writers of the period, and gave rise to no end of hightion respecting property rights. In the royal archives is an exact account of three events which are described under the heading "Prodigies of Nature.

WILLIAM TELL.

The Government of the Canton Schwytz has ordered the suppression of the legend of William Tell in the history books in use in the cantonal schools. All good Swiss will observe this decision with displeasure. The Canton Schwytz is very wrong; at least it should have consulted the opinion of the country.

William Tell certainly existed. That

patriot was a poor peasant of whom the popular imagination has made a hero, and with reason. It is proved that he was one of the leaders of the Swiss revolution of 1308, that he was the son-in-law of Walter Furst. He was present at the battle of Morgaten, 1315, and died in 1354 at Burglen, being treasurer of the Church of that borough: of this there is no doubt. The only history contested by some historians is that of the apple. This is the tradition:

Having refused to salute the hat which Gessier, governor of the country for the Duke of Austria, had caused to be elevated on the square of Altorf, he was, they say, condemned to die unless he succeeded in hitting with an arrow an apple placed on the head of his son. He did succeed, but, nevertheless, guarded Gessier accompanied him. During the crossing, a violent tempe-t having arisen. Tell was unbound and put to the rudder. He saves the bank, and arrived close to the shore, he icaps on a rock, and thrusts the back back with his foot, Being ambushed in a marrow pass leading to Russnacht, he killed Gessler with an arrow shot iron, a bow which, with much trouble, he had managed to bring with

This beroic deed is not impossible, and Januasionished that so much bitterness should be snown in denying a page of our bistory, transmitted from generation to generation for centuries, and which was us horror. The proof of the general displeasance is the subscription opened to raise a statue to him, and which has already reschized the sum of 30,000f (\$1.200.) I would add that William Tell is the here of a drama by Schiller, and of Rossini's tirest opera —Translated from La Pente Reene Suinse.

THE STORY OF ST. GENEVIEVE.

Many, many years ago a little shepher-dess tender her flock in a country we call France, but which was then known as Gaal. That beautiful land had passed through many grievons trials, and its people had once being heathen; but for more than cour conturies it had been under the sway of Rome, and its inhabitants were mostly Christians, speaking the Lam tongue, and having the manhers and customs of their conquerors. All their towns were given Latin names, and the city we know as Paris had then the Roman same of Lutetia. It was a fine town, a though by no means as large as a basis mee become. The barbarians of Europe did not at all approve of the Conversion of the Gauls to Christianity and civilization; and partly for plunder and conquest, and partly to show their long distain, they would at every opportunity sweep down unon the people who had once been barbarians like themseites, and heave an awful trail of carnage behind them. It was at a place now called N uterre, about two miles from Lateria, that the little shepherd girl was bern. The name by which she was christened was one so difficult to pro-

sweet child, and from her babyhood seemed destined for some singular and holy career. When she was about seven the good Bishop Germanus stopped at Namerre on his way to Britain, and all of the villagers flocked around him to listen to his words and receive his blessing. Among the crowd his discerning eyes found one little face; and, calling Genevieve to him, he bade her sit down down by his side, and gave hersome kind advice and a copper medal marked with more than ever that she was one set apart to do God's will in some uncommon

In the year 451 that terrible man who called himself the Scourge of God-Attila, the Hun-led a host of his savages and made a descent upon Gaul, with Paris for his goal. Now, there was not in all the world an enemy dreaded like Attila; and the people of Paris were panicstricken and started to run away, carrywith them as many of their household effects as they could stagger under. But little Genevieve begged them to stay and d fend the city; and, taking her position on a bridge over which they were hastening, she told them that if they would go back and pray to God, He would keep Attila away and save their city. They were so indignant at her persistence that they wished to throw her off the bridge into the river. But at that moment a messenger came from St. Germanus, bringing a present to the child in whom he had been so interested; and the people, loving and respecting to good Bishop so much, turned back as she commanded. It was not long before news came that the Romans, calling to their aid the Goths and Franks, had met Attila and his hordes at Chalons, and driven them out of France.

Sometime after this the Franks, who had helped the Romans to save Paris, made an attempt of their own to take the base. Passing along, it overthrew a the city, and were actually pounding about standing in the way, removed a away at its walls. They might have withstood the assault, but the pangs of hungar became fierce, and starvation is the gathers so that the heading conceals as deadly to a garrison as the pikes of a them. The dado rail (which is indisthe west side to the east side, and with hungar became flerce, and starvation is savage foe. Again Genevieve, a taller pensable) is supplied with a correspondgirl now, went to the rescue of her people. Alone, in a small boat, she rowed the curtain dado is hung upon these. It down the Soine, past the painted warriers has a pretty and graceful effect; but it

did not succeed in saving Paris; for while seen, but the difficulty of shaking the she was in the country the Franks at last dust out of them regularly and frequentseized the town, and the first news she heard was of its capture, and that many of its best citizens were to be put to death. As to Genevieve berself, Hilperik, the it up, and there it stayed. These curious Frenkish leader, had heard of that mystenth-convol/sions are alluded to by many erious maiden, and had forbidden the gate-keepers to let her into the city; but she put on a veil and walked in unsuspected, and made her way all alone into the presence of Hilperik. She made her demands known, and the great man in spite of himself and guided by a higher power than he acknowledged, granted them. Happily the citizens were not put to death, and mercy was shown to all. So it is not strange that when Holy Church numbered Genevieve among its saints the people of Paris, which she had saved three times, took her for their patron. She lived to be an old woman; but before she died she saw the son of Hilperik become the Christian Clovis. and the walls of the Cathedral of Notre Dame begin to rise; then, with a prayer on her lips, she passed to her reward. A beautiful church-the Church of St. Genevieve, sometimes called the Pantheon-has been raised in her honor, and she has given a name to two religious orders. Her tomb is in the chapel of St. Genevive. attached to the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, and easily accessible to devout travellets.

-Francesca, in Ave Maria.

What is Heaven? It is not a locality which really makes heaven. It is not streets of palaces, broende robes, golden crowns, which constitute the royal possessions of the blessed in the kingdom of God. Nor is it anyas a prisoner, he was sent to Russmacht, thing in the order of natural perfection a strong castle on the Lake of Lucerne. and felicity which constitutes the essential beatitude of the saints, although all this natural beatitude actually accompanies and completes the supernatural with the systems and bacon on it, and glory and beatitude which is their highest | serve at once. and supreme good. This supreme good consists in the immediate vision of the Essence of God subsisting in the three Divine Persons. It is something unspeakable and inconceivable by us in this moral state. Faith gives us an obscure apprehension of it, and grace awakens a longing for it in the depths of the soul. But in the popular description of heaven, and the meditations of ordinary Christians on the future happiness which they hope for, it is almost entirely the natural accompaniments of celestral glory and bentifude which are in it upon, and chiefly in meta) hencal sanguage, analogies derived from this present world and human life. Hence, it is so difficult to explain in popular language the idea of the state of endless happiness, much better than anything to be found in this world, and yet infinitely inferior to the state of absolute and divine beatitude which is the inheritance of the adopted sons of God.

The Tomb of Plus IX. The Italian Catholic union, on the invitation of Count Acquaderna, has constituted a commission for collecting in Rome offerings for the completion of the monument to Pius IX in the Basilica of San Lorenzo outside the walls. It is desired to have the monument completed for the centenary of the birth of the great Poutiff. The commission has taken the name of Commissione Romana in-caricala per il Centenario di Pio IX., and has elected as its honorary president the Commendatore Filippo Tolli, who has accepted the post. The commission is composed of many well-known Roman gentlemen.

Show yourself kind and affable, never familiar; familiarity is generally followed by contempt.

Sympathy has in its own right a singular power of soothing the moral sufferings of the forlorn or unfortunate.

Mortily yourselves every moment of French form, Genevieve. She was a worth, yourself, to atone for your sins.—Mgr. d'Orleans de Lamotte.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A FANCY SCREEN.

A straight piece of India silk is required, upon which is traced and embroidered a design in quaint colours. It needs very little stiffening when ready to be made up, and is simply sewn into a light bamboo stand sold for the purpose, when is often enamelled cord pink, or any colour that will correspond with a cross. From that time the child felt the silk. Should the frame be made of real bamboo it will look better left the rich brown colour natural to it. An India silk sash is draped acr ss the top and down the sides, and bows and twists of ribbon are added where necessary, to make the work look as it it is tied to the frame.

WASHING BLANKETS.

In washing woollen blankets, to avoid shrinkage, do not have the different waters of widely different degrees of heat, and do not apply soap directly to them. The best way is to dissolve two tablespoonfuls of borax in hot water, and add the solution to a tub half full of very hot water; put in the blankets and let them remain one hour, stirring often and rubbing with the hands, but never on a washboard. Squeeze them out of this suds, prepare another water of the same temperature, containing but one tablespoonful of borax, and enough fine white soap to make a nice suds; immerse the blankets, and repeat the same process of cleaning as at tirst. Afterwards rinse through two clean waters of the same temperature as the others, and

ROOM DECORATION,

Paper dadoes, and even dadoes of matting or straight ones of any sort, are (says Florence Fenwick Miller in the Illustrated London News) becoming less fashionable than "curtain" ones of soft silk, which are the latest idea. These are gathered to form a heading, and provided ber of the Royal College of Surgeons, with a series of little rings placed amid London. Emigrating to Sydney in 1836, with a series of little rings placed amid ing supply of tiny hooks beneath it, and the curfain dado is hong upon these. It has a pretty and graceful effect; but it portunities, became a successful sheep having in that time moved a distance of and called upon the people outside the over a mile. A like circumstance is reported to have occurred in Dorsetshire and ISS. A field of over three acres in 1858. A field of over three acres in the country man to the country man for the country ma ly is much against them practically.

For washing the hair, says The Ladies' Home Journal, a small piece of kitchen soap put in very hot water until a thick white sud is achieved, is best. Use this first water to cut out the dust, and after that, wash the soapy water out of it thoroughly with clear water that should be very hot, holding your head over a basin and letting it be poured from a small pitcher. Dry the hair first with towels, and then do not braid it while it is damp, but have it either fanned until it is dry, or, if possible stay in your room and let it hang loose until it is free from all moisture. Do not be induced under any circumstances to use a fine comb up on it; it is death and destruction to the hair and not good for the scalp. If there are obstinate spots of dandriff, rub in a little vaseline and brush that place well the next morning.

THE KITCHEN.

COMPLICAR 3.

24 oysters, 4 lb, bacon, 2 lb, buttered toast, I teaspoonful pepper. Cut the bacon in thin, small slices, and roll each piece up. Drain the oysters from their toast, iquor, and place the liquor in a small saucepan. Take six small wooden skewers four inches in length. On each skewer place a piece of bacon, then an oyster, then another piece of bacon, until there are four oysters and four rolls of bacon on the skewer. When each skewer is prepared, place them in a quick oven and bake seven or eight minutes. Cut the toast into longer, narrow strips, and boil the oyster liquor, pour a little over each piece of toast, sprinkle over a little pepper. Place the foast on a very hot dish, and on each strip place a skewer

pounds of the flour in a large basin, and prinkle over it the salt. Place the yeast in another basin, and moisten it with tepid water. Pour the yeast and water into the centre of the dry flour, and stiraltogether with a spoon. Cover the basin with a clean towel, and set it in a warm place to rise for two hours. the end of this time sprinkle over the half pound of flour which remains, and knead all well until the doug.: leaves the sides of the basin clean. Turn the dough then out on a board and knead it a little longer. Cut it now into four or six vieces. Make each piece up into a small i af, place it on a tin, and again set it by the fire to rise for half an hour. Bake the loaves then in a rather quick oven for three-quarters of an hour.

BOILED CELERY.

Perry Davis¹ **PAIN-KILLER**

Is used both internally and externally It sats quickly, affording almost instan

relief from the severest pain.

2 heads of celery, 1½ oz. butter, 1½ oz. Ler flour, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 large pinch pepper, ½ pint milk. Take the outer goes. leaves from the celery and let the central part soak in a basin of cold water for an hour. Place the celery now in a large saucepan of boiling water in which a

DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT.

instantaneous in its action. For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC. DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

THE PAIN-KILLER. THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 250. A BOTTLE,

tablespoonful of salt has been dissolved. Boi. the celery for half an hour slowly. Melt in a saucepan the butter and the flour, stir both well together, then add by degrees the milk. Stir all together till boiling, and the pepper and salt, and boil for two minutes. Take the celery from the boiling water, place it in a vegetable dish and pour the mixture in the saucepan over.

The Arms of Ireland.

The ancient times Ireland had a coinage of her own, nullified about 1825 by an act of Parliament, when the coin of England became current in Ireland. The Irish coin had a bust of the reigning sovereign, and on the obverse a harp surmounted by a crown with the word "Hibernia" over it. Ireland had been noted from all time for the number and excellence of her bards and ministrels. who were wonderful performers on the harp, which came to be known as the national instrument. Up to 1172 Ireland was an independent nation, and her banner bore a rising sun, which gained the poetical title of "the sunburst." Henry VIII. changed the arms of Ireland by placing three harps on her heraldric shield. This design is found on the Irish coins of Edward III., Richard III. and Henry VII., and was really the armorial bearings of Ireland from the reign of Richard II. to Henry VIII. The harp is surmounted by a crown to show that Ireland, subject to England, had been a monarchy,

Sir Francis Murphy.

From Melbourne comes the announcement of the death, in his eighty-second year, of Sir Francis Murphy, the first of the four Irish speakers who have presided over the Parliament of Victoria. A native of Cork he studied medicine in Trinity College, Dublin, and then

crossed the Channel and became a memthe then Governor of New South Walesa compatriot of his own, Sir Richard Bourke-appointed Mr. Murphy medica:

sive pears—the longest term on record in coloutal annals. He is one of the leading framers of the present Victorian Constitution, and he has passed away just when it and all the other colonial constitutions are being put into the Federal crucible. His knighthood dates back to 1860. The surviving ex-Speakers the Victorian Parliament are sir Charles Gavan Duffy and Sir Charles McMahon. The Hon. Peter Lalor, the last of the quartette, died a couple of years ago after having twice refuse

The Mummy Pea. The present mummy pea, which is ex-

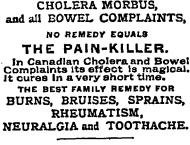
citing so much attention in some quarters, was first introduced into Europe in 1871. The previous one made its appearance in England many years before, along with the mummy wheat, the seeds having been discovered by Sir Gardener Wilkinson, an Egyptian explorer, in a vase supposed to be 3000 years old. The peas were removed from the vase by Mr Pettigrew, the librarian, to the British museum, and by him given to various friends to plant and rear, a feat successfully accomplished. The produce was said to be edible and of excellent flavor. consequently the earlier mummy pea became pretty generally enlivated. kind, however, we more particularly allude to here is the one introduced in Europe in 1871. An officer in the British army (Major General Alexander Anderson) happened during the year to visit the tombs of Pharoalis, and, in the course of his explorations, to come across some seeds of peas and wheat in the hands of the mummies, which he carefully preserved until he reached Europe. He gave seeds of the pea to a friend in Guernsey, and others elsewhere. The Guernsey friend succeeded in raising plants from the seeds, which flowed very freely. This, then, is reputed to be the origin of the mummy pea, which has found its way into hundreds of gardens 32 lb. flour, 1 oz. yeast, 12 pint tepid; during the current year. In habit of water, 2 tablespoonful salt. Place three growth it differs from all of the cultivations and statement year. ed peas, the upper part of the stem being broadly fasciated or flattened, and the lower part being round and very slender. The flowers, which are white, pink and crimson, are borne at the top of the stem. forming a dense head of blossom, extremely pretty to look upon. The upper part, cut off with a foot of the mainstem attached, makes a lovely object when placed in a vase, and on that account the mummy pea is sure to be largely grown in the future.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Learn to take life as it comes, but be sure to make the best of it before it

The moment of choosing our destiny is a solemn one, and everything that is so-

lemn is sad.



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