THE HEARTHSTONE.

would he be stolen? What motive could there be for the commission of such a crime ? it made her head reel to think of it.

She lay awake many hours thinking of the child at Eaton Sutton, and next morning she asked Mrs. Churchill the expense of going there, and what time it would take and many other inquiries, until at last she thought it would be a good place to live in for a year or two; the sale of her drawings would enable her to save money if they lived in a country village, there would come a time when she could not paint all day long as she did now, and she would see this child, so like their lost darling . she dared not tell her sister why she wished so carnestly to go there, but she told her she wished to go, and Mrs. Churchill would take them for her only lodgers there as she did in London ; Mrs. Lindsay raised no objection to their leaving London, to her all places were alike, she wished to see Lady Hamilton once more and then her task on earth was done.

It was all arranged speedily; Mrs. Churchill was to go in eight days, they would follow the second day after.

(To be continued.)

A VISIT TO THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS

The Parisians are allowed a peep into the Catacombs from time to time, and strangers generally accompany the men who work in those sombre regions, and who make a weekly descent. It is quite an undertaking to visit the chambers where the most interesting relies are stored. Some morning you find yourself waiting with three or four hundred others at the great entrance in the Rue d'Enfer. Throngs of old women, with the "full and complete History of the Catacombs," din the excellence of their wares in your ears. They also offer you something which you must take—a tin candlestick and one or two candles—to light your way, and possibly an oil-cloth cloak to protect you from the damp. At a given moment the uniformed functionary of the government appears, orders the entrance to be cleared, and descends a few steps. He cries out to the men below to count the "ladies and gentlemen" as they go down, and they will be counted again while they are

on their way ones. It would be computatively easy to lose one or two of them;—that would reflect discredit on the administration.

Now you begin the descent—down a long flight of solid stone steps which wind around a pillar. From time to time the lugubrious procession pauses, to allow some one to recover from discrete. from dizziness, or because some lady cries out from dizziness, or because some lady cries out that a wretch is dropping candle-wax on her garments. At last the bottom is reached, and one finds himself in a long, narrow passage, slightly vanited above. A pate face gleams out from a niche on the side of the passage. It is that of one of the workmen. His lips move—he is counting the visitors once more. The passage is not very ligh, and one is campelled to walk in a stooping posture. Gradually, however, it widens, and we arrive at the Ossnary. ever, it widens, and we arrive at the Ossuary, and read, over our heads—Memorice Majorum.

1. is estimated that at least seven millions of stellations have head the statement of the seven has been placed in the seven millions of the seven have head the statement of the seven has been placed in the seven has a seven millions of the seven have head to seven head to seven head the seven has a seven has a seven head to seven head to seven head to seve head to seven head that a seven head to seven head to

skeletons have been placed in the Catacombs since they were first really invaded by the moderns. The Ossuary, which the guides now light up with glaring torches, contains all the skeletons and scattered bones which have been scollected in old cemeteries, churches and mon-natories since 1785. An epoch long and grandiose —that from the time of the Casars until 1861 represented in this vast vault. is represented in this vast vault. The Mero-vingian kings are cheek-by-jowl with those who perished in the Place de Grève in La Révolution, and beggar and prince have given their skulls to make a monument. Twelve masons are employed every day in the year in arranging and sorting the bones. The walls are made entirely of skulls, vertebre, knee-joints and arm-bones. The polished skulls grin horribly at one as he passes, and one can almost fancy them endowed with life. During the great revolution cart-loads of bodies were shot down into the Catacombs nightly, while priests chanted hasty masses over them, and the bodies were then decomposed by chemical agencies, that one might get at the bones as speedily as possible. Look! here is another inscription, very prettily done in hones—Sicul unda dies nostri flureruni. Some tablets at every division in the vault show the section of Paris from which the bones were taken. In this vault great pillars have been placed to prop up the falling roof, as once or twice the inhabitants above have been horrified by an ominous shaking of the earth. If the roof

But it does not, and we turn to see, further on, the bones of the "Victims of the Combat at the Chitteau of the Tuileries, August 10, 1792," and de Grève, August 28 and 29, 1798."

we pass on from chamber to chamber, leaving passages on either hand which have been chained up lest our curiosity to explore them prove fatal to us. Again we are all counted, and after we have been shown, literally, miles of bones, we are ushered into the open air by clambering up a flight of steps, and find our-selves in another quarter of the city—surround-ed by old women who persist in following us, and taking our candlesticks away from us. There is a feeling as if one bad been buried alive. -Filward King, in Scribner's for September.

STRAW PICTURES.

Among the curiosities of art must be included pictures made of straw. How far patience is variend in this direction at present we do not know; but in the last century the inmates of some of the French monasteries employed a portion of their time in such labours. The pro-cess was by no means a simple one. First a selection was made of the whitest, thinnest, long-est, largest-barrel straws; they were severed above and below all the knots: the knots, membrines, and smaller parts of the straw were re-moved; and the rest were retained for use, in the form of thin, smooth, unspotted cylinders of straw, sometimes six or eight inches long. The straw, sometimes six or eight menes long. The straws were damped, and split open by means of a slender wooden spindle, which was inserted at one end, and dexterously run along to the other, making a straight rent throughout; the brisk application of a burnisher flattened out each piece. Sometimes, to expedite their labour, the workers used a kind of small flatting-mill, which first split the straw and then opened it out flat. The split and opened straws were it out hat. The spin and opened straws were dyed of various colours, and were then passed side by side on small sheets of thin paper, forming vertable sheets of straw, so accurately cut and adjusted that the lines of junction could scarcely be seen. All the straws, on one sheet were exactly of the same colour and that. These, then, were the meterials with which the artist worked; and the mode of working depended on the kind of effect desired to be produced. Some-times the sheets were cut up into very narrow taries, and made into striped patterns by al-ternating the colours; sometimes the artists in ould make diagonal patterns, and sometimes check patterns, by crossing the strips, or

diversified patterns, by alternating broad with narrow strips. A favourite but very tedious process was that of making real straw mosaic. Several sheets of different colours were placed one on another, and cut completely through with a delicate apparatus, in accordance with some particular device; and then ensued the slow work of pasting the tiny bits with side by side on paper, in the proper arrange-ments of colour. And sometimes the artist went so far as to engrave or chase the straw, or even to work it up into a kind of cameo.

DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

We think a little sketch of this celebrated traveller will be acceptable to our readers just

Dr. David Livingstone was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, about 1817. His parents were poor, and he was compelled at an early age to work in a cotton mill, picking up scanty know-ledge in the intervals of sleep and labor. As he advanced in years he began studying to become a missionary, and after passing through courses of theology and of medicine he was, in 1810, sent as a missionary to Port Natal, in South Africa. He labored long and faithfully among the natives, and travelled extensively through the unexplored wilds of those regions. During sixteen years he had marched over 11,000 miles. While in Africa he married a Miss Moffatt, the daughter of a fellow-missionary, who accompa-nied him on his travels, until her untimely death from fever, at Shupanga, in 1862. Dr. Livingstone returned to England in 1856,

and published his first book, "Missionary Tra-vels and Researches in South Africa." He visited Africa a second time, in March, 1858, when he Lake Nyassa. On this expedition, discovering Lake Nyassa. On this expedition he lost and buried his wife. In 1863, Dr. Livingstone reburied his wife. In 1863, Dr. Livingstone re-turned to England, and published his second volume of travels, entitled "An Expe-dition to the Zambezl and its Tributaries." He visited Africa for a third time in 1866, and started up the Royama river. He was heard from occasionally, up to 1867, when the fatse news of his murder was brought to Zauzibar, by a deserter from the expedition. Nothing further was learned of Livingstone's whereabouts until March, 1869, when he was heard from at Uiti. A long silence of two years then ensued, when the New York Herald Ex-ploring Expedition, under Mr. Henry M. Stunley, was sent out, and resulted in the discovery of the great African Explorer.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The Andes seem to be gradually sinking. The elevation of the city of Quito, the capital of Ecandor. has been accurately measured five times since the year 1745, and each successive measurement has shown a considerable decrease in its height above the level of the sea, the total amount of depression being two hundred and forty-six feet in one hundred and twenty-five years. During the same period, the summit of the volcano Pichincha has sunk two hundred and eighteen feet.

THE beautiful constellation in the northern sky known as the Great Bear, is probably fumiliar to most of our readers, and many of them have probably noticed that one of its seven bright stars is much loss brilliant than the others. This star is called Delta of the Great Bear. Two centuries ago, it was ar comspicuous as its six companions, which are stars of the second magnitude, but since then it has gradually faded, until it is now only a fourth magnitude star.

At the famous island of St. Helena, as we learn from the last number of the Journal of the Linneau Nociety, there are found only eighteen species of seaweeds. This is very few for an island ten miles long and seven miles broad. The island of Kerguelen or Land of Desolation, is far more distant from any continent, and yet it has thirty-nine species. Botanists also regard it as remarkable, that while the land vegetation of St. Helena is to a great extent peculiar to the island, there are very few peculiar forms among seaweeds.

MACARONI.-This, the national fare of Italy, de-MACAROX.—This, the national fare of Italy, deserves, says the Lancet, much more popularity than it onlys among ourselves. Weight for weight, macaroni contains from two or three times as much flesherming material as good household bread. This is the opinion of the eminent analytical chemists at home and abroad; white Dr. Hassall claims for it far more nutriont power than any of the cercais omployed as food in this country. It is susceptible of varied calinary treatment, and is not only palatable and appetizing, but of high nitrogenous value when cooked with cheese.

cooked with cheese.

The perfection to which submarine torpedoes have been brong, within the past few years is a subject of great interact to transing-builders, many of whom now express the opinion that as the explosive power of the torpedo may be increased without limit, and as the shock from even a moderate charge is so very destructive, any attempt to construct an absolutely torpedo-proof ship must prove a failure. They advocate the employment of contrivances, either attached to the vessel or propelled in some other maner, by which the torpedo may be pushed aside or away from the hull before it is encountered by it.

M. Rotestus has discovered in the water of th M. Bolestia has discovered in the water of the Pantine Marshes a minute algoid vegetation, with an abundance of transparent, greenish-yellow spores 1-1000th mm. in diameter. This vegetation developes rapidly in the heat of the sun and amid decomposing organic material. It floats upon the water, giving an iridescent film when young, and its spores are found in the air near the marshes, and even at Rome, being most abundant in warm weather, and after a rain or during a fog, and least so in a cool, dry atmosphere. M. Bolestra regards the spores as the missmatic agent in the production of the intermittent fovers for which the localities are badly celebrated.

Poisonous wall-paper is a fruitful source of danger to health. Green paper is commonly regarded as the most deleterious, on account of the large quantity of arsenic contained in the coloring matter. It is not generally known, however, that copper is combined with the arsenic in the green patterns, thus forming two sources of injury. But the danger is not confined to green. Arsenic is used more or loss in papers of all colors. Blues have been found particularly poisonous, some of them containing a great deal of Prussian blue, the effect of which seems to be very injurious to those occupying the apartments in which it is used. A writer in the Padl-Mal Gazette, who says that he has had special facilities for studying this subject during the last fourteen years, asserts that arsenical wall coverings are poisoning the population by wholesale. The workmen employed to nut up or remove such paper suffer severely, but canceal the fact, as its disclosure would result in their discharge.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

ALL salted provisions should be watched and see that they are kept under the brine, for if one piece of ment lies up it will spoil the whole barrel. If the brine looks bloody, it must be scalded and more salt added; when cold, pour back.

KEROSENE and powdered lime, whiting or wood ashes, will scour tin with the least labor. Kerosene and whiting will also cleanes silvorware, door-knobs, hinges, &c. Wet the flannel slightly in the oil, dip into the whiting, and rub hard; wash off with bot some-suds, and brighten with a chamols skin or news-

paper.

A NICE table is often seriously injured in appearance by some one placing on it a pitcher of boiling water, or a hot dish, which leaves a whitish mark. To remove this it is only necessary to pour some lamp oil on the spot and rub it hard with a soft cloth; then pour on a little spirits of wine or Cologne water, and rub it dry with another cloth. The white mark will thus disappear, and the table look as well as ever.

ELDER WINE.--To every gallon of picked ripe berries allow one gallon of water, and let them stand 24 hours, often stirring thom; then put them into a vessel, and boil well for half an hour. then draw the whole off and strain it through a sieve; put the juice

into the vessel a second time, and to each gallon add 34 bs. of moist sugar; boil it for half an hour, and within the last five minutes add, tied in muslin, bruised ginger and allspice, of each 4 ounces to every 10 gallons; then take out the spice, and when cool, set the must t work, with some good yeast upon a tonst; when it consets to ferment, but it into a cask, bring down closely, let it stand three or four months, and bottle it, though it may remain in the wood, if incre convenient. The addition of a few damsons, slous, or any other rough plum to the elder-berries will give this wine the roughness of port. It will likewise be improved by the addition of crade tartar before the wine is set to ferment. A superior elder wire may be made by using, instead of moist sugar, 4 pounds of loaf sugar to every gallon of mixed juice and water. ind water.

wine may be made by using, instead of mark spans, a pounds of loaf sugar to every gailon of mixed juice and water.

The Art of Making A loaf of Cake.—Begin by getting in readiness all the utonsils and ingredients to be used. See that the oven is at a proper temperature. Rich cake requires a slow even oven, plain cake a quick hoat. Never add fuel while the cake is baking. Line the tims to be used with buttered paper. The fruit should be prepared, the flour sifted and measured, sugar, butter and milk also apportioned out the ogs laid in cold water to make them beat light. Never mix sweet and sour milk. Dissolve soda in a little water and strain, cream of tartar or baking powder must be sifted in with the flour. Sift spices through a fine hair sieve and strain the yolks of the eggs. The order of mixing the ingredients is as follows:

Put into an earthen dish the required amount of butter: stir with a wooden spaon until soft, then add the sugar, stirring until a fine cream is formed, next add the yolks of the eggs, then a little of the flour and very gradually the milk, stirring the batter all the time, then the flavoring and spices, lastly the whites benten to a stiff froth alternately with the remainder of the flour; now beat the batter until the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated, this will ensure light fine-grained cake. The best way to put in the fruit, after dredging them with flour, is in alternate layers with the sponge as you put it in the pan. Put the cake immediately in the oven and watch carefully, so much depends upon the baking Avoid a draft of cold air while opening the oven. If the heat of fire is too great, ever the aske for may particles of batter, the cake is done. If desirable to remove the cake at once from the pans, transfer it to the top of a sieve until quite cold. The eake keeps much fresher, however, to remain in the pans. Cake must not be frosted until quite cold. A stone jar and a clean piece of linen will keep cake fresh a long time.

FARM ITEMS.

A FARMER who sponged his horse in the morning with water in which smart-weed had been soaking over night, says the animal was not troubled with flies during the entire day.

An Australian paper states that if common lark-spur be sown in gardens and vineyards, the flowers will be eaten by the grasshoppers, which will sud-denly die. The writer states that he has followed this plan with success for years.

ACCORDING to Our Home Journal, the best liniment for outs, galls, spavin, poli-evil, fistula, or any other of the external diseases that animals are liable to, is made by dissolving one onnee of finely pulverized corresive sublimate and one ounce of gun camphor in one pint of spirits of turpentine, put in a strong bottle. Apply with a swab.

Bably oured hay has a very unfavourable effect upon live stock of all kinds. Stephens says it will change a horse's appearance in two days, even when given with an unlinited supply of eats. Bad hay excites the kidneys to extraordinary activity; the dischare of urine is profuse, and the animal becomes hide-bound, emaciated, and feeble.

A NORTH CAROLINA correspondent of The Rural Messenper thinks that with constant care and proper food cows may be milked much longer than is generally supposed, and he cites one instance where he received good regular nurses from a cow for more than five successive years. She was soiled, salted now and then, and fed a little saltpetre occasionally to allay any indications of feverishness.

to allay any indications of foverishness.

There Theoders.—It is too late to propare for the rigors of winter when cold weather is upon us. The first storm of the season is most injurious, and the one from the effects of which stock that may be exposed to it does not readily recover. It is always harder to regain what is lost than to keep up a stendy progress, and, if we would not lose ground by and by, it is necessary to look ahead. Sheds and buildings should be put into good order, ready for occupation when the first cold rain storm arrives. In October this may be looked for, and at that time the feed has fullen off, and the system is already weakening and cannot stand the sheek without a serious check. It is now that this event should be foreseen and provided for, lestit comes unawares and the street of the stock, most especially the young stack, should suffer at a time when it needs all the strength extra care can supply.

Rules for Marsherment.—The following rules for

Rules for Mrasurement.—The following rules for neasuring corn and liquids will be useful to many of

messuring corn and liquids will be useful to many of our renders:

1. Shocked Corn--Measure the length, width and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions and their product by eight; then cut off two figures to the right; those on the left will be so many burrels, and those on the right so many hundredths of a burrel.

2. Unshocked Corn--Multiply as in rule first in the above example, and the product obtained by 5½ then ent off two figures on the right; those on the left will be so many burrels, and those on the right so many hundredths of a burrel.

For grain, fruit, herbs, in house or box, find the length, breadth and depth; multiply them together; then annex two cyphers and divide the product by one hundred and twenty-four. Answers in bushels, peeks and quarts.

one bundred and twenty-lour. Answers in seven pecks and quarts.

3. Liquid.—Find the length in inches from the bung, the under edge, to the chime, multiply it into liself twice, and the product by five hundred and seventy. Answer in gallons, quarts, pints and gills.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The vintage of California this year is estimated at eight million gallons of wine, besides the brandy crop. THE wheat crop of Minnesota this year is twenty millions of bushels over and above the home-con-

A BLOCK of limestone was recently quarried in Vermont which was forty feet long, fourteen feet wide, and ten feet thick. It weighed over five hun-dred tons.

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.—Thick seeding favors early ripening. Many excellent farmers think 11 to 13 bushel per acre is a plenty of seed, and when the land is rich, clean, nellow, and moist, we have seen heavy crops obtained from a bushel to the acre.

ORIGINAL YANEER NOTION.—An original idea was lately started in Hamilton. Ohto, where a fee of twenty-five cents was collected from all persons who entered a church to witness a wedding. The money was given to the young people to start them in life.

was given to the young people to start them in hit.

A MANUAL of the railroads in the United States and
Canada, recounty published, gives an account of three
hundred and sixty-four roads. Of these only one
hundred and four pay dividends, the other two hundred and sixty never paying anything at all to the
stockholders.

nundred and four pay dividends, the other two hundred and sixty nover paying anything at all to the stockholders.

The Marquise de Cornimont Bellefontaine recently died at her château in the Vosces at the advanced age of one hundred and two. She was lady of hone to Queen Marie Antoinette, and owed her preservation at the time of the invasion of the Tuileries to Swigs friend, who rolled her up in a packet of linenand afterward concealed her in his house for several days.

Sir Roundell Palmer's fee of \$150,000 for attending to the interests of Great Britain at the Geneva Conference, is said to be the largest single fee ever paid to a British lawyer. There have been several in stances in the United States where \$100,000 have been paid, Clarkson N. Potter having received that fee in a railrond case, and Gen. Sickles a similar sum for ousting the Gould dynasty from Erie.

The Brineisphem Morning Sens says the public subscription to aid Lord Warwick in the restoration of Warwick Castle has been closed, and the finds are being gathered in. About £1,500 has been sent up from the borough, and £300 from Leamington. A meeting will be shortly held in London, at which a cheque for the total sum subscribed (roughly estimated afterm £20,000 to £30,000 will be presented to Lord Warwick.

Colors of Flowers.—An English writer says that "the three primary colors, red. blue, and yellow, are "to be add, an krard grand viano, the property of a gentleman, a whice terrier day can be property of a gentleman forty years of age, full in the body, and with a high boquet." The two following advertisement of a wine merchant; 1—The advertisement of

not to be found pure in any species of flower." Thus we have red and blue in the fuchsia, but no yellow; yellow and red in the rose, but no blue; blue and yellow in the paney, but no red; and so on. If this is universally true it is certainly very curious. According to Humboldtz and other modern authorities, however, the three primary colors are red, green and blue, as maintained by Browster.

blue, as maintained by Brewster.

The delays in the prosecution of the New York Ring have given rise to various rumors to the effect that the suits were compromised or were about to be, and at all events would not be vigorously prosecuted. Attorney-tieneral Barlow in a published letter, demiss these rumors, and says the cases are going on as rapidly as practicable. The criminal prosecutions have been delayed in order that they might not be tried before Judge Barnard or Judge Cardozo, who were assigned to the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the summer months.

ANIETS defeated at Argentful piece of woman-

were assigned to the court of Oyer and Terminer during the summer months.

Assirts defend us! A dreadful piece of womanhood in the Lambeth (London) Police Court. Maria Mitchell, described as "determined looking:" was accused last week of marderously assaulting one Thomas Berry. She lived with said Thomas as his wife; and being jealous, she first hit him over the head with a quart bottle; secondly, with a lighted parafline lamp; thirdly, with a piece of iron. When the policeman went in, he found the person bruised and bleeding, to say nothing of his being on fire. So was the domestic circle. Maria Mitchell was sent up for trial, and Thomas Herry went to his desolate land to get the parafline lamp and his own head repaired.

Every a beauty the firm and his own head repaired.

paired.

FRUIT AS FOOD.—Fruits are very poor in albuminous qualities: but they are usually rich in sugar, and many of them contain much neid. There is the greatest variation in the relative amounts of peetin, sugar and acid in calible fruits. Berries contain, as a rule, more acid than stone fruit. The grape contains from thirteen to twenty per cent, of sugar, the cherry only one-half per cent. In the peach there is about nine per cent of soluble peetin and gum, while the gooseberry includes only two per cent of these hodies. In the common fruit the per centage of froe neid varies from a mere trace to about three per cent. The pane is most wholly free from acids, while the currant contains three times as much free acid as sagar. The grape is probably the best fruit adapted to the sick. The dictetic value of the fruits is chiefly due to their fine flavor and their abundance of saline matter.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A LONG RACE .- The race of man. Malitary Tools.-" Files" of soldiers.

What part of a ship is like a farmer ?- The tiller. THEATRICAL QUERY .- Is the Lady of Lyons a

ACRORATS OF EVERY HOUSEHOLD. - Pitcher and tumbler.

As epitaph on a dead roasted duck :--- Pease to his remains."

QUERY.—How can a very "low" ball-dress be "highly" improper? A Fact.—One can always find a sheet of water on the bed of the ocean.

7A St. Louis policeman is named Walkoff. He does, with small boys. IF a small boy is called a "lad," is it proper to call a bigger boy a "ladder?" A CHICAGO sausage maker with unusual candor advertises his wares as "dog cheap."

GEN. Ton Thumb has a new yachting suit. Almost a yard of flannol was used in making it.

Curcago has a dog which until shorses hitched to posts, then jumps into the buggy and barks until the thing starts. The way they muzzle dogs in most of the Western towns is by placing the muzzle behind the ear and pulling the trigger.

John is struck with the foolishness of employing a coroner's jury to find out why women take poison; he says they do it to kill themselves.

SMART young schoolmistresses, entirely without the aid of a sowing-machine, frequently collar and cuff small boys in less than thirty seconds. A CITIZEN of Indianapolis went on a cat shooting expedition the other night, and wounded a school-ma'am who was innecently studying astronomy.

THE PRINTER AGAIN.—In setting up an account of a recent six-cared boat race, the compositor on a contemporary made it a " six-cared goat race."

It is said that nine of Barnun's camels and dro-medaries have died of ency since they saw the humps on the backs of some of our daughters of fashion.

A DEFENDANT in a New York court produced a letter from his washerwoman testifying to his good character. This witty stroke of flat irony produced his release. A CHICAGO reporter announces that "the receipt of another ship-load of blackberries from St. Ju, yesterday, created a perceptible ripple in the tooth-pick trade."

Young Joe says there is one "right" on which a woman cannot entrench—namely, the glorious boyish privilege of standing on one's head and turning somersaults.

Con.—Why are good women like by?—Because the greater the ruin the closer they cling.—Why are bad women like by?—Because the closer they cling the greater the ruin.

Too Mccn!—The following congratulatory tele-gram was lately received by a wedding pair: "Con-gratulations on your nuptials. May your future troubles be only little ones." ONE of our merchants was troubled all day with something in his boots, and, on drawing off that ar-ticle in the evening, discovered his wife's Sanday hat in the toe of it. It nearly spoiled the hat.

INSCRIPTION EXTRAORDINARY.—A box containing a black hear was received at an express office in San Prancisco the other day; outside was this inscription:—Black Jarc. of yow don't want to get bit, kepe your lingers out of the crax."

As English paper, under the erax, "
As English paper, under the head of "Women as
Strikers," gives an account of a strike of 500 women
in the brick garth at Seaton colliery. Women have
been strikers as far back as we can remember, but
they usually struck with an old slipper.

they usually struck with an old slipper.

JONES writes us from the Profile House that he has discovered a new fall. He found it among the rocks in the rear of the house, and says there was a sharp descent of about a rod, a swift rise of two feet, and large damn on reaching the flat rock. His friends christoned it Jones's fall at once.

A schoolney going out of the playground without leave, one of his masters called after him and inquired where he was going.

"I am going to buy a cont's worth of nails."

"What do you want a cent's worth of nails for?"

"For a cent." replied the youngster.

One year at West Point, when the endets were required to render a laconic excuse in writing for breach of discipline, the commanding officer received the following: — "Commander Corps: Sir: Gun fired—gal junped, I laughed. Respectfully, James Mason."

Mason."

A LABELLED MONARCH.—The King of Duhomey is reported to have changed the lashion of his wearing apparel. Seated on his throne, he received a scientific commission, not long ago, his body profusely decorated with the blue, gold, and green labels which had been earefully peoled from the medicine bottles brought by Europeans into his dominions. IRISH ADVERTISEMENTS.—The following advertise-nents have been, from time to time, clipped from

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Our actions are our own; their consequences be-

Ir is best not to dispute where there is no pro-bability of convincing. It is only great souls that know how much glory there is in being good.

MEN, like peaches and pears, grow sweet a little while before they decay.

HE who does evil that good may come pays a toll to the devil to let him into Heaven. REPENTANCE without amendment is like continual pumping in a ship without stopping the leaks.

LET us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live better for the future. SLANDERERS are like flies, they leap over all a man's good parts to light only upon his seres.

HELP others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fushion-able.

Man is an animal that cannot long be left in safety without occupation; the growth of his fallow nature is apt to run into weeds.

Norman more impairs authority than too frequent an indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself were continual it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.

of a mill.

As a ship held by an anchor looks as though it were going out with the tide, yet never goes, so some souts that seem constantly to be getting nearer to thrist never come, because they are anchored and held by some secret sin. FEW persons follow any definite plan in life. That s why so many come out almost anywhere, and

is why so many come out almost anywhere, and about as often next to nowhere at all. The fixed purpose, the heroic do or die, is a spectacle which one in a thousand have no comprehension of.

ALL men stand upon the borders of two worlds. The inner world of the good man is that calm sea which stretches away to the homes of Pence and Love and Truth, and his thoughts are but ripples upon the waters, which start from the shores of those far-off isles.

far-off isles.

Diezs.—Every modest woman should set her face against any fashion which could for a moment identify her with those women who have no claim to modesty, no matter how "stylish" that fashion may be termed. This word "stylish" has much to answer for in this regard. Dr. Johnson's rule was a good one: "Dress so that no person can possibly remember what you have on." Unfortunately, the reverse of this rule is that which is generally aimed at, even by women who in other matters command respect.

respect.

Five Lattle Orlys.—Only a stray sunbeam! yet perchance it has cheered some wretched abode, gladdened some stricken heart, or its golden light has found its way through the leafy branches of wood, kissed the most-covered banks where the violets grew, and shades of beauty adorn its lovely form.—Only a gentle breeze! But how many aching brows has it fanned, how many hearts have been cheered by its gentle touch!—Only a frown! But it left a said, dreary void in the child's heart; the quivering lips and tearful eyes fold how knowly he felt it.—Only a smile! But ah, it cheered the broken heart; engendered a ray of hope, and cast a halo of light around the unhappy patent,—Only a word of encouragement, a single word! It gives to the drooping spirit new life, and the steps pass on to victory.

THE HEARTHSTONE SPHINX.

221. LETTER CHARADE.

In bad, but not in good; in tin, but not in wood; in trial, but not in case; in arm, but not in face; in fair, but not in sec; in fair, but not in get; in song, but not in tune; in March, but not in June; in darkness, but not in light; in the morn, but not in mgh; England's toyshop you may mane, a town of not a little fame. GRORGE WELLETT.

222. REBUS.

222. REBUS.

The initials, down, will name a celebrated artist who lived in the lifteenth century.

1. The Mayor of the City of London, 2. A monk and historian, born 837. He persanded Alfred the Great to found the University of Oxford, 3. An Earl called the King-maker; he was slain at the battle of Barnet, 1471. 4. A monk and patriot possessed of extraordinary talents, horn 925. 5. A brave Saxon, the last who submitted to the Normans. 6. A learned monk, to whose works later writers have been much indebted for historical records of the Norman era; he was born in 1075. 7. A cardinal, the author of Magna Charta; he divided our Bible into chapter and verse; born 1151. 8. A Queen of England who never was in the kingdom. 9. A antive of Holland who for a short portout taught Greek at Oxford, and very much extended the progress of learning in this country; born 1467. 10. A famous architect; born 1572. 11. The only Englishman ever chosen as Pope, he died in 1159.

W. Godny.

22), LOGOGRIPHIC ACROSTIC.

INTRODUCTORY. As this a new acrostic is,
Ye puzzlers, dull and sharp, attend:
By doing so I shall in this
My aid to find the answer lend.
Acrostics that you've seen before
The answer's formed by first and last:
But here observe that I no more
End letters use, as in the past;
For in this puzzle I transpose
The meaning of a given word,
Which forn two firsts: then place in rows
The words that rightly are averred.

LOGOGRIPH AND INITIAL PARTS.

Two poets to your mind recall, From each one letter take; If rightly done, 'twill surely then Two other poets make.

ANAGRAM OR PORMATORY PARTS.

To grasp: transposed, what means a sneak. A deer: when changed, a metal seek. A monkey; change into a pod. For hist, now change, although 'tis odd, A pronoun to three-fourths of that. Human organ screened by your hat.

HURERT E. SREWIN.

28. ARITHMOREM.

Tree, err, and 6, a good dog; Age, e, and 50, a hold bird; Ray, ye, and 50, comes every year; Norma, and L000, a style of architecture; 0, Ol and 51, a medley; Eel, and 55, equality; 0, deel and L500, sentenced; a sly bus, and 50, an abstract. The initials and finals, read downwards, give the name of an excellent novelist and consistent politician.

225. DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A consonant: a bird; a poet; a town in France; a flower; a British poet: a poet; a cape in Asia; a river in South America; a country in Africa; a kind of tea: a kitchen utensil: a consonant. The centrals, read down and across, will name a poet.

R. Crossley.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., IN NO. 36. 213.—LETTER PUZZIR.—George Penbony. 214.—MYTHOLOGICAL MENTAL PICTURE.—Atalanta.

244.—MYTHOLOGICAL MEETAL PROTURE.—ALMARIA and Soyrus. 215.—Changle.—Ear-ring. 216.—Logogueus.—Usable, suble. able. Abel. Ellin, bule. ale. Lea. le-a. 2. Torso, roost, soot, roo, to, T. 3. Staple, petal, plate, late, toal, tale, ale, lea,

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. Letter from Dr. Crane.

Janus I Fellows, Esq..

Dear Sir.—From a general knowledge of the prominent ingredients of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I formed such a favorable opinion as to be induced to recommend it to my patients as preferable, and more convenient than my own prescriptions of the Hypophosphites. For several years I have continued to prescribe it in many cases with very beneficial results. Since, upon solicitation, you kindly afforded me a more untimate knowledge of the composition of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have used it freely in my practice, both in diseases of the Chust, as Consumption and Bronchitis, &c., and in infantle diseases of the prime via, or Stomach and Bowels, with entirest success, considering it superior to any similar preparation yet offered to the public. Thanking you for year kind information,

