THE HEARTHSTONE.

A CURATES TROUBLES,

In the first place, I want to know why church carpenters make the kneeding-boards at rending-desks with such utter disregard to the conformation of the human leg. A carate's leg is human—very human. For twelve mouths I have alternated between slipping down, till my head was last in the big prayer-book, whilst I felt as if in a douche-bath, and perching myself up like a frog on the book-out for fles. If I knebt up all the time, my back ached. My back is not strong. If I let myself gently down into a state of occuliation, people libellously said I was asleep. Fanny said it booked irreverent. N.B. Fanny could not see me when I subsided below high-water mark. She liked to see me. She said so. Talking of marks: there are book-markers. I wonder who first invented those infer——I beg pardon—those infamous machines for the confusion of curates. They are sweetly preity. Fanny's were. I In the first place, I want to know why church famous machines for the confusion of curates. They are sweetly prefix. Famny's were. I fried to use them. For her sake; that was how she put it. But they acted like half a dozen pairs of braces mixed up among the leaves of the prayer-hook. If one was in the right place it never would work with another that wasn't. The padms interfered with the collect, and the collect clashed with the litiny; and both objected to the Athanasian Creed. I was always reading in wrong places and tearing the book to get the right ones. My conscience tells me that I did incalculable damage to that portentous volume. At last I managed it. I slowed all the book-markers away by themselves out tous volume. At last I managed it. I slowed all the boots-markers away by themselves out among the Thirty-nine Articies, and, barring an occasional loss of place, and substitution of morning for evening service, and rice versa (num fond of classical quotations), got on pretty well. I used to star it at the neighbouring village church sometimes, when I got a Suaday out. It led me into difficulties. In the first place, Fanny said I was "wandering." I thought I was, mentally, sometimes. I have wandered, alast bodily and mentally now. The first church I officiated in was Stickyford. wandered, alas! bodily and mentally now. The first church I officiated in was Stickyford. There they were very correct, and had the altar on a "foot pare." In plain English, there was an unnecessary inequality of six inches in the limited amount of theor I had to stand on. I forgot this, and came down with a gasp in the middle of the Fourth Commandment. It shook me. I suppose I was "wandering" then. I only wanted to get my pocket-handkerchief. I had a cold. I often have colds, and they always come on in the longest places, like the Fourth had a cold. I often have colds, and they always come on in the longest places, like the Fourth Commandment. The doctor said it was ner-vousness. It felt to me like tickling. Then in the pulpit there was an elaborate brass desk that worked up and down with complicated machinery. I am tall. Famy says graceful. Some persons allude allegorically to a lamp-mar. They are rule. That desk at Stickyford They are rude. That desk at Stickyford brought my manuscript about the level of the lower part of my stomach. I cling to my manuscript, and distike rant. The fact is, I am manuscript, and distitle rant. The fact is, I am not equal to it. In a misguided moment I tried to after the desk, and the whole of the top came of in my hand. I turned a screw with the other hand, and then nothing would persuade that refractory top to go on again. I tried it, and it wobbled. If I had left it, it would have fallen over and hurt an old lady. My manuscript did, but that in Panny's silk velvet case) was not so heavy. I need not say I was covered with confusion. I blush very readily. That is not meant for a pan. I hate puns. I felt like an ecclesiastical Marius among the rulus, and the clerk had to come up and repair the thing with a hammer before I could get on. I need'n tay it ruined the sermon. I never officiated at Silckyford aftermon. I never officiated at Stickyford aftermon. I never ometated at Successor atter-wards. I never shall again, or anywhere else, I am reckless, as I think I said before, and, when my monstache has grown, shall turn landit or pirate—or I would if the sea agreed with me.—Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

vist orbit is 113 years, it will not come near us again till the year 1975, and the odds against the probability of an encounter even then are enormous.

Chystallised of Blury Iron,—M. Caron, says the Meckanics' Magazine, advances opinions contrary to generally received notions on this subject. When a bar of good fibrous iron is raised to a wellding heat, and allowed to cool in air, without being hammored, it becomes brittle, and presents an appearance of well-developed crystallization. It is generally supposed that it has absorbed oxygen. M. Caron look a lar of Franche-Comté iron, and, having accurately ascertained its fibrous proporties, broke it into small pieces. Some of these were put in the fire of an ordinary forge, and raised to welding heat; others were praced in a porcelain tobe, and subjected to the same temperature, in a carrent of nitrozon or hydrogen. Both being similarly cooled, presented the crystaline appearance of burnt iron; and they showed sensibly the same qualities when broken. Or forged at a red heat. M. Caron, therefore, thake the deterioration due not to the absorption of a particular gas, but simply to the action of heat modifying the molecular constitution. It is further supposed that vibrations render iron crystalline and brittle, but certain recent experiments on railways have proved that the rupance of axles may always be explained either by the bad form of the pieces, or the originally had quality of the iron before use. The frequent fracture of axles in cold wenther, and the crystallisation, but chere is no proof that the iron was not in this state previously, while the greater hardness of the ground, rigidity of joints, and severity of shocks, are the more probable cause of the crystallisation, but chere is no proof that the iron was not in this state previously, while the greater hardness of the ground, rigidity of joints, and severity of showed no crystallisation. He remarks that those experiments were made with iron of good quality, and does not deny that inferior iron may ha

Dickers' Works.—The following is an amusing catalogue of Dickens' works:—"Oliver Twist." who had some very "Hard Times" in the "Battle of Life," and having been saved from "The Wreek of the Golden Mary" by "Our Mutual Friend," "Nicholas Nickleby," had hist finished reading "A Tale of Two Cities" to "Martin Chezzlewit," during which time "The Cricket on the Hearth" had been chirping right merrily, witho "The Chimos" from the adjacent merrily, with "The Chimos" from the adjacent merrily, with "The Chimos" from the adjacent merrily with one "Pictures from Lag," and "Sketches by Boz." to show "Little Porritr," who was busy with "Pickwick Papers," when "David Copperfeld." who had been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the Great Expectations." of "Bombey and Son" regarding "Mrs. Litriyer's Legrage" had not been realised, and that he had seen "Boods at the "Holy Inn" taking "Somebaci" Lagrage "to "Mrs. Litriyer's Legrage" had not been realised, and that he had seen "Boods at the "Holy Inn" taking "Somebaci" Lagrage "to "Mrs. Litriyer's Legrage" had not been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the Great Expectations." of "Bombey and Son" regarding "Mrs. Litriyer's Legrage "to "Mrs. Litriyer's Legrage" had not been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the Great Expectations. "of "Bombey and Son" regarding "Mrs. Litriyer's Legrage" had not been tealised, and that he had seen "Boods at the "Holy Inn" taking "Somebaci" Lagrage "to "Mrs. Litriyer's Legrage" had not been the discussion of the company that the decay to the capetion of the paper; it came in due time to the clup. While resting one noon and looking over it. I saw an advertisement of the county commission of the county of the county

A Scraft for Women.—Many women who, before marriage, made it their study to please the eyes of the men whom they wished to marry, lose their affection after marriage by carelessness in dross. Men are fasticlious in this matter. Even those who are careless in regard to their own appearance take delight in seeing their wives neat in their attice. They miss their cognetish garnents, the neatly drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair. All the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair. The nearly drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair. The family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair, and all the thousand tasty and family drossed hair. The family drossed hair and the family d

"Nothing to no."—What! nothing to do in this world where so much must be done? Ilave we thought of it? Every attainment, every possession, and every desirable blessing, is the result of doing something. The development of our body, mind and character depends upon our activity, and yet have we nothing to do? The importance of self-oulture precents a strong motive to industry, and especially to the young. Desirable attainments in literature, science and art, correct habits of thought and action, and a noble manhood or womanhood, are the price of perpetual toil. What youth, then, can have nothing to do? And at what period in life will self-improvement be no longer a duty?

And have we nothing to do for others? May we confine our activity to the attainment of our own selfish ends? By no means. The world's history reveals no truth more clearly than that men and women become great and good by the deeds of their noble lives. Not alone by doing but by doing mood, have they attained to emineace and usefulness.

And can anything more foreibly ind'eate wrong views of life, limited attainments, wasted talent and a comparatively worthless character, than the involantary expression, "I have nothing to do!" No aim in life! Nothing to live for, but your own selfsh gratification! A murderer of time is a burdon to socioty and a curse to the world.

COST OF PROVISIONS IN BERLIN.—The ordinary price of beefsteak in the capital of Prussia is 2s. Rd. per 1b.; ten, from 7s. 6d. to 12s.; cantiflowers, is. 10d.; sulmon, is per lb.; a pair of small ducks, 10s. 6d. Beer is cheen and good, but all kinds of wine fetch extravagant prices.

Meen of the cannon taken by the Germans in the French war is to be turned into church bells.

Illyner.—When the system begins to need natriment, it sends a fluid from every portion of the body toward the stomach, where it accumulates in little reservoirs, the distension of which causes the sensation of hunger; the fuller they become, the more hungery are we. This fluid not only gives notice that food is needed, but it has the power of dissolving fit, as water dissolves sugar, and thus prepares it for yielding its natriment to the system. If, therefore, a person ents without an appetite, without being hungry, there being none of this dissolving fluid in the stomach, the food is not dissolved, does not undergo any healthy change; on the contrary, being kept up to the stomach heat of about a hundred degrees, it soom begins to forment, to deeny, to rot: if ment, it literally becomes carrion: if vegetable, it soors; in either case, generating gas and wind, causing unseemly belehings and noisome cructations; or these gases being confined, distend the stomach massing presure against the nerves, originating various pains and discomforts and unitness for hours or half a night, preventing refreshing sleep, to be followed by a day of general discomfort and unitness for bosiness. Sometimes the stomach besiness. Sometimes the stomach between the stomach that it crowds up against the lungs, preventing refreshing sleep, to be followed by a day of general discomfort and unitness for bosiness. Sometimes the stomach between the stomach that it crowds up against the lungs, preventing refreshing sleep, to be followed by a day of general discomfort and unitness for hours or half a night, preventing refreshing sleep, to be followed by a day of general discomfort and unitness for hours or half and the followed by a day of general discomfort and unitness for hours or half an interest and there follows a distressing tecling of impending softention. Those same effects follow when too much food is not the stomach to dissolve.

Sowing Gass Alonk,—A writer in the Rural New Yorker, says;

Sowing Grass Alonk.—A writer in the Rural New Yorker, says: Now, I do not bolive for hand of this old time nonsense of sowing grass seed or clover with onts, rye or when, just because somebody has said it was the best way. If a man wants a field coded with Timothy, sow that and nothing close; and the same with any other kind of grass, or even clover; for any of them will grow fur better alone than when crowded, shaded, or the soil about the roots robbed of its moisture by some coarse, rank-growing grain. Of course on rich moist soils, a man may seed down which grain and thereby save one season; but it is poor policy to follow this system on old, nearly worn out soils, even if our fathers and grandlathers: "always d no so." Then, again, it is folly to mix clover and Timothy together in the same field, for they are never both in proper condition for cutting at the same time, and a little musty, over-rips clover, mixed in the hay, adds nothing to its value. By keeping both separate each can be out when in the best condition for hay, and this rule will hold good with all kinds of forage plants.

Not a few people there are who

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Annie Lamue.—Nearly overybody has sung, or heard sung, the beautiful ballad of "Annie Laurie was no myth. Nearly two hundred years ago. Sir Itobert Laurie, of Anawotton, in Damfrieshire, Scotland, quantily wrote in his family registor the scotland, quantily wrote in his family registor these words:

"At the pleasure of the Almighty God, my daughter, Annie Laurie, was born on the 16th day of December, 1868, about six o'clock in the morning, and was baptised by Mr. John Honter, of Gloncairu."

Annie's mother was named Jean Riddle, to whom Sir Bobert was married "upon the 37th day of July, 1674, in the Iron Kirk of Edinburg, by Mr. Annane." as was also recorded by her father himself. Posterity owes to Mr. William Douglas of Fingland, in Kirkendbrightshire, who wooed but did not win, the capricious Annie, the some of "Bonnie Annie Laurie," wherein he colebrated the beauty and trancendent perfection of the Maid of Maxwelton.

Poetic justice would have required that Annie should have rewarded with her hand the poet lover, who was determined to make her name immortal; but, as it transsired, she proterred mother and a richer suitor, a Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Craigdaryock, and him she married. The William Douglas of him that, after having been refused by Annie Laurie, he married a Miss Elizabeth Clerk of Glunbong, in Galloway, by whom he had a family of four sons and two darashters. Thus it is that while the song "of Annie Laurie, lives from age to are, the names of all concerned with the original of it survive in the rectal of the romantie incacate connected with its composition.

Concrete Bullings.-A large number of buildings are creeting in Chicago of concrete, formed of one part of Louisville coment, three parts of sand, ashes, and the fine parts of the burned rubbish. The is mixed into a thin paste, and had into modes of boards, which shape the wall, and broken brick, stone, and district from the burned buildings are imbodded firmly into it as close as possible. In forty-eight hours the mass becomes set and hard as a stone, and walls two freet thick are sufficiently substantial for large buildings. Unskilled laborors can be thus employed under proper supervision, which, added to the cheapners of the maternals, remiers these buildings of far less cost than ordinary ones.

	June 29th. 11.30 n. m.			June 28ti 2.00 p. n	
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This being a Fete d'Obligation, the attendance of buyers on 'Change was small, and no business of importance was reported. Quotations in the list, therefore, are entirely nominal. A few broken lots of Extra were taken at \$6.50. Choice Fancy moving at \$6.55. Superfines are neglected, and in order to effect sales concessions would have to be made. Lower grades and Bag Flour dull.

Lower grades and long rour data.

FLOUR.—Per barrel of 19d lbs.—Superior Extra. meanind. Extra, 56.50 to \$6.90; Farey, \$6.60 to \$6.70; Fresh Supers (Western Wheat) monind. Ordinary Supers. (Canada Wheat) \$6.15 to \$6.29; Strong Bakers' \$6.40 to \$6.70; Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canad) \$6.15 to \$0.00; Supers City brands (from Western Wheat) monind. Canada Supers No 2, \$5.70 to \$5.89, Western Supers, No 2, \$0.00 to \$0.00. Fine, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Jiddlings, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Pollards, \$51.50 to \$1.25; Cipper Canada Pag Flour, \$9.100 lbs. \$2.20 to \$0.00; City largs, (delivered) \$3.65 to \$3.15.

WHEAT, per bashel of 60 lbs,-Market dull and nominal.

OATHEAL per bri. of 200 lbs.—Quotations for Upper Canada are \$4.75 to \$4.85.

Core. & bushol of 56 lbs.—Dall at 54 le to 55c.
Pease. & bush of 56 lbs.—Dall at 80cto 32 lc.

OATS, & bush of 32 lbs.—Quiet. Quotations are 35c to 32 lc.

erre. P bush of 481bs.—Nominal rates are 45c to Barley, & bush of 4810s.—Nominal rates are to to 50c, according to quality.
Butter, nor lb.—In limited domand at 15c to 17c for now. Grease sorts nominal at 9c.
Chesse, & lb.—Quiet at 9c to 11c according to quality.
Pork, per hrl. of 200 lbs.—Market dull. Quotations are: Now Mess, \$14.75 to \$15.00.; Thin Mess, \$14.75.

(1 \$1400. - Ashes, \$\Phi\$ 100 lbs.—Pots dull. Firsts, \$7.15 to \$7.20. r Pearls drm. Firsts, \$0.85; Seconds, \$5.00. - Land, \$\Phi\$ lb.—Steady at 10c to 10;c.

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