# THE HEARTHSTONE.

"Well; he has not a thought beyond boatracing," said Lionel; "the only act of politeness or attention he ever paid to that lovely girl was giving his last new yacht her name. The Mand Gresham is as well known about the coast as her master."

Just then the little silver basket containing the tickets for the lottery was held in front of us. Without looking at the numbers, we were to select three each, and to receive the presents with corresponding numbers from the tree, One, I remember, caused much amusement; it was a plain gold ring on a white cord. Many guesses were hazarded as to who should win

"Number seventy!" called out Philip, reading Miss Gresham's ticket, as he I d her up to the tree to receive her prizes; and number seventy was the identical wedding ring. How her face blushed and sparkled as Philip, kneeling, half in sport, wholly in carnest as I knew, placed it on the white hand!

"I do think things of this sort are very tire-some," said poor Mrs. Gresham, turning to me

with the most anxious, impatient look
I smiled; but Lionel, with more warmth
than politeness, took up the cudgels.
"Do you allude to Christmas trees or wed-

ding rings, Mrs. Gresham?" he asked.
"Both," she replied, pettishly. "I must bow to your superior experience of the ring," said Lionel; "but I am of a different

opinion of the tree." Mrs. Gresham turned away, and that same evening I heard her tell Lady Flora that she thought Captain Yaughan was impertinent and

inclined to give himself airs.

Lady Hilda drew a superb bracelet; and the prettiest picture I saw that night was her hus-band fastening it on her white rounded arm.

Many of the presents were costly and elegant, some piquant and mischievous. The guests were all busy admiring, praising, and laughing, when out in the cold, clear air there a sound of beautiful music. With hushed breath we listened. Ah! it was the Christmas waits, singing the sweet carol of old, taking us back in thought to the star that shone so many hundred years ago over the stable in Bethle-

"Come with me to the window," said Lionel, and he drew aside the heavy drapery with its deep gold fringe, and we looked out upon the

white, beautiful scene before us.
Sir Bertrand and Lady Hilda came too; I saw the bright tears gleaming in her violet eyes as she listened to those sweet words of old. I was watching the beautiful effect of the moonlight upon the snow, when all at once I saw a dark figure slowly gliding round the lawn to the back of the house. "Ah," I thought, with a smile, "that is a sweetheart for one of the maids;" but as none of my companions seemed to have noticed him, I nothing. Perhaps years of bitter sorrow might have been averted if I had done so, yet it may have been, too, all for the best.

Suddenly the merry sound of a waltz broke

upon our musing, "There is the dancing beginning," said Lionel, my constant shadow; "remember, you are my partner for the first, and the last, Sir ltoger de Coverly ; do not forget."

Just us though I should, when I looked on

a dance with any one else as so much lost The grand old hall was a glorious place for

dancing, it was so large and roomy and warm. The evergreens on the walls really seemed smiling with enjoyment.

The first polka was achieved, and 1 stood

talking to Lady Hilda at the large ancient tireplace, when her maid, an elderly woman, whom she had brought with her from Germany, came and spoke a few words in an undertone to her, slipping at the same time a small and not very clean-looking note into her hand. I thought the woman had a strange excited look, but my whole attention was absorbed by Lady Hilda; every vestige of colour faded from her face, her quivering lips were white as death, her eyes seemed to grow larger, and they were a distressed, anxious, wild expression that terrified me.

"Are you ill, Lady Hilda?" I asked, quickly. "No," she gasped: "husb Karal be she gasped; "hush, Katel - here, stand before me."

I saw her bite her trembling lips and clasp her hands tightly together.
"How could be do this?" she murmured;

but in a few short moments her self-possession returned. "Kate." she said, "if anyone asks for me say I am gone to speak to my house-keeper, and that I shall be back directly."

Just as she left the hall, the first note of a

quadrille sounded. I saw Sir Bertrand dancing with Miss Bellingham; he walked with her when it was ended several times up and down the hall. I saw him looking for his wife. I purposely met him, and said, "We have lost the light of our brightest star, to use the language of a Persian poet; but to speak plain English, Ludy Hilda has retired to the shades of the store-room,—she is gone to speak to the housekeeper.'

""Oh," said he, indifferently; "she will not be long then, for Mrs. Lake allows a few suggestions at times, but no interference."

She had been gone quite half an hour then, and another quarter passed.

"I must go and find my 'liege ladye,'" said Sir Bertrand to me with a bright kindly smile, Years wore away before I again saw this same

They were both absent some time, then Lady Hilds returned alone. I noticed that the bracelet she had worn, and her husband had fastened so lovingly upon her arm, was gone. She looked happier than I had ever seen her; there was a rich glow upon her cheek and a light in her eye that enhanced her beauty a thousand-fold. Bright smiles played around her lips and seemed to nestle in her dimpled

"Where is Sir Bertrand?" she said to me, in a gay cheerful voice.
"Gone, I belive, to find you, Lady Hilda."

"Yes, I promised him the last dance before supper," she said, "but he did not come to claim it."

Presently I heard his voice speaking to my brother; I say his voice, but I should hardly have known it, it was so low, so strange and changed; the jubilant musical tone was gone. I looked at his face in quick surprise. and noted with amazement the change. He looked worn and haggard, every feature was drawn and livid; a dark circle round each eye and a nervous twitching of the pale lips made him so unlike the happy genial host I had seen a short time since, that I was quite at a loss. My brother was asking him what ailed him,

and he replied, coldly, nothing, but that he did

"I shall call Lady Hilda," said Philip.

"I shall call Lady Hilda," said Philip.

"I beg you will do nothing of the kind," answered Sir Bertrand, with some hauteur; then, as if recollecting himself, he added, "there is no need to alarm her. I am all right."

I saw him go to a builet and pour out a tumbler of wine; he drank that and another; then the colour flew to his face, and he looked himself again,

"Ah," said my brother as he rejoined us, 'you seem better now; I am glad I did not alarm Lady Hilda."

A bitter smile curved his lips, and just then Ludy Hilda joined us, her sweet face all alight with the pleasure of being near him and speaking to him.
"I missed you, Bertrand," she said; "it is

time we went in to supper."

He did not answer her, and offering her his arm they headed the long procession of guests to the supper-room. I saw her looking at him, first with wonder, then with pained anxious sorrow. I watched the light fade from her face and the joy die away from her eyes, but the length of the table divided them, and this happy night passed without my noting more.
(To be concluded in our next.)

#### NEW PATENT GAS.

A patent has been recently taken out by Messrs. Hengst and Muschouf, for the manufacture of gas on an entirely new principle. After the gas has been generated in an ordinary retort, much in the usual manner of generating coal-gas by means of superheated steam, and immediately on its heaving the retort, it passes through a series of pipes or small auxiliary retorts which are heated and charged with a porous substance, which, when in an incandescent state, either absorbs or converts into permanent gas almost the whole of the impurities contained therein, and thus the gas leaves them in a fit condition for

use.
The inventors claim the following advantages over any other mode of gas making:
1. The entire freedom from sulphur, ammonia, smoke, or offensive smell in the gas

produced. 2. Greatly increased production of gas from a given quantity of coal, and gas of much greater brilliance and illuminating power.

3. A great saving in cost, not only of making gas but in the erection of apparatus employed therein, as by this mode gas may be manufactured from common coal, or even small coal, at a cost not exceeding 8d. per 1,000 ft., and of an illuminating power of 33 candles from a burner consuming 5 ft. per

One great feature of the apparatus is its simplicity of construction. It can be appended to existing works at a small cost. Small works can also be creeted on this principle at little cost.

#### SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

FATHER SECON, the Roman astronomer, writes to the Paris Academy of Sciences that a daylight autora was visible in Rome on the lath of August from ten o'clock until mid-day. It will be romembered that there was an animated controversy among observers, lastyear, as so whether the aurora was ever seen in the daytime or not.

seen in the daytine or not.

Silver mining in Greece is again talked of. It is said that Pericles built the Parthenon, probably the most costly, as it certainly was the most beautiful building of Athens, out of the profits derived from the silver mines on the promotory of Laurium, near the city. These mines have been reopened; they yield load containing about ten ounces of silver to the ton.

yield load containing about ten ounces of silver to the ton.

The decay of wood is generally supposed to be caused by the decomposition of the albumen contained in the sap, and from the decomposition results a poison which, being in juxtaposition with the heart speedily induces decay in it. Another cause is a slow o idution which attacks both the sap and the heart, but particularly the latter. By impregnating the wood with creosite both of these causes of decay are avoided, and the iron bolts and spikes employed in joining parts together are likewise preserved.

The assume of heating buildings by means of he

in joining parts together are likewise preserved.

The system of heating buildings by means of hot air is not a modern invention, as generally supposed. It was practised in Gormany more than nine centuries ago, as is shown by recent exercations in the rains of the ancient Kaiserhaus at Goslar, in the Hartz mountains, where the workmen discovered an extensive series of horizontal flues leading from a large central fire-vault. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that it is quite clear what their purpose must have been, as no other means of warming the structure are visible. The Kings of Fran-

The recent discovery of what are supposed to be the site and rains of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, is a subject of congratulation among archaeologists. It will be remembered that this famous shrine in Asia Minor was classed by the ancients among the seven wonders of the world. A fragment of one of the one hundred and twenty-seven carved columns which adorned the building has been sent to the British Museum by Mr. Wood, who is in charge of the averaging. It was due from a death of to the British Aussam by Mr. Wood, who is in charge of the exervations. It was dug from a depth of twenty-three feet, and is ornamented with five handsome figures, all somewhat defaced, but two of which are distinguishable as representing Mercury and Victory.

which are distinguishable as representing Mereury and Victory.

In the numerous experiments upon the impurities contained in air and rain which have been made during many years past by Dr. R. Angus Smith, general inspector of alkali works in Great Britain, he has frequently found it necessary to examine the effect of vitiated air upon breathing. For this purpose an air-tight partinent, capable of seating several persons, was employed; and the experiments were not unfrequently attended with considerable danger. A writer in Noture says that on one occasion a young lady "who was extremely found of pure nir, was anxious, in the cause of setones, to be in the chamber when the candles went out." There would then be about 19 per cent. of exponentiated in the room. "She stood five minutes perfectly well, and making light of the difficulty, but suddenly became white, and could not come out without help. She was remarkably healthy, never was ill, and was trouble with no fear of the air in which she stood."

# FARM ITEMS. .

Over £40,000 was drawn this year from two banks in Cantorbury, Eng., and paid to the hop-pickers in that vicinity.

A CALIFORNIAN is so well pleased with some water-melon sirup he made this year, as an experiment, that next season he threatens to conduct the enter-prise on an extensive scale.

An old Toxan ontile-raisor predicts that, if the present consumption of stock continues for four years longer, a steer will then be worth more in his State than one new is in Illinois. A Vermonter, one Henry Hopkins, sowed a pound of long red field beet seed on the 25th of May last, and has recently gathered 2773 bushels of roots which weighed 61 tons. The ground occupied was loss than a fourth of un acro, or about 36 square rods.

A fourth of an acre, or about 30 square rods.

A warrer in Moore's Rural urges those who desire to grow chestnut timber, or the trees for eraminental purposes, to choose for planting the largest nuts to be found. A few generations of selected seedlings would, he thinks, result in our having in this country varieties that would equal, if not surpass, the Buropean sorts in size; and it is well known that chestnuts of American growth are far the best in flavor.

The Red Man's 'the Rice.-N. C. W., South Coventry, Conn. In many of the lakes of Northern Minnovots, and in the marshes at the head-waters of the Missistippi, there are extensive beds of wild rice. The ladians have long been in the habit of rathering it for use as food; taking their canoes into the rice swamps when the grain was ripe, and beating it could be made their canoes were leaded. The rice is about as valuable as that of the East Indice, and not so good as that of the Carolinas. Whether it will ever be prediable to turn these wild rice bishis into use, or to reclaim them for cultivation or not, is a question that cannot be decided at present; but while rice is worth 7 cents a pound and the Southern fields full of malaria of so deadly a character as to prohibit white men from inhabiting them, it wanth seen as though these field highly of the Norths of the Southern fields full of malaria of so deadly a character as to prohibit white men from inhabiting them, it wanth seen as though these field highly of the Norths of the Missen as attomated the relative that at least an attempt at reclamation.

The Way to Raise a Oale Without Mick.—Farmers who sell their milk, with some show of reason declare themselves anable to traice their calves. But they need not. A calf is a long-suffering creature and easily adapted to artificial conditions, and its supply of milk being cut off a substitute may be kept in thrity condition. For the first four days it is necessary that it should receive the milk, which is fit for no other purpose, and has certain modicinal uses for the calf. As son as this puriod has passed, it may be furnished with the substitute food, as follows: Ontment situation, and the chopped may like the above. It is ready for use in a few days.

Misce Pies.—Have a piece of puff-paste, which roll into thin grant, strained, sweetened to the thereby a piece of puff-paste, which soll and the purpose, and has certain modicinal uses for the calf. As son as this puriod has passed, it may be furnished with the

so salubrious and so convenient of access, were worth at least an attempt at reclammation.

The Way to Raise a Cale Without Milk,—Farmers who sell their milk, with some show of reason declare themselves mable to raise their calvos. But they need not. A calf is a long-suffering creature and easily adapted to artificial conditions, and its supply of milk being cut off a substitute may be found with which it may be kept in thrifty condition. For the first four days it is necessary that it should receive the milk, which is fit for no other purpose, and has certain modicinal uses for the calf. As soon as this period has passed, it may be furnished with the substitute feed, as follows: Oatmen! sifted from the husks, is boiled into thin gruet, strained, sweetened with brown sugar, and fed to the calf thaving previously been taught to drink, the calf will readily take a ration of a quart three times a day, which may be increased gradually as it becomes older. Finely-cut clover hay, the choicest of the early harvest is mixed with scalled oatmeal, sweetened, and fed in small quantities, gradually increased. If the bowels become too loose a teaspoonful of prepared clark is given as a corrective. With this feed and good care a calf will thrive and grow better than on skim-milk.

Covering Caragage.—A New-Jersey market graden

good care a call will thrive and grow better than on skim-milk.

Coverage Charage.—A New-Jersey market gardeners ends to the Tribane the subjoined oractical statement regarding the two methods of Winter-keeping most in vegue among large growers of catabage.

Pull the heads before the ground freezes, and separate the large from the small. Put each kind by themselves in beds, heads down eight heads wide, and as long as required. When bedded in this way, then e-wer them with two or three inches of surface soil. The heads should be all covered and a little of the stalks. At any time during cold weather when cabbages are walked, by striking a few blows with a pick-ax, this third covering will come off in fikes, and the heads can be got out. The other method is to place a single row of cabbages close together, heads down. These are crossed by plowing a f-row on either side of this row, hoving the furrow slice toward the cabbages. A man with a hot follows and draws the loose earth over the heads when the plow laids to ever. Cabbages keep very well when put allor to get them out when the ground is frozen. Savoys will keep with heads up or down, it makes but little difference which way. When the heads are left up then the stalks and part of the head should be covered with soil. There is one advantage in this lust way. When the heads are cut off in the Spring the stalks any lor reset, and in a couple of weeks will give a crop of greens that will follow the first error of spinach.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A SCHOONER was driven from its moorings and its cable broke, in the North River, New York a few evenings ago, having on board nobody but the captain's draghter, a girl only sixteen years old. Sho was equal to the occasion, however, and taking the helm, kept the schooner safe on hor course, and brought her to under the lee of Staten Island, whence the vessel was worked back to her anchorage.

The population of the globe is usually estimated at one thousand millions. A new and careful estimate based on the very latest returns has just been published at Gotha by two competent German statisticians. Drs. Wagner and Rohm; and they calculate the present number of the earth winhabitants at thirteen hundred and sevenly-seven millions of souls, which is probably the nearest attainable approximation to the truth.

proximation to the truth.

Might importance is attached to the transit of the planet Vonns over the sun's disc, which will take place in December 1874. It is stated that already more than twenty astronomers have made arrangements to take photographs of the transit. It is possible, and indeed probable, that light may be shed upon important questions pertaining to distance and velocity of the planets by this phonomenon. In the planetary system. Venus is second in order from the sun, her orbit lying between Mercury and the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about \$6.98(0.99) of miles. Its diameter is estimated 79,000 miles, and its revolution around the sun is completed in a little over 221 days. over 224 days.

its revolution around the sun is completed in a little over 221 days.

The other day, a pleasant-looking gentleman, of foreign appearance and accent of speech, outered a tobacconist's shop in one of the market towns of South Durham, says the London Grocer, and requested that he might be supplied with a good segar. The article having heen furnished to him, he proceeded to apply it to his nose with the air of a connoisseur, and then to protest that its shoor was most peculiar, not to say offensive. The worthy tradesonan declared that the segar was an excellent one; his visitor as stoutly maintained that it was not, and that he was soconvinced of the fact that he at once determined to try what the segar was really made of. Taking a penkuife from his pocket, he becan to out the "weed" in two, and had no sooner connecneed to do so than a quantity of feathers dropped from the segar. The more he can the faster the feathers flew, until the whole segar had been whielted away, and the shop looked more like an uphoisteror's than a tobacconist's. Having given this centar and practical proof that he had no remarked the peculiar flavor of the segar without reason, the foreign gentleman took his departure, leaving the shopkeeper atterly bowildered and the possessor of a quantity of feathers, enough to staff an ordinary cushion. The customer was a conjurer.

The Persidential Election.—The fall returns of the Presidential election show that Grant and Wilson Electors have been chosen by thirty States. having 24 votes, and Greeley and Brown Electors by Seven States, having 72 votes, a majority for Grant and Wilson 622 votes. The following are the Grant and Wilson States:— Main.—74 Alabama.—10

| Main                           | (Alabama 10  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Non Hammahina                  | Mississippi 8  |
| Yes trumpanire,                | Talestanija  |
| Vermont                        | Arkansas 6   |
| Massachusetts10                | Ohio22   |
| Rhode Island                   | Ludiana16  |
| Compatient                     | Illinois   |
| Now Vents 2                    | Michigan   |
| NOW TOLK                       | The state of the s |
| New Jersoy                     | Wisconsin10  |
| Pennsylvania2                  | Kansus 5   |
| Delawara                       | ! Iowa11   |
| Virginia                       | Minnesota 9  |
| Mark Windmin                   | Nebraska 3   |
| Wusi Virginia                  | California   |
| Aorta Carolina                 | i chinorma   |
| South Carolina                 | Oregon 3   |
| Florida                        | Novada 3   |
|                                |  |
| Total                          |  |
| Mile Calle mine non the Con    | oley and Brown States:-  |
| 1 1.00 to now nuk area ma call | Vice to also town States;—   |
| Maryland                       | Kentucky12   |
| Georgia                        | Tennessec  |
| Louisiana 8                    | Missouri   |
| Torns                          |  |
| Total                          | 72   |
| TOTAL                          | 14   |
|                                |  |

## HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

FRENCH POLISHING.—Naphtha, one quart; sheliae, six ounces; sandarue, two ounces. Powder the gums, and mix the same as with spirits of wine. To be used in the ordinary way, and cleared off with pure naphtha.

VEGETABLE Soup .- Ifalf a pint of split peas, three carrots, three parains, three potatoes, three turning; the vegetables out in thin slices, and fried in half a pound of butter. Put it all in a gallon of spring water; stew it till reduced in two quarts; season with sweet herbs, nopper, salt, and colory to your taste; strain it, to be belied the night before it is wanted.

To CLEAN HARE BRUSHES.—As hot water and sonp very soon selton the hairs, and rubbing completes their destruction, use soda dissolved in cold water, instead. Soda having an affinity for grease, it cleans the brush, with little friction. Do not set them near the fire, nor in the sun, to dry, but after shaking them well, set them on the point of the handle in a shady place.

INDESTRUCTIBLE INK.—On many occasions it is of importance to employ an ink indestructible by any process, that will not equally destroy the material on which it is applied. For black ink, twenty-five grains of copul, in powder, are to be dissolved in two hundred grains of cil of lavender, by the assistance of gentle heat; and are then to be mixed with two and a half grains of lamp black, and half grain of indige.

the above. It is ready for use in a few days.

Mince Pirs.—Have a piece of pour-paste, which roll out to the thickness of a penny piece; have also a dozen tartlet-pans, which lightly butter; out out twelve pieces with a round outter from the paste, each the size of your tartlet-pans, lay them upon the slab, roll the trimmings of the paste again to the former thickness, out twelve other pieces, with which line the tartlet-pans; put a necessor minecement, and as above, in each; wet then round, place on the lids, pricking a hole with a pin in the centre, and close them well at the oldes; ear over twistly, and bake about twenty minutes in a melecule oven.

Dearsess.—Ear-arche and deafness are a continue.

bake about twenty minutes in a mederate oven.

Deapness.—Ear-ache and duafness are sometimes connected with chronic alceration in the internal of external part of the ear, when injections of warm water and soap are advisable. In this case there is sometimes a constant fetfol discharge, for which the following mixture is recommended: —Take of oxyall, three drachms; balsam of Pern, one direction. Mix. A drop or two to be put into the ear with a little cotton.—When deafness arises from a decicient secretion of wax, take oil of turpentine, half a drachm; olive oil, two drachms. Mix. Two drops to be introduced into the ear at bot-time. When deafness arises from a collection of too much wax, and pain is exportenced on the drum of the ear, inject warm water with a gutta-percha syvinge made for the purpose, and which can be purchased at any respectable chemist's.

Fellows' Compound Synge or Hypophosentres.— Clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from the pulpit on account of Clergymen's Sore Throat, have recovered by using this invaluable preparation, and are now preaching again. Being an excellent nervous tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it it invigorates the body.

#### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

FORTUNE is the rod of the weak, and the staff of the

GRAVITY is the bullast of the soul, which keeps the mind steady. A GRAND Safeguard for doing right is to hate all that is wrong.

ONE ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.

Gillien roofs and silver door-locks cannot shut out sleepless nights.  $^{\circ}$  To-morrow  $^{\circ}$  is the day on which lazy folks work, and fools reform.

tienus is the gold in the mine, talent is the miner who works and brings it out.

Stoneys cleanse the atmosphere, and the tempests of life purify the human heart.
He is a brave man who isn't afraid to wear old clothes, until he is able to pay for new ones.

If thy conscience smite thee once, it is an admonition; if it smite thee twice, it is a condemnation.

INVIOLABLE fidelity, good humour, and complacency of temper outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

Sincentry does not consist of speaking your mind on all occasions, but in doing it when silence would be consurable and falsehood inexensable. If every word men atter fell to the ground and grew up a blade of grass, most public speeches would be worth ten times as much as they now are.

Engerton has no creative power; it can merely unfold and direct the powers which nature confers. It cannot make a poet of a horse, nor a mathemati-cian of an ape.

cian of an ape.

One of the saidost things about human mature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway.

How sweet a thing is love of home. It is not acquired—it is a feeling that has its origin elsewhere. It is horn with us, brought from another world to carry us on with joy in this.

THERE is nothing which contributes more to the sweetness of life than friendship; there is nothing which disturbs our repose more than friends, if we have not the discernment to choose them well.

To find one who has passed through life without

To find one who has passed through life without sorrow, you must find one incapable of love or hatred, of hope or fear—one that hath no memory of the past, and no thought of the future—one that hath no sympathy with humanity, and no feeling in common with the rest of the species.

mon with the rest of the species.

"Luck" and "Labour" both begin with the same letter, but end with very different results. Luck is ever waiting for "something to turn up;" Labour, with keen oye and strong will, bravely turns up something. Luck lies in bed, and wishes that the postman would bring him news of a logacy; Labour turns out at six o'dlock, and with busy pen, or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence, Luck whines, Labour whistles; Luck relies on chance, Labour on character; Luck "lips downwards to indigence, Labour strides upwards to independence.

dence.
The smalight that follows a shipwrock is not less beautiful though it shines upon the remnants of the broken bark; what is saved is so much more presious than that which has been lost. The demostic circle is always too small to allow of rupture; it is always too precious to make excusable any neglect to provent or to heal disturbance. There are enough to minister by hints and reports, to domestic unkindness; and, unfortunately, the bost, under such circumstances, are much prone to mistake, and thus misrepressent motives; and trifles, with no direct-object, are magnified into mountains of unintentional offence. It is the same in social life. Lot us guard against it. Delicate relations are like the polish of costly cutlery; dampness corrodes, and the rust, though removed, leaves a spot.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

Difficult punctuation .- Putting a stop to a gossip's THE Acrobats of every household.—The pitcher and tumbler.

THE man most likely to make his mark in the world.—One who cannot write his own name. Someropy says the Mississippi has raised one foot. When it raises the other it will probably run. STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Next year will contain only forty-six weeks, for the other six will be Lent.

A TERRE HAUTE girl exclaimed when she saw a Thomas feline elevate his back, "Oh! wouldn't he make a levely bustle?" The married ladies of Hannibal, Mo., have formed a "Come Home Husband Club." It is about four feet long, and has a brush on the end of it.

A KENTUCKIAN has by practical experiment settled a long-vexed question, and announces that it takes just five shots to kill a lightning-rod man. A Sportive hunter, of Detroit, who kept a flask of whiskey with him on a shooting trip, struck a race course in the suburbs on his return, and walked around it all night, wondering why he didn't get to

town.

The man who sat up all night weighing a ton of coal to see that he had received all that was due him, thought that he was a few pounds ahead until he remembered that he had not deducted the weight of the pail.

A SAN PRANCISCO juggler, while riding a steed and Leoping throe "drawn daggers" in the air, was thrown over the horse's head and fell upon the points of the daggers. But it was of no consequence, as the daggers were made of tin.

IN one of the suburban schools a school inspector gave out the word "psatter" to a class for spelling, it was a posser to all till it reached the foot of the class, when a curly-headed little fellow spelled it correctly, but, being asked to define it. he should out, "More sait."

"More salt."

The Petroit Free Press says, that "yesterday afternoon a farmer named Palmer was thrown from his wagon about two miles beyond the toll-gate." A Union reporter has inquired into this case, and finds that instead of being turown two miles, Palmer was simply thrown two yards out men the road beside his wagon. It is one of the Free Press exaggerations.

ations.

A LITTLE MISCISDERSTANDING.—An English vicar was standing on a Monday morning at his gate, when one of his partishioners arrived with a baskettid of pointoes, "What's this?" said the vicar, "Plense, sir," replied the man, "it's some of our host taturs —a very rare kind, sir, My wife said you should have some of them, as she heard you say in your sermon the common taturs (commentators) didn't agree with you."

mon the common rature (commentators) didn't agree with you."

Thiers even its Diessing Hows. Not many days ago Mr. Thiers required from his Paris failor a handsome dressing-room. When the pared was handsome dressing-room. When the pared was handsome dressing-room. When the pared was handsome dressing-room, when the pared was handsome dressing-room, and a friendor theirs. The President tried it on, and a friendor theirs. The President tried it on, and found only one half with it, that it was somowhat foo long, and suggested that it was a fault that might be on diprended at home without sending it back to the tailor. To this the women assented. Muno. Thiers wished to surprise her husband, and contrived during the course of the evening to shorten the dessing rown and lay it beek in its place emperceived. In her hurry to get at done quickly she did not notice that her sister had been before-hand with her, and had already somplated the task. Later on in the evening the friend side away from the company, and carried out the idea she had planned in her own mind of being the one was should perform this pleasing daty. Next morning Mr. Thiers called for his dressing-room, and all three women chimed in. "It's quite ready." It was brought and tried on once note, but this time the President had not to complain of undue longth as it resembled a shooting container from a free-sing room in its shronken proportions.

#### XNIHQS ENCISHTEARL

200, ANAGRAMMATIC REEDS.

The initials of the following will give the name of a political writer who wrote an account of the Plague of Lombon.

1. Dig Dick Varra. (A celebrated Englis') netor.)
2. Vah ; a crow, Mabel. (A famous poet.)
3. Show mear coil. (A dramatic writer.)
4. A a war coil. (A dramatic writer.)
5. Run ! Spend Medes. (A celebrated poet.)
6. Curl ? I say, cur. (A gallant nobleman who fell in the battle of Newborry.)
7. Ah ! mud dive. (A famous historian.)
8. Un! Edward: Nell ? (An English poet.)
9. Is care frank d? (A celebrated navigator.)
10. New door, new leg. (A Welsh patriot.)
11. Ye dall! hand me. (A celebrated astronomer.)

291, TRIO OF CHARADES.

1. My whole', aft placed before, I yow, My nest, and is my second? Enignatists you'll name me now, Or dull you must be reckon'd.

- 11.

My Arst is a valley; My second's a fish; In Scotland, my whol-You may find, if you wish, 111.

A vehicle my nest will name. A town in France my nest proclaim, My whole, too, serve to bring to mind, A town you may in Spotland find.

2.2. TRANSPOSITION.

My whole, its great value, was not much known in yore (1).
But behead and transpose me. I'm what many down (2):
Transpose me again, of a ship's crew 1 am one (3).
Once more transpose me, my high spirit is done (1).
In four fifths of my whole, a cardinal point you may see (5): This being transposed, an accommodation 'twill he

(b) Again take four-lifths of my whole, and you'll find, Pm part of a ship, not before or behind (7). Now take three-lifths of my whole, and you'll see, That halies, in particular, are partial to us (8). This being transposad (4 believe 1 am right), will name what we all do, with plansarable delight.

(9). Once more take three-lifths, and I'm at your door found (10). Again take three-lifths, and I'm all the world round

(11).
And last, four-fifths of my whole doth convey, Great londs on the road: I've no more to say (12). · W. C. DAVLY.

## ANSWERS TO CHARADES, Ac., of No. 19

275. Charabts.-1. Ninepaece. 2. Watchword. 256. Strayer: Paradoxes. — Punctuate the sentences thus:—I saw a quek of cards. Grawing a bone, I saw a curly dog. Scatted on Englands throne, I saw Queen Victoria; &c.

277. Itan's.—Be not too wise nor over nice, for little do you see how great a cake you be. nuto doyou see how great a cake you be.

25. Transpostitors of Lordon Striggers, &c. —1.
Spargeon's Tabermele; 2. (doncester Square; 2.
Kennington Oval; 4. Burlington Arcade; 5. Thames
Tannel; 6. Westminster Abbey; 7. Paternoster
Row; 8. Haynardot Thoatre; 9. Threadneedle
Street; 10. British Museum.

279. Amrimumean, Puzzis.—The ligare I and two ors will make 100.

280. Charabe.—A-corn, the seed of the oak, of which ships are built. 281. Cherch, Open Space, and Highway.—Saint Panl's Cathedral, Russell Square, Munsion House

Street.

Siz. Transpositions. — 1. Camera-obscur: 2. Counter-view: 3. Contard-monger: 4. Versi-coloured: 5. Counter-movements; 6. Marsh-mallow: 7. Revolutions: 8. Ordination; 9. Dandelion: 10. Endorsement; 11. Hocatomb; 12. Anachronism.

283. ARITHMETICAL PUZZLES.

Cut the Buns in Quarters, and each one will have afficen Quarters. -11

> ILLILI-NINE. ш. 792—thus :-6 x 12 x 12 = 864 6 x 12  $\cdots$  72

792 9.8.7.6.5.4.3.2.1 = 45 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9 = 451.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.0 = 9

C = 100; L = 50; V = 5; II two ones—CIVII. 284. SQUARE WORDS .-

AMOO

25. NUMBERED CHARADE. -- Whipponhum.