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THE NUT-SHELL

"MULTUM IN PARVO."

Volume I.

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THE NUT-SHELL

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This miniature journal is printed from the smallest type ever manufactured, being cast and imported from Europe especially for this publication. It is a marvel of mechanical skill, and a fair index of the rapid advancement of the typographical art. This, and future numbers, should be carefully preserved as they will prove not only a curiosity, but will furnish for reference a large amount of valuable information not to be obtained elsewhere.

"NUT-SHELL" GOSSIP.

I HAVE heard so much about myself during the past few weeks while being carried around in everybody's pocket, that in presenting myself once more before a public I am constrained to talk a little about myself, although natural modesty forbid me saying some things which I have heard. When I made the statement last month that I was the smallest production from movable type ever issued from the press in this or any other country I was laughed at by not a few of the "smart uns," and told that I was old enough to grow a beard. The principal argument against my claim to originality seemed to be that the Toronto Mail and some other metropolitan papers had been produced from type just as small. I was amused on hearing such remarks at the gullibility of the public, and although my voice was too weak to enter any protest at the time I take this opportunity of removing the cobwebs from the eyes of my critics, and trust that it will save me the annoyance of being grossly maligned hereafter. Several prominent journalists throughout Canada and the United States have issued *res sumite* productions of their respective journals, not from type, however, but through the process of photography, the original paper having been reduced to miniature by this process and transferred to stone by the lithographer. Therefore, as I am not a single line of type has been used in *miniatur* publications I cannot permit myself to be classed in the same category, and hope this will be an end to the matter.

I have already gained the reputation for having a very pretty face, and physiognomists say they can read it like an open book. The girls—my special favorites—say the very sweetest things about me, and always carry me near the upper left-hand corner of their left side. They handle me very carefully and always show me to their best-ideal, that is, of course, when the gas is not turned too low, and when I have felt considerably amused on many occasions when that class of society who are "just as young as they need to be" make the attempt to read me. They would don their eye-glasses, look askance at me, hold me close, then at arm's length, and at last apparently strike the proper tone, and affirm in the gravest possible way that they could read every word as "plain as could be," while at the same time I know they couldn't tell

whether I was the production of the industrious house-fly during the warm days of August or the handiwork of the Printer's devil.

This month I present you with an entirely new programme and will endeavor to keep you interested in me. I want to make as many friends as possible, and should you not happen to meet me on the street, you know where I am to be found. Call around and see me and do your shopping at the same time. Au revoir!
THE NUT-SHELL.

SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON.

Every four minutes marks a birth. In the next two hours after you read this thirty babies have been born and twenty deaths will have taken place. Think of it! The evening paper that records the births and deaths of the preceding four-and-twenty hours must give 300 separate items. Verily, its joys and sorrows are a multitude.

London streets have five miles of streets, and if you walked them at the rate of twenty miles a day you would have to walk almost a year, and more than a year by nearly fifty days if you should rest on Sundays. And if you were a thirsty sort of a traveller and couldn't pass a public house you'd be alarmed: the 7,000 miles have five-and-seventy miles of public-houses, so you need not think of it.

In a year London folks swallow down 500,000 oxen, 2,000,000 sheep, 200,000 calves, 300,000 swine, 8,000,000 head of fowls, 500,000,000 pounds of fish, 500,000,000 oysters, 200,000,000 lobsters—is that enough to figure on? If not, there are some million tons of canned provisions, so end of fruit and vegetables, and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. But how they wash all the food down you might feel glad to know. It takes 300,000,000 quarts of beer. But more than this, they drink 10,000,000 quarts of rum, and 50,000,000 quarts of wine; the wine, the rum, the beer, 200,000,000 quarts.

WHAT A LEMON WILL DO.

Lemonade made from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fever. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippin grunted may be used with sugar, water and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is the best antiseptic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. We advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition with a clean and white enamel also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in the treatment of fevers, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate the flux, intermittent fevers, colds, and heal diseased lungs if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it internally the better we shall find ourselves. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fevers with great success, and thinks it will supersede quinine.

DEPORTMENT IN SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

BOTH our comfort and our success in life depend largely on our personal deportment towards those with whom we come in contact. And, in social matters, even the smallest points are worthy of the closest attention on the part of the most gifted. It has been truly said that "trifles make up the sum of human life." If the fate of empires sometimes hinges on the slightest circumstance, much more the welfare of a single human being. Learning and intellect are of priceless value. But even the scholar and the genius cannot afford to ignore the minor courtesies of social intercourse. And, while true politeness is the native expression of a warm and generous heart, and the basis of all genuine culture, there are many social customs and usages which are purely conventional, and can only be acquired from books, and from actual intercourse with people of intelligence, refinement and thorough cultivation.

Our space here will not permit an exhaustive discussion of social etiquette. But we hope to present, in a very convenient and pleasant form, the most essential rules of good behavior, as recognized by the best authorities, and in the highest circles. These will be given under distinct headings, for convenient reference on all occasions.

Etiquette of Introductions.

Before introducing strangers, it is well to ascertain whether the acquaintance is mutually desired, or not. In ordinary cases, a gentleman should not be presented to a lady until the latter has given distinct permission. Ill-judged introductions are embarrassing. Where there is a difference of rank, or position, the person of lower status should be introduced to him who holds the higher place. A lady should never be introduced to a gentleman. Courtesy gives the precedence to ladies in all cases. The younger person should be introduced to the elder.

No parade of words is necessary to an introduction. It is enough to say, "Mr. Thompson, permit me to introduce Mr. Brown." Then, turning to the other friend, say, "Mr. Brown, Mr. Thompson." The two gentlemen will then shake hands and exchange some courteous remark, or merely bow.

The same form will be observed in presenting a gentleman to a lady, but your bow to the lady should be more pronounced and definite. It will be sufficient for the lady to bow.

When the person introduced is famous for some achievement or discovery, it is proper to combine the claim to special recognition with the name which it enables.

Introductions do not oblige the person introduced to continue the acquaintance. When you are introduced to a lady at the house of a friend, it will be at her option subsequently to recognize you or not, as she may prefer. The democratic usages of the United States entitle you to call on the President, or on the Governor of your own State, at any public reception, merely handing your card to the master of ceremonies. But a private interview with either should be sought through some Senator or representative of your acquaintance, who will arrange the matter for you.

More ceremony is required at all foreign courts. Should you visit Windsor Castle when Queen Victoria is there, and desire and interview, it would be necessary to see the Canadian Minister and obtain credentials of that gentleman. Then, when these are submitted to Her Majesty, a special time will be designated for your presenta-

tion. And this is done with much form and ceremony.

Etiquette of Salutations.

All countries have distinctive forms of salutation. In some parts of the world, noses are gravely rubbed together. In this country the prevalent salutations are bowing, raising the hat, graceful motions of the hands, shaking hands, words appropriate to the occasion, and kissing. The last, however, is sacredly reserved for near and dear friends.

Gentlemen introduced to each other will extend and grasp right hands for a moment. To present a passive hand, or one or two fingers, is an insolent assumption of superiority. Continuing to hold and shake the hand, as though a lease of it had been taken, is rather embarrassing. A gentleman introduced to a young lady should not extend his hand unless the lady takes the initiative. Do not grasp hands as though to show your muscular power. A brief, firm grasp will suffice.

Should a lady bow to a gentleman on the street, he should raise his hat, bow slightly and pass on.

Ladies should not ordinarily stop in the street to speak to gentlemen friends. But when a lady thinks it necessary to do so, the gentleman accosted must pause.

Ladies, in their own houses, are expected to extend the right hand to every guest they receive.

When shaking hands with a lady, a gentleman is not permitted to press her hand.

You may not remember a person who bows to you on the street, or he may have blundered in thinking he knew you. But politeness requires you to return his salute.

In meeting friends in public places, salute them with quiet courtesy, and not in a loud, boisterous tone.

Etiquette of Dress.

The golden rule in dress is to avoid extremes, while you conform, on the whole, to the prevailing fashions. Do not affect fashions that are radically unbecoming to you, and avoid all eccentricities of dress. Do not choose garments that would render you conspicuous. Let it be your aim to dress in accordance with your means and your social position. Ladies who are not rich, but whose tastes are cultivated, can always appear well dressed, at a moderate expense, by proper care in the choice and arrangement of materials. The style and fit of a garment is more important than the cost of the fabric.

Home dresses, and those for the church or the promenade, should be quiet and modest, while those for the opera, for d'ner parties, or other public occasions, may be richer and more elaborate. It is only with these more costly dresses that expensive ornaments should be worn. The ostentatious exhibition of jewelry is in wretched taste.

Neat and tasteful coverings for the head, feet and hands are specially important, and indicate a cultivated taste. When getting into a home, immaculate linen is indispensable.

A gentleman may wear a threadbare coat, but his linen must not be soiled nor his garments untidy.

Etiquette of Calls.

What are termed morning calls are made between noon and 5 p.m. Evening calls are between 7 and 9 p.m. Informal calls may be prolonged until 10 p.m. With intimate friends the visit may be extended beyond that hour, but care should be taken not to make it tiresome to your entertainers. In calling on any person in a hotel or boarding-house, it is customary to

stop in the parlor, and send your card to their room.

Residents in a place make the first call upon any newcomers.

When calling, if the room seems crowded do not prolong your stay.

No gentleman will present a call if he finds his host or hostess dressed to go out.

Cards, used in calling, should have nothing on them but the name and address of the caller.

In making calls, avoid political, religious, or controverted topics of conversation.

Take no children, dogs, or other pets, with you in making calls.

In large houses, the hostess should ring, when callers rise to go, that a servant may show them out, unless she herself designs attending them to the door.

Ladies should bring their morning calls in simple *sejogé*—not in elaborate dress.

Ordinarily, morning calls should be brief—*from ten to twenty minutes.*

Calls from people living in the country are expected, for obvious reasons, to be longer and less ceremonious than those who are living in the cities.

When a gentleman is going abroad and is pressed for time, it is usual to enclose his card to each of his friends. Upon the envelope he writes F. C. (*Four precede one*), "to take leave."

In making an informal evening call, the gentleman may leave hat, gloves, cane and overcoat in the hall. In a formal call he retains hat and gloves in his hand.

In formal calls, ladies are not expected to remove bonnet or wraps.

Do not seat yourself too closely by the side of a lady when calling. It presumes familiarity.

A lady should not keep callers waiting. Should they call at inconvenient hours, it is better to see them in the morning dress than to make an elaborate toilet. If there is any fault, it is their own.

Never resume your seat after rising to depart. It is extremely awkward to take leave twice.

It is a breach of etiquette to walk round the room, while waiting for your hostess, examining the furniture, books, or pictures.

To prolong a call until luncheon, or the next meal time, is a positive rudeness.

In calling, it is rude to place your chair so as to bring your back towards any one in the room.

Table Etiquette.
Habitual disregard of the courtesies and etiquette of the table will make persons appear awkward and constrained when it is important that they should be completely at their ease. Parents should train their children, by example as well as precept, to be attentive and polite at each other at every meal. And those who are thus trained will exhibit urbanity afterwards.

When from home do not seat yourself until your seat is indicated by the hostess.

Do not sit either very near the table, or at an inconvenient distance.

It is rude and awkward to place your hands or elbows on the table, or to move them so as to inconvenience those on either side of you.

Do not put large pieces of food into the mouth. It has the appearance of greediness, and if you are suddenly addressed, you must either pause before answering, or run the risk of choking yourself.

To eat and drink noisily, smacking the lips, sucking in soup with a surging sound, or breathing heavily while masticating food, are all marks of low breeding.

Food should always be conveyed to the mouth with a fork—never with a knife.

When helping others to gravy or sauce, put it on a vacant spot on the plate, and not over other things.

On sending your plate to be replenished, remove the knife and fork, and rest them on a piece of bread.

Tea and coffee should be sipped from the cup, and not poured out into the saucer.

Always lift and pass food to others courteously, and never *show* it across the table.

To use one's own knife, spoon or fingers, instead of the butter-knife, sugar-tongs, or salt-spoons, will convey the impression that you are grossly ignorant of polite usages.

Do not gormandize on one or two articles specially to your taste. It is extremely vulgar.

Spitting, sneezing, coughing, or hard blowing of the nose at table, are all alike objectionable.

If obliged to use your handkerchief, do it quietly, and turn your head from the table.

Never spit out, upon your plate, bones, cherry stones, grape skins, etc.; but either carry them to it with the hand, or upon the spoon or fork.

It is not polite to soak up gravy with bread, or to take up bones with the fingers.

Bread must always be broken—never cut; and bread only may be placed on the table-cloth.

Where there are waiters, ask one of

door open and allow her to enter first, if practicable. A gentleman should never pass before a lady anywhere, if he can avoid it, and never without an apology.

Should a lady address an enquiry to a gentleman on the street, he will lift his hat, or at least touch it respectfully, as he replies. If he cannot give the desired information, he will express regret.

No gentleman will stand on street corners, or on steps, or in doorways, and stare at ladies who are passing—much less make audible remarks upon them.

In public conveyances, all should endeavor to make room for passengers entering, and no gentleman will retain his seat when there are ladies stand-

Never talk politics or religion in a public conveyance.

Never stop to quarrel with the hack-driver. Pay his fare, and dismiss him. Should he be rude or insolent, take his number, and complain to the authorities.

Etiquette of Visiting.
Never pay visits on a general invitation. Wait for something more specific. Should one person really desire a visit from another, he will extend an unmistakable invitation.

When a visit is contemplated, it is best to inform friends in advance of the precise time of your arrival, and not attempt a surprise. A surprise may be sport to you, but very annoying to them.

On arriving in a city where you have friends, do not drive to their house uninvited. Go first to a hotel, and then call, or inform them of your arrival. Should it be convenient, they will invite you to their house.

When friends are coming to visit you, inform them of all your care about their baggage, on their arrival, by taking charge of checks, etc.

The hostess should share the meals of a guest, however irregular; but a polite guest will conform, as closely as possible, to the customary meal hours.

When staying with friends, study to disturb their domestic arrangements as little as possible.

It is the correct thing after breakfast to leave visitors largely to their own devices, unless some special arrangement has been made. But the hostess should introduce her visitors to the piano, portfolio, library—any device for passing the time pleasantly. And the visitors should accept this hint, and leave her morning hours for imperative domestic duties.

When any of your visitors have other friends in the city, it is a kindly courtesy to inform those of their presence in your house, and invite them to call, or dine, or take tea during the visit.

It is grossly impertinent and rude to question a child or servant about family affairs.

Never entertain visitors with an account of your servant's short comings.

It is extremely rude to make invidious comparisons between the house in which you are visiting, and other homes with which you may be acquainted.

Do not trespass on the good nature of your friends, by taking children with you uninvited.

When visiting friends, put out your washing and other extra work you may require to have done.

Appear to be satisfied with whatever arrangements have been made for your comfort.

Do not act as though you considered your friend's house a hotel. In case she has plenty of servants, let them wait on you as on others. But, should it be otherwise, let it be your care to do all in your power to lighten her labors during your stay.

When so unfortunate as to break or injure any article of furniture, or replace it at once at your own expense.

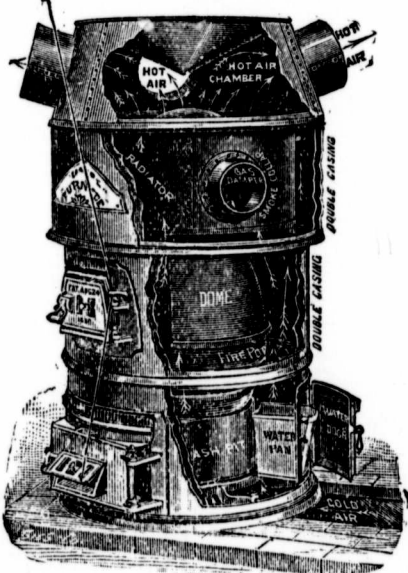
Do not invite friends who call to remain for meals, unless they wholly to the discretion of your hostess.

Etiquette of the Toilet—Details.
Bathing.—The first and most essential toilet requisite is unquestionably the bath. The most scrupulous and thorough cleanliness of person is an indispensable characteristic of every lady and gentleman. And this is quite as necessary to health and comfort as to decency. Without this, all other culture will prove unavailing.

Every part of the body should be carefully and thoroughly washed each day, in summer, and quite frequently in winter, and this should be followed by a brisk rubbing of the skin with crash paper. A little ammonia in the water renders the process more cleansing and invigorating. The particular form of the soap is important than its regularity and thoroughness. And brisk rubbing is exceedingly beneficial.

Care of the Teeth.—The teeth should be carefully brushed night and morning, using pure soap and soft water, with a little tincture of myrrh. Many do this after each meal, which is still better. Those who do this will require no powders, which are apt to injure the enamel, nor are they likely to suffer from toothache. Should tartar collect on the teeth, or the teeth

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Street Etiquette.
In walking with ladies in the street, gentlemen should treat them with the most scrupulous politeness. Give them the inside of the walk, unless where the outside would be the safer or clearer.

It is not usual to offer the arm to a lady in daylight, unless she is in feeble health; but the arm should always be offered to a lady when her safety, comfort or convenience seems to require it.

When a lady, accompanied by a gentleman, wishes to enter a store or other public place, he will hold the

ing. No lady will accept a seat, vacated by a gentleman for her convenience, without a smile, a bow, or thanks.

Gentlemen should pass up ladies' fares. A lady should always have an escort after night fall, both for safety and etiquette.

No gentleman may smoke when walking with ladies.

No lady will indulge the vulgarity of sucking the head of her parasol in the street.

To eat anything, even confectionery, in the street, is decidedly ill-bred.

Violent swinging of the arms, while walking in the street, is an ill-bred habit.

themselves begin to decay, go at once to a good dentist, and have the evil corrected. You cannot be too careful of your teeth. To allow teeth that are badly decayed to remain without cleaning and filling is ruinous to the health.

The Finger Nails.—These must always be kept scrupulously clean, and not permitted to grow inordinately long. A good nail-brush is indispensable. Keep the nails of a neat, oval shape. People of culture give special attention to the appearance of their finger nails. To neglect this indicates vulgarity. Gloves should be worn on all proper occasions, both for protection and etiquette.

The Hair.—The hair requires a good deal of care. Frequent brushing with a stiff brush keeps the scalp clear, and stimulates the growth of the hair. Wash often enough to keep clean, but not so frequently as to render the hair harsh and brittle. Ordinarily, no oil should be used. When decolor necessary, apply as little as possible. Regular clippings of the ends of the hair improve its growth and appearance. Avoid hair-dress and hair-brushes, by keeping the head cool. Head coverings should be worn only when indispensable, and these should not be very warm. To keep the head warm is extremely injurious both to the hair and to the general health. Of course, then, wig are undesirable appendages. To remove dandruff and itching water.odorized Carboline is an admirable application. Long hair is a woman's glory, and a man's shame.

The Beard.—The full beard is now in vogue. This is nature's ornament to a man's face. And unless it has some grave defects, it should be allowed to grow, and be carefully trimmed and cared for. Whether in early manhood or in advanced age, there is nothing more in keeping with a manly appearance.

THE WAY THEY KISS.

Adapted from theoretical by our poet.
The Montreal girl bows her stately head,

And fixes her stylish lips
In a firm, hard way, and lets them go
In spasmodic little sips.

The Kingston girl removeth her spees
And freetheth her face with a smile,
And she sticks out her lips like an open book,

And ethewh her gum meanwhile,
The Ottawa girl says never a word,
And you'd think she was rather tame;
With her practical view of the matter
In hand

She gets there just the same.
The Toronto girl, the pride of the world,
In her clinging and soulful way,
Absorbs it all in a yearful yearn,
As big as a bale of hay.

The Belleville girl gets a grip on her self,
As she carefully takes off her hat,
Then she grabs up her prize in a frenzied way,
Like a terror shaking a rat.

The Peterboro' girl, so gentle and sweet,
Lets her lips meet the couling kiss,
With a rapturous warmth, and the youthful soul
Flats away on a sea of bliss.

We have sung you a song of the girls who kiss,
And it sets one's brain in a whirl—
But to reach the height of earthly bliss
You must kiss a London girl.

With your arm 'round her waist, her face upturned,
You care not a cent for the whole wide world,
Though the wind through your whiskers play,
And closer together your lips you draw
Till they meet in a rapturous glow.

And the small boy hidden behind the fence
Cries "Galagher, let her go."

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

It is not generally known that a habitual drunkard in Norway and Sweden renders himself to imprisonment for his love of strong drink, and that during his incarceration he is required to submit to a plan of treatment for the cure of his falling which is

said to produce marvelous results. This plan consists in making the delinquent subsist entirely on bread and wine. The bread is steeped in a bowl of wine for an hour or more before the meal is served. The first day the habitual toper takes his food in this shape without repugnance; the second day he finds it less agreeable to his palate; finally he positively loathes the sight of it. Experience shows that a period of from eight to ten days of this regime is generally more than sufficient to make a man evince the greatest aversion of anything in the shape of wine, and it is said that many men after their incarceration become total abstainers.

SPOILED HIS FUN.

Said a man to his friend, with whom he went out for constitutional: "Come, let us take a walk down this way." "Why?" asked the other. "Didn't you see that fellow over yonder?" "Yes; what is his name?" "I want to meet him as often as I possibly can." "I don't understand you." "I'll explain. You know that I am the worst man in the country for fighting people." "Yes." "And that when I see a man I lodge him." "I've noticed that." "Well, now I've got my revenge." "How so?" "Why, you see, the fellow over there owes me. When I see him dodge me, it tickles me immensely to hear so many hampered by men who I owe that I now enjoy being owed. See how he gets around the corner? Let's go over the top." "What's the matter?" "See that fellow?" "Yes; what of it?" "Nothing, only I owe him. Confound it, a man never begins to enjoy himself but some unfortunate thing arises.

POLITENESS AT HOME.

If people would only keep a little of the civility which they waste on strangers for the home circle, how much more charming life would be.

When among acquaintances, almost everybody is agreeable and obliging, while they are surly and grim to those who are the nearest to them. Joseph's seem worth while to converse around the family table. There the little "if you please," and "I thank you," are dropped.

If only their own folks are present, some people are apt to drop their good breeding for the time. This is all wrong. A certain pleasurable freedom from restraint makes home happier; but carelessness and crossness will breed the fellow's surly, and make home a place to eat and sleep in, but nothing else.

BEWARE OF THE QUIET MAN.

A big burly man, with the form of a heavy-weight pugilist, says the New York Times, was making himself exceedingly objectionable to the passengers on a Sixth avenue elevated railway train recently. He sat with his long legs stretched across the aisle, his hat forward over his eyes, and a look on his face which seemed to declare:

"I'm bad man, see! I'm looking for trouble, and I don't care where it comes from."

Several passengers were unfortunate enough to stumble over the man's feet, and in return were profanely abused for doing so. There was not a man in the car who did not feel inclined to punch the fellow's nose, but he looked too formidable. At Thirty-third street, however, the bully met his match. A quiet-looking man, with the appearance of a prosperous young lawyer, but who, in reality, was a well-known teacher of fencing and boxing, entered, one as he hit his way to one of the cross-seats, encountered the stretched-out legs of the objectionable person. Very politely the newcomer turned to him and said:

"Sir, will you kindly draw in your feet so that I can pass?"

The bully looked up to see who had made such an impertinent request, and said to the inoffensive-looking man, after a string of oaths:

"I'll be a-watching, see! If yer wants ter get by, yer'll have ter draw yer feet, and if youse got post sense,

you'll be careful how you does it." The little man's eye flashed, and he said, in a tone very different to that he had previously used:

"Sir, draw in your feet!"

An oath was the reply, and the little man, with a "then take that," gave the big man a magnificent kick in the shins. The big fellow jumped to his feet to annihilate the little one, but he did not. Hardly was he out of his seat before a sledge-hammer blow under the chin knocked him flat on his back, and there he lay. The blow knocked him out.

The passengers fairly cheered; but the quiet little man was not looking for glory. Going to the seat he had selected before the encounter, he sat down, unconcernedly pulled out the newspaper and began to read. The guard and one or two passengers roughly picked the prostrate man up and jammed him into a seat. His dazed senses soon began to return, but he did not say a word, and at Fifty-ninth street he meekly left the train.

"NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP."

[The Wichita Eagle says that the following poem was left at that office by an unknown man who came to ask for work.]

Near the camp fire's flickering light
In my blanket bed I lie,
Gazing through the shades of night
At the twinkling stars on high.
O'er me spirits in the air
Sift down their gifts seem to keep,
As I breathe my child's prayer—
"Now I lay me down to sleep,"

Sadly sings the whippoorwill
In the boughs on yonder tree;
Loquently the dancing rill
Swells the melody of night,
Foesmen may be lurking nigh,
In the canyon dark and deep;
Low I breathe in Jesus' ear—
"I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

'Mid the stars one face I see,
One the Saviour called away;
Mother, who in infancy
Taught my baby lips to pray:
Her sweet spirit lovers near,
In this lonely mountain brake;
Take me to her, Saviour dear,
"If I should die before I wake."

Fainter grows the flickering light
As each on'er slowly dies;
Pitifully the bird of night
Fill the air with addening cries,
Over me they seem to cry—
"You may never awake,"
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

ATCHISON PHILOSOPHY.

It is human to be jealous; divine to conceal it.

There is great charity for poor relations, every one has them.

We are all inclined to distrust a boy who does not like to play.

Keep any letter long enough, and it will finally make you a letter carrier.

Only one thing melts faster than money, and that is the resolution not to spend it.

It may be wise to think twice before speaking, but it is a sign that you are getting old.

It is the man who can light good fires who is soonest able to hire others to light his fires for him.

When two friends quarrel, you will find out how much there was in their friendship originally.

The most sacred things we have in this world often turn out to be only varieties of selfishness.

An honest man will regret that he is not as good as a woman, instead of pretending that he is better.

The two things that honest people never excuse, under any circumstances, are thievery and insincerity.

Only the half of what you hear that great people say, and believe half of what you hear that little people do.

When you can induce a man to hold your horse in the main, how natural it is to tarry around the fire on the inside.

You are always saying that your friends leave you at the same time you need them most, but they do exactly what

you have been doing all your life.

It is a cold, clammy thing to say, but those people who treat friendship the same as any other selfishness get most out of it.

A pup looks so mild and innocent that you sometimes think it will turn out better than others of its race, but it always turns out a dog.

The sympathies of people are always with the unfortunate, because the people know they are so liable to be unfortunate themselves.

THE NEW "FINGER" PRAYER BOOK.

Mr. Henry Frowde, of Oxford University, has designed a series of prayer books, the novelty and merit of which consist alike in their diminutive size and the beauty of their binding. It is difficult to believe that a book of nearly 700 pages will go into the waistcoat pocket or into the purse, but such is the delicacy of the workmanship and the compactness of the binding that no difficulty will be found in three-quarters of an ounce, is only one inch in breadth, three and a half inches in length, and one-third of an inch in thickness. To get 670 pages and two morocco covers into the thickness of one-third of an inch is a marvel of paper making and binding. One specimen is contrived to hang on the chasteleine; a case made of silver consisting of a double cross, one for each of the velvet covers of the book, and this is attached to the right of the volume and serves to keep it in the perfect form. A ring is added, which serves for attachment to a chain. An edition is also issued without a calendar and the occasional services, thus reducing the thickness by one-third, and the weight to about half an ounce.

INFORMATION ABOUT "YOUR SELF."

The average number of teeth is thirty-two.

The weight of the circulating blood is twenty-eight punds.

The average weight of an adult is 150 pounds six ounces.

The brain of a man exceeds that of any other animal.

A man breathes about twenty times a minute in an hour.

A man breathes about thirty-eight pints of air in a minute, or upwards of seven hogsheads a day.

The average weight of the brain of a man is three and a half pounds; of a woman two pounds and eleven ounces.

Five hundred and forty pounds, or one hoghead and one and a quarter pints of blood, pass through the heart in one hour.

The average height of an Englishman is 5 feet 9 inches, of a Frenchman 5 feet 4 inches, of a Belgian 5 feet 6 and three-quarter inches.

The heart sends nearly ten pounds of blood through the veins and arteries each beat, and makes four beats while we breathe once.

One hundred and seventy-five million cells are in the body of a man, which would cover a surface thirty times greater than the human body.

The average pulse of a man in infancy is 120 per minute, in manhood 80, at 60 years sixty. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

TID-BITS.

"I thought you were going to marry Miss Gonthwait. Clackey Haven? you had some aspirations in the line!" "I had but it was no go. Her family would all opposed to it." "Well, but if the girl were a beauty?" "I read all the family. She was one of 'em."

They say that the girls in the more easterly circles of Boston are discussing the question whether the dative or the ablative is the more oblique case. We hope the dear creatures will finally settle this momentous question, so that the cat of progress may move on.

The nervous timidity of brides and grooms can be easily explained, since it is natural for contracting parties to have a shrinking manner.

A		B
C		D