

MILLHEIM, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

HARTER,

VOL. LV.

A.

AUCTIONEER,

REBERSBURG, PA.

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Office in 2d story of Tomlinson's Grocery Store.

While the waters a low, lapsing lullaby keep. cuse, and, with a smothered pang at her He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped hi heart, Daffodil had thought of Olive last grain ; No morn shall awake him to labor again. Dodworth, the brilliant young actress, even then playing at one of the minor You tree, that with fragrance is filling the air, city theaters. So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair, By his own hand was planted ; and well did he say asked herself; and there came no satis-It would live when its planter had mouldered away He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped factory answer to the query. And so it happened that to-night, as his last grain; No morn shall awake him to labor again. she stood among the geraniums, looking out at the sunset, she was not quite There's the well that he dug, with its waters so With its wet, dripping bucket, so mossy and old, No more from its depths by the patriarch drawn, for the "pitcher is broken," the old man is gone. He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain ; No morn shall awake him to labor again. Twas a gloom-giving day when the old farmer and life a dreary series of disappointdied: ments? The stout-hearted mourned, the affectionate cried And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend For they all lost a brother, a man and a friend. He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain ; No morn shall awake him to labor again. For upright and honest the old farmer was: His God he revered, he respected the laws; Though fameless he lived, he has gone where his worth Will outshine, like pure gold, all the dross of earth. He has ploughed his last forrow, has reaped his last grain ; Mr. Grey's rooms?' No morn shall awake him to labor again.

DAFFODIL'S HUSBAND.

THE OLD FARMER'S ELEGY.

On a green grassy knoll, by the banks of the brook

That so long and so often has watered his flock,

The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep,

The sun had dropped behind the tall towers of St. George's twin-steepled church, the soft June twilight was settling, like an impalpable veil of liquid amethyst, over all the little apartments. and Daffodil Grey stood at the window, carelessly toying with the geranium leaves, that gave out a sweet, pungent fragrance to the touch of her fingers, and thinking-thinking! It was just six months, this day, that she was married-six months since she had left the old farm in Chester county, and came to the great city to live. "You'll be desperately homesick!" Aunt Jocasta had said, with a solemn the first day of last January. shake of the head. "Not with John!" she had responded radiantly,

"Just fancy," groaned Aunt Jocasta, 'exchanging all these fields and hills or a city flat!"

From Sedan to Waterloo.

that John was not with her so much as From Sedan, the grave of the Third during the five weeks after their marriage. Now and again of an evening he Empire, to Waterloo, the grave of the would be absent without a sufficient ex- First, is but a short day's journey. Having left Sedan at 8 A. M., this morning, I have already reached Les Quatre Bras with four hours of daylight before me. Leaving the railway at Charleroi,

Millheim

But she could not be blind to the fact

"Does he care for her yet?" Daffodil I there took a carriage and followed the poplar-lined highway which leads from Charleroi to Brussels, through Quatre Bras and Waterloo. It was by this road that Ney advanced, while Napoleon, also starting from Charleroi, took to the

right, that leading through Fleurus to "In old times," said this bride of six months to herself, "John was always Ligny. At Les Quatre Bras the high home to take me for a walk in the road from Charleroi to Brussels cuts twilight. He never thinks of it now. that from Nivelles to Namur at right Were Aunt Jocasta and Mrs. Mudge angles. right, after all? Was man a delusion,

Already on the evening of June 15. Ney's advanced guard commenced the

As these dispiriting reflections pass-ed through her mind, she was startled attack on the allied position at Quatre Bras, which at that moment was defendby the unexpected sound of a footstep ed by a single battalion of Orange Nason the floor-a footstep too light and sauers, commanded by the gallant young elastic to be that of her husband. Prince of Weimar, who did such good She turned, and was amazed to see service on the English left at the battle in the indistinct light, the tall figure of a beautiful young lady, richly dressed, of Waterloo. Had Ney continued his and wearing such a Parisian bonnet as attack he must have carried the position, poor Daffodil had never seen before. but his men were tired, and he believed "Pardon me for intruding," said the lady, with a royal air, "but are these that the post was defended by a strong force.

"They are," said Daffodil, summon-When the attack was renewed the fol ing all the dignity at her control, and lowing morning the Prince of Weimer secretly wondering if this might not be was strongly reinforced by Dutch and the bete noire of her thoughts and fan-Brunswickers, whose Duke, as all the cies-Miss Dodworth. "But I did not world knows, was killed here at the head hear you knock.

of his troops. It was not till the early "I did not knock," said the anony part of the afternoon that any English mous fair one, with hauteur.

Daffodil colored: troops reached the scene of action, the "I am Mrs. Grey," said she quickly. "Pardon me," said the lady, "I am first to arrive and stem the tide of the advancing French being the Reserve Mrs. Grey. I suspected something of Division under Picton, from Brussells, this new order of things," with a conconsisting of Packe and Kemp's Britemptuous curl of her hp, "and I have gades. About 5 P. M. Cooke's Division came on from Chicago to counteract it." "Madame," said Daffodil, standing of Byng's and Maitland's Brigades of very erect, although she could feel her-Guards arrived, with Halkett's Brigade,

self trembling all over, "you must be insane! I was married to Mr. Grey on The lady laughed-a hard, mirthless

which the French Lancers galloped laugh. "Indeed!" said she. And I was marclean through the allied position at Quaried to him on the 6th of October, two tre Bras, and nearly captured the Duke years ago. Poor child!" as the pallor of Wellington, who had arrived at about

Ziethen's Hussars coming from Wavre touched the extreme English left on the Chain road, at about 7 P. M., that the Duke of Wellington received the welcome intelligence of the arrival of the Prussians on the field.

Compared with that of Sedan, the battlefield of Waterloo is on a wonderfully small scale, and easily to be apprehended. At Sedan the circumference of the field is at least fourteen miles, comprising about a dozen villages, completely hidden from each other by intervening heights. At Waterloo the whole fields, exclusive of the village of Plancenoit, may be taken in at a glance. The French position on the ridge of La Belle Alliance was but 1,200 yards from that of the English on the ridge of Mount St. Jean, and the extreme length of both positions, from east to west, i. e., from Smoham to Hougomont, was about 2,500 yards. The intervening valley. which is but a slight depression, was converted into a quagmire by the tre mendous rainfall on the afternoon and evening of the 17th, the ground being impassable by cavalry and artillery in the early part of the day of the 18th. The state of the ground was extremely disadvantageous to Napoleon's attack. which was thereby delayed till 11 A. M. That the French, with a total force of about 70,000 men, should have failed to force the strong position on which the English, nearly equal to themselves in numbers, were posted in front, having at the same time to detach about a third

of their strength to meet the 35,000 Prussians who fell on their right flank and took part in the fight of Plancenoit, with 40,000 more Prussians arriving later on the field, cannot surely be considered any reproach to French valor.

A Leech Farm.

In 1841 Mr. Witte, established all by the Nivelles road. No English small leech farm in Kent Avenue, Wilcavalry arrived in time to take part in liamsburg, L. I. In course of time this the action, during the earlier part of small establishment was abandoned, and one of thirteen acres was established near Newton, L. I. and to him the writer is indebted for the following information and description of the only

In Olden Times

Souceal.

Paper-hangings were originally just what their name indicates-viz., strips of paper suspended from the ceiling in such a manner as to cover the imperdis.

fections of the walls. They were used exclusively in the houses of the rich the poor man in his hut had no such device, but must needs patch a hole to keep the winds away. The carpets of our forefathers once consisted of rushes, among which the dogs hunted for the

bones that had been thrown upon the floor. In England, one end of the hall was the kennel for the hounds, and above it the perch for hawks. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the host at table used to hold the joint of beef with one hand

and the carving-knife with the other, transferring the meat to the plates of his guests with his fingers, as forks were not yet in use. Those who first adopted forks were much ridiculed. Some said the Bible was opposed to it, and it was an insult to the Almighty to use a fork

when He had given them fingers. The art of making glass is of high antiquity, but it belonged to modern ingenuity to develop the value of the invention, and to apply it to a multitude of important, and in some cases indis-

pensable, uses. Not many centuries ago, window-glass was only found in the houses of the very rich ; its use began

in palaces. For a long time it was so scarce that at Alnwick Castle, in 1567, the glass was ordered to be taken out of the windows and laid up in safety when

the lord was absent. There was another luxury, so expensive that for more than two thousand years it remained completely above the reach of the poor, and none but the wealthy could indulge in its use. We

mean cottor cloth! The material of which the cloth was made was both plenty and easily obtained, as is the case with glass; but the cost of manu-

facturing made it very dear. If a Grecian lady could awake from her sleep

of two thousand years, her astonishment Ia drinking wine, when you get to the would be unbounded to see a simple bottom of your glass do not throw your head back and draw in your breath like the country girl clothed with a calico dress, exhaust of a bath tub in order to get the a muslin kerchief, and a colored shawl ! last drop, as it engenders a feeling of the Within the past one hundred years. most depressing melaneholy among the machinery has been invented which has guests. After eating a considerable amount do made printed cotton so perfect, so not rise and unbuckle your vest strap in plenty, and so cheap, that the humble order to get more room, as it is exceedingservant-girl can wear a better calico ly au fait and dishabille. gown than Cleopatra ever saw!

NO. 37.

Table Etiquette.

There are a great many people who behave well otherwise, but at table they do things that if not absolutely outre and ensemble, are at least pranissimo and sine

It is with a view to elevating the popular taste and etherealizing, so to speak, the manners and customs of our readers, that we give below a few hints upon etiquette.

If by writing an article of this kind we can induce one man who now wipes his hands on the table cloth to come up and take higher ground, and wipe them on his pants, we shall feel amply repaid.

If you cannot accept an invitation to dinner, do not write your regrets on the back of a pool check with a blue pencil. This is now regarded as ricochet.

A simple note to your host informing him that your washerwoman refuses to relent is sufficient.

On seating yourself at the table draw off your gloves and put them in your lap under your napkin. Do not put them in the gravy, as it would run the gloves and cast a gloom over the gravy. If you have just cleaned your gloves with benzine, you might leave them out in the front yard.

If you happen to drop gravy on your knife-blade, back near the handle, do not run the blade down your throat to remove the gravy, as it might injure your epiglottis, and is not considered embonpoint, anyway.

When you are at dinner do not take up a raw oyster on your fork and playfully ask your host if it is dead. Remarks about death at dinner are in very poor taste.

Pears should be held by the stem and peeled gently but firmly, not as though you were skinning a dead horse. It is not bon ten.

Oranges are held on a fork while being oulled, and the facetious style of squirting the juice into the eye of your hostess is now au levoir,

Stones in cherries or other fruit should not be placed on the table cloth, but slid quietly and unostentatiously into the pocket of your neighbor or noiselessly tossed under the table

If you strike a worm in your fruit do not call attention to it by mashing it with the nut-craker. This is not only uncouth, but it is regarded in the best society as blase and excedingly vice versa. Macaroni should be cut into short pieces

and eaten with an even, graceful motion, not absorbed by the yard.

"Every one lives in flats nowadays Daffodil had retorted; "and John says I On MAIN Street, MILLHEIM, Pa. C. M. Bower. C. T. Alexander. LEXANDER & BOWER, gospel to you now!' ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman's new building. TOHN B. LINN. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny Street. dash away the tears. CLEMENT DALE. 'what is the trouble?" ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Northwest corner of Diamond. VOCUM & HASTINGS, early violets,' ATTORNEYS AT LAW BELLEPONTE, PA. High Street, opposite First National Bank. rural districts again. WM. C. HEINLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts of Centre County. Special attention to Collections. Consultations in German or English. WILBUR F. REEDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. All business promptly attended to. Collection of claims a speciality. BEAVER & GEPHART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, dear?" BELLEFONTE. PA. Office on Alleghany Street, North of High. embroidery. A. MORRISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, shawl. BELLEFONTE, PA. dil. Office on Woodring's Block, Opposite Court House. S. KELLER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Consultations in English or German. Office in Lyon's Building, Allegheny Street. Flats. JOHN G. LOVE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, constant to none. BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in the rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson.

ADVERTISE IN THE

W

shall find things very convenient." "Humph!" said Aunt Jocasta: "I never was in love myself, but I've been the bride. told that people who are, would believe anything. I suppose John is law and 'Of course," said Daffodil, laughing. So she had married the young hero of without your permission." her hopes and dreams, and gone to the great, crowded city to live. And the flat had been Arcadia to her-that is, just at first, when the honey-moon was in its first glow, and all the world was transfigured with the light that shines through the halo of a wedding ring. But, of late, Mrs. Daffodil had not the world! been quite so happy. She had been crying, one night, when John came home unexpectedly, and there was no time to "My darling," he had cried aghast, John Grey's footsteps on the stairs. "Nothing, John-nothing!" she had answered. "Only-only it is so long since I placed my feet on a sod of green grass. And I was thinking that the old orchard would be in blossom, just at this time; and the meadow under the tell you which-sassafras tree would be all blue with "Daffodil, are you homesick?" "No. John-indeed, no!" she cried. "Get on your things," said Grey. to Daffodil. "We'll go and walk in the park, and listen to the robin at the bird fancier's, and try to imagine ourselves back in the But Daffodil trying to smile as she tied her pink bonnet-strings, did not tell him of the long visit she had from old Mrs. Mudge, who declared that she said, the color varying on her cheek. "she had al'ys loved John Grey as if he had been her own son," and had pro-ceeded to edify his bride with a circumplied. stantial account of all the mischief he had gotten into, all the love-tangles in which he had been involved, all the half-engagements into which he had been drawn, until poor Daffodil felt as if her John Grey and this gay Lothario must be two quiet different beings. "And we all supposed, my dear," said Mrs. Mudge, comfortably taking snuff, "that he was to marry Olive Dodworth, the actress, when he up and brought you home. Dear, dear! what flirts men are! Ain't they now, my "I-suppose so," said poor Dattodil, intent upon the stitches of her strip of "I hope you'll come and see me often," said Mrs. Mudge, setting down her tea-cup and taking up her big red "I shall be very happy, t' said Daffo-"And we'll have ever so many nice confidential chats," said Mrs. Mudge. "Yes," said Daffodil, faintly. And after Mrs. Mudge had gone away poor Daffodil sat and wondered what made her so wretched. She could hear some one moving about overhead. Some one had told her that a young artist had just rented the top floor of the Fontaine Daffodil!" She wondered vaguely what he was like, and whether, he too, was a human butterfly lighting on every flower and She asked herself whether fat Mr. Smith, who went out from the suite of apartments below every day with a silk all in bud, but a little summer house all umbrella under his arm, dyed mustaches braided over with glossy woodbine. and a smoothly-shaven chin, had his amiable weaknesses likewise.

overspread Daffodil's countenance, 10 A. M., in advance of Picton's division. don't suppose you are to blame, but in The action not having commenced at this hard world we have to suffer for one that hour, the Duke rode off by the another's crimes. Where is he?" "I-don't know," faintly admitted

Namur road toward Ligny to consult with Blucher, who mounted with the "Humph!" said the lady compressing Duke into a windmill, whence they surher lips. "He is at his old tricks, I see. veyed Napoleon's disposition of his forces Well I can wait. You don't ask me to be seated, but I shall take that liberty just before the commencement of the

battle of Ligny. From about noon, June And she sat down, flinging back the 16. to nightfall, the battles of Ligny folds of her rich India shawl, while Dafand Quatre Bras were fought simultane fodil watched her with silent dismay. ously, resulting in a French victory at Was this true? Had John Grey really Ligny, and a drawn battle at Quatre deceived her? He whom she had loved Bras, where the English passed the night so entirely, trusted so infinitely? If this on the field of battle, the French retirwas really so, there was no truth in all ing on the village of Frasnes. Had Na-

The shadows gradually deepened; the poleon advanced on Quatre Bras at early clock on the mantel ticked as busily as dawn on the 17th, and had Ney renewed if it were running a race against timehis attack simultaneously, the English and still the two sat there, silent, speechmust have been taken between the two less, each dreading, yet longing, to hear fires and the position carried. As it was, Napoleon failed to put his army in Sitting in the dark, pet?" he cried. motion from Ligny till the afternoon of

merrily, as he crossed to the mantel and the 17th, which gave the English ample lighted the gas-jet. "I must see your time to retire leisurely on Waterloo, dear little face, for I have something to Captain Siborne, in his well-known his-

tory of the Waterloo campaign, relates He checked himself abruptly, for at that so high was the rye at the battle of that moment he caught sight of the pale beautiful stranger in the Parisian hat Quatre Bras, that the English infantry and glistening Indian shawl. He turned were completely concealed by it. I have just measured the height of the finest crop of rye I ever beheld growing on the "I do not know her," she answered. Waterloo road, and found it to be seven

> feet high. In another letter from the field Waterloo, written on the following day, our correspondent says:

In his admirable lectures on the Wa terloo campaign, Colonel Chesney is, as

far as I know, the first English writer "There is some mistake," said the stranger, with visible embarrassment. who does full justice to the importance "This is not the Mr. Grey I mean. My of the part played by the Prussians at Waterloo. As you approach the field from Quatre Bras, about a mile before

reaching La Belle Alliance, you perceive on your right, lying about 1000 yards off the high road, a village half concealed in a wooded hollow, from which the

The name of this village is Plancenoit. and round that church took place the fiercest and bloodiest fighting which

June 18 witnessed. Between 4.30 P. M. and 8.30-i. e., in four hours-the Prussians lost more men than the English during the whole day, the Prussian loss in killed and wounded being about 6.300. that of the English, exclusive of the allies, 6,100.

behind the stranger, did John Grey ex-There were, in fact, two battles of Waterloo-the battle of Mount St. Jean "Poor fellow! I have heard some and the battle of Plancenoit-and Nathing of this. She torments the life out poleon had to do with two distinct of him, with petty exactions and unfounded jealousies. She follows him armies. It is commonly believed in around the world like a Nemesis. I'm England that the Prussians merely came

glad you are not like her, my pretty up at the close of the day, and assisted the English to crown their victory : but And then he went on to tell his wife how he had been working busily all this' it is the fact that Bulow's corps came time to earn enough, by extra labor at his profession to buy a little one-storied cottage, in the suburbs of the city, with

a tiny garden attached, where there was Loban's corps and several other divisions, an apple tree, a thicket of moss-roses were detached to Plancenoit, on the French extreme right, at the very mo-"I signed the papers to-day, Daffodil, said he. "We can move in next week.

leech farm in America. The breeding ponds consist of oblong squares of one and a half acres each. The bottoms of these ponds are of clay, the margins of peat. In June the leeches begin forming their cocoons on the peat margins of the pould.

The greatest enemies to the young tools was valued at one shilling, and eeches are musk rats, water rats, and consisted altogether of two broadaxes, water shrews, who dig the cocoons out an adze, a square and a spoke-shave, we of the soft peat breeding margins. Next must expect to find rough work and to rats and shrews is overheating of the none but rough dwelling-houses; when peat or the water of the pond. In fact, there were no chimneys, and the fire nothing is so fatal to leeches as a too high temperature. Mr. Witte says he has had leeches frozen in solid ice, but by slowly dissolved the ice and gradually increasing the temperature of the water the leeches sustained no injury. The depth of the water in the ponds during the summer is three feet; in winter time the depth of water increased to avoid freezing.

chairs and tables, and sat upon the The leeches are fed every six months on fresh blood placed in thin linen bags, which are suspended in the water. The leeches, as soon as they smell the blood, agriculture was as low in the scale as aseemble from all parts of the pond, and attaching themselves to the outside of the bag, suck the dissolving coagulated blood through the linen. Digestion proceeds very slowly with the leech, during which time the blood remaing undigested in the stomach of the leech is in a fluid state, as if taken in. The excremental deposits are of a grass-green color. The best substance for packing eeches in is the peat of their natural ponds made into a stiff mud. Water containing tannin, tannic acid, lime, salt, or brakish water, must be guarded against always; iron is not objectionable, but is an adventage in small quantities.

The demand for leeches in the last few years has somewhat fallen off in the Eastern and Southern States. The Western States and California are now the heaviest buyers. Mr. Witte's sales alone average a thousand a day. The number of leeches imported into the United States amounts to about thirty thousand yearly.

The custom of stripping and salting leeches, to cause them to disgorge after having been applied, has passed away. as many well established cases have occurred of infectious diseases having been communicated on the application of the same leech to a second party. A very popular error exists that a leech when applied takes only the bad blood (whatever that may be) and rejects the good: this is a mistake. With a leech blood

is blood. be it the cold blood of a fish or the warm blood of a human being, no matter how diseased that human being may be. So long as blood is not tainted seriously into action by 4.30 P. M., and or putrid the leech will thrive on it. A that twelve out of the twenty-four bat- friend of mind, who was the proprietor talions of the Imperial Guard, besides of a large leech-breeding establishment at the foot of the Hartz Mountains, when wishing to feed his leeches, was in the habit of hiring poor laborers, at six ment they were most required to take cents per day, to stand in the water for part in the assault of the Allied position half an hour nearly up to their thighs,

If by mistake you drink out of your fin-When the whole stock of a carpenter's ger bowl, laugh heartily and make some werestion and renew the ACCULUIIS 101 course of conversation and renew triendly feeling among the members of the party,

Ladies should take but one glass of wine at dinner. Otherwise there might be difflculty in steering the male portion of the procession home.

was laid against the wall, with the smoke Do not make remarks about the amount to issue out at the roof, the door, or the your companion has eaten. If the lady window, and the people slept on straw who is your companion at table, whether pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow. she be your wife or the wife of some one else, we naturally expect rough manners. should eat quite heartily, do not offer to pay your host for his loss or say to her, unwholesome food, and a great lack of Great Scott! I hope you will not kill tidiness. This was the condition of the yourself because you have the opportunity," English people in the reign of Edward but be polite and gentlemanly, even though III. Even the nobility went without the food supply be cut off for a week.

If one of the gentlemen should drop a raw oyster into his bosom and he should chests that contained their clothes and have trouble in fishing it out, do not make linen. The skill of other trades was on facetious remarks about it, but assist him a level with that of the carpenter, and to find it, laughing heartily all the time.

Broad Tires for Wheels.

any of the arts. The first sawmill in Moderately broad wheels are prefer-England was built by a Dutchman, but able to narrow tires for use of heavy the opposition of the men who worked wagons. To run in narrow ruts a wagon by hand was so great that he had to pull with broad tires would not be desirable, it down. In 1767 another was erected, yet in our opinion tires three and a half but a mob tore it down. So progress inches in width would prove of easier has everywhere had to overcome obstadraught than those measuring two inches cles. In 1390, some friars in Switzerwide. Of course the load is no heavier land wished to build a windmill, to save with the use of the wide tire, but is disthe labor of grinding corn by hand ; but tributed over a surface of three and a a neighboring landlord, who had bought half inches in place of two inches. The the country around, forbade them, beresistance would be about the same in cause, he said, he owned the winds. both cases, though in the case of the The bishop was appealed to, who said wide tire distributed over nearly double that the winds belonged to the church the surface. The depression caused by and could not be used. A writer, of the broad tires would not exceed onegood authority, speaking of the times of half that caused by the narrow ones. Henry VIII., says there is no doubt This cutting made by the narrow tires that the average duration of human life increases the draught to an extent far was, at that period, not one-half as long beyond the common estimate. As the as it is at the present day. The kings cutting up of the roads is lessened and nobility of a few centuries ago through the use of broad tires, the cost possessed their crowns and high-soundof their maintenance is considerably diing titles; but there is not, in the minished.

United States, a prosperous mechanic, possessing a fair degree of refined taste and education, who would desire to exchange his manner of life and living for theirs, so far as the conveniences of life are concerned ! Thus it is that art is ever at work, breaking down the barriers which stand between the rich and the poor, and bringing both classes more and more toward a common level-not by degrading the wealthy, but by exalting both classes to a higher standard of morality, refinement and education.

Skull Measurement.

Professor Flower, the well-known English anatomist, has published some further results of his researches with reference to the human skull. He states that the largest normal skull he has ever measured was as much as 2,075 cubic centimeters: the smallest, 960 cubic centimeters, this belonging to one of those pecular people in the center of Ceylon who are now nearly extinct. The largest average capacity of any human head

This important principle is so far recognized in England that a less rate of tolls is exacted from teams with broad wheels than from those with narrow tires, thus paying a premium on the use of broad tires. For farm purposes broad tires are decidedly preferable to narrow wheels No one cares to have his grass lands cut up by wheels if it can be avoided-an injury which is more likely to be inflicted by broad than by narrow wheels. A team supplied with the broad tires will draw a load of manure with far greater ease over fallow ground than that with the narrow tires, by reason of the diminished amount of cutting in the ground. The question of broad and narrow tires appears simple enough at first sight, but it has long been our opinion that whatever will tend to improve the condition of our roads without increasing the expense, that will he has measured is that of a race of long reduce the labor of horses, and thereby flatheaded people on the west coast of lessen a very serious cost, ought to en-Africa. The Laplanders and Esquimaux, gage the attention of men capable of

Mr. Grev is short and dark, with a heavy beard-Richard Richardson Grey-and The young husband struck his hand on the table, as if an idea had suddenly occurred to him "With a slight cast in one eye?" said "An artist, is he not?" "Exactly!" cried the India-shawled church spire emerges conspicuously.

"Who is this lady," he asked.

said Grey, in unfeigned amazement.

The lady rose a little nervously.

"Never saw her before in all my life!"

"Is-this gentleman your husband?

"He is," Daffodil mechanically re-

beauty. "He occupies the suite of rooms directly above us," said he. "He moved in last month. "Then, said the lady, "I have mis-

taken the flat. Pray, pray"-to Daffodil-"forgive me!" But Daffodil could only laugh hysterically, and hide her head on her husband's shoulder. And not until the door had been closed

claim:

herself, "that I had remained unmar- berries. Dear one, I know you have on the ridge of Mount St. Jean in front. that the leeches might obtain a full gor-

At last he came.

'Do not you?"

