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Ennobled.

On lights the sun's first glory shines
Whe east is rich with flame and

And here it glows when day declines
Le plains and valleys dim and cold.

Earthet names, like some great moun-
rest,
She where longest burns the day's
ght;
And those letters show above the rest
Rec lives by time held pure and

—Thos. Collier, in Boston Transcript.

Buried Treasure.

Upon e—I do not know
Exactly, but long ago—
A man w riches were untold,
Silver anecious stones and gold,
Within astern city dwelt;
But not a ment's peace he felt
For far t thieves should force his door,
And ob h of his treasured store.
In spe armed slaves on guard,
And bound windows locked and barred,
His h w one continual fright;
He hily dept a wink by night,
And it so little rest by day
That grew prematurely gray.

At l he ing a monstrous pit
To hide his wealth, and buried it
By nightlone; then smoothed the ground
So that e spot could not be found.
But he ained nothing by his labor;
A curious prying, envious neighbor,
Who maled the hiding, went and told
The sulta where to find the gold.
A troop o soldiers came next day,
And bore se hoarded wealth away.

Some precious jewels still remained,
For which i goodly price he gained,
Then left the city quite by stealth,
To say "the remnant of his wealth;
But, now, by hard experience taught,
A better way to keep it sought.
Broad lands he bought, and wisely tilled;
With fruits and grain his barns he filled;
He used his wealth with liberal hand;
His plenty flowed through all the land;
And, hid no longer under-ground,
Spread honest comfort all around.

Thus calm and prosperous pass the years,
Till on a ated day he hears
The sulta's mandate, short and dread.
"Present thyself or lose thy head!"
Fearful and trembling, he obeys,
For sultans have their little ways,
And wretches who affront their lord
Brave bastando, sack, or cord.

Before the dreaded throne he bowed
Where sa the sultan, grim and proud,
And thought "My head must surely fall
And the my master will seize all
My wealth again." But from the throne
There came a calm and kindly tone:
"My son, well pleased am I to see
Thy dealings in prosperity;
May Allah keep thee in good health!
Well hast thou learned the use of wealth.
No longer buried under-ground,
Its comforts spread to all around.
The poor man's blessings on thy name
Are better far than worldly fame.
I called thee hither. Now, behold,
Here are the silver, gems and gold
I took from thee in other days;
Receive them back and go thy ways,
For thou hast learned this truth at last—
Would that it might be sown broadcast!
That riches are but worthless pelf
When hoarded only for one's self."

—*Harper's Young People.*

Pansy's New Year's Card.

"Conf—"

"Oh! fie, pans! Fie!"

Sturdy old Squire Cranborne put aside with gentle violence the fair hand which his eldest daughter Katherine had placed over his lips.

"I won't be silenced!" he cried. "I ain, heartily, confound all new-fa customs, and especially this one of sending cards to people on New Year's day. It's a nuisance, and ought to be put down. Here's my letter-bag more than an hour late, and crammed so full of rubbish that the lock is strained, and I can't get at the bag open at all!"

After another effort, however, the lock yielded, and the angry squire poured out some score or two of letters upon the breakfast-table.

"'Miss Cranborne,' Miss Cranborne, Why, there are four for you, Kitty, I declare! Here, take them and make all the lot—and if you find a letter for me just hand it over."

"Do, dear boss, father; and please don't call me Pecksie."

The squire just then was finishing his cup of coffee, and kind of gurgling growl was his only response.

"Just look!" cried Katrine, ruefully. She was busily sorting the letters, nearly all of which were addressed in one pile. "Just look at them!"

"Are they all for you?"

"All these are. Now you see that it is to be a beauty!"

And an heiress," added her father.

Oh, of course—and an heiress!

But you do not mean to say, considering the squire, as he took his own letters, that there is not one for my little Pansy?"

Katherine gave a gesture of contempt.

"Of course there is not! She is far too insignificant and insipid a creature to receive any such attentions."

"And she is no heiress!" added the squire.

"I do wish you would not make so many allusions to my fortune!"

"Can I help it, Kate. There's no Pansy as beautiful as the flower named her after. But she is no heiress. You understand?"

Katherine did not answer. She was anxiously scrutinizing the handwriting on the envelopes before proceeding to open any of them.

A young girl who had been seated opposite to her now rose, and going to the squire, put her arms round his neck and kissed him fondly.

A world of love came into the old man's eyes, and he stroked her hand caressingly.

"Never mind, Pansy!" he said, "I am very glad no one sends you such rubbish. And I am thankful you are no heiress. Perhaps no one will want to take you from me!"

Tears rose into Pansy's eyes, for though she said nothing she could not help feeling a little pang of disappointment at the discovery that none had thought it worth while to send her a card that brilliant New Year's morning. But she checked the tears back, and to hide her emotion, kissed her father again and again.

Squire Cranborne, the father of the two motherless girls who were at breakfast with him that morning, had married twice. His first wife, a vain, proud woman, had a large fortune in her own right, and on her decease—which occurred soon after Katherine's birth—she left all her property to her little daughter—to be held in trust until she should either marry or attain the age of twenty-one.

His second wife brought him no portion, save love, beauty and a gentle disposition. She was the eldest daughter of the village curate, and it was a heavy blow to him when she died, on the second anniversary of her wedding-day. He had never married again, though quite a young man when left for the second time a widower.

Thus it happened that Katherine and Pansy were half sisters only—the one a rich heiress, and the other with only a very modest portion.

Katherine was within a few months of her majority. Tall and beautiful, she was, like her mother, vain and proud, and duly impressed with the superiority of her own position and personal attractions. Offers she had had in plenty, for she never failed to attract notice and admiration wherever she went; but she had dismissed all her suitors with contumely.

Pansy was a girl of a different stamp altogether; petite in figure and retiring disposition, she was generally overlooked.

Of course it was very wrong of Squire Cborne to like one daughter better than the other. But he did, and everyone knew that the gentle, patient little Pansy, so much like the second wife he had loved so fondly, was his favorite.

The manifestations of affection now interchanged between them jarred on Katherine's feelings, and when she had finished examining the superscriptions, and looked up, her fair brows were contracted into an ugly frown.

"Gushing again!" she exclaimed, in a contemptuous voice. "I can't think how you can be so fond of kissing and cuddling."

"You are vexed, Kate" said her father, "and so you are cross with us. I noticed your annoyance increase as you got to the bottom of the pile. You have been expecting a letter which has not arrived. I'll be bound there is not one of those addresses in Sir Charles Howell's handwriting!"

A crimson flush dyed Katherine's face as these words were spoken.

"I did expect a card from Sir Charles, of course," she replied, with difficulty curbing her vexation. "He must have sent one. Are you sure you emptied the letter-bag?"

"Yes, I think so. But you had better look—I have known a letter to remain wedged in a corner more than once."

"And it has happened again," said Katherine, as she drew forth a crumpled envelope.

She glanced eagerly at the handwriting, and then with an angry cry, let the letter fall.

"Not from Sir Charles after all," said the squire, taking hold of the missive. "Why, yes he is; but by George and egad! it's addressed to you, Pansy—it's addressed to you!"

"Oh! impossible!" cried Pansy, blushing and trembling. It must be some mistake."

"Not a bit of it," cried the delighted father, in great exultation. "Here, open it at once and let me see! Why, what a very pretty card it is! Hilloa there, Katherine, where are you going?"

But his eldest daughter made no reply. Gathering up her letters, she left the room hastily, a bitter smile at her mortification which rose in her eyes should not be noticed as they coursed down her cheeks.

* * * * * * *

The Sir Charles Howell alluded to in the foregoing conversation was a young baronet who had not long returned from a sojourn in the East.

It was noticed that upon one pretext or other a great deal of his time was passed at Squire Cranborne's, and everybody arrived at the conclusion that the baronet and Katherine were to be no other than the rich and beautiful Katherine; who herself was fully convinced that she had a fresh worshipper at her shrine. Accustomed to adulation and to receive attentions from every one, while her half-sister had never had even the semblance of a lover, it had not occurred to her, until the arrival of the New Year's card, that Sir Charles could possibly take any notice of insignificant Pansy.

As she opened letter after letter, and spread out the cards on the table before her, she gradually regained her tranquility, and by the time she had finished she said to herself, as she smiled at her lovely counterpart in a mirror—

"It was foolish of me to be vexed. It is impossible that he could pass me over for Pansy! I feel sure he has sent me a card, but it has been delayed, and that one was only addressed to Pansy out of mere kindness of heart."

There was a tap at the door, and her maid entered.

"It is time, miss, to get ready. The carriage will be round for eleven."

Katherine smiled as she remembered that Sir Charles had promised to accompany them to the country town—some ten miles away—where a bazaar or sale of fancy-work was to be held in aid of the funds required for the restoration of the ancient church.

At the opening ceremony it was expected he would, if not all, the influential families in the county would be represented.

The squire's daughters had both been looking forward with pleased expectation to the occurrence of this event; and when Sir Charles had promised to be their escort, the old squire himself had gladly availed himself of the opportunity of staying away, as such gatherings were very far indeed from being to his taste.

Sir Charles appeared with all a lover's punctuality—that is, he arrived half an hour before the time of starting. To his surprise, he found Katherine was ready too—a most unusual event, for she made it a point of honor always to keep her cavaliers waiting.

If, however, her design was to prevent the possibility of a *tete-a-tete* between the baronet and Pansy, she was perfectly successful. She never once left his side, until they all three entered the carriage at the hall-door.

The squire stood on the steps watching their departure. His glowing countenance was beaming with smiles, and he chuckled gleefully.

"That Howell is a sensible young fellow, and I admire his taste; I don't like the idea of losing my Pansy, though I would rather give her to him than anyone."

* * * * * * *

Crowded as the town had was that New Year's day with all the youth and beauty of the neighborhood, the entrance of Sir Charles with his lovely companions attracted immediate notice, and they were quickly surrounded by crowds of friends and acquaintances.

Among those who pressed forward as a certain Captain Sinclair—a tall, fair man—conspicuous by his thick mustache, and long, flowing yellow beard, which descended to his breast. He was one of Katherine's most persistacious admirers, and she alternately rebuked and encouraged him, as the humor suited her.

"I am so carefully glad to see you this morning," he said, bending down to Katherine.

"Indeed! Why?"

"Because you allow me to show you the way to the end of the room where the Cave of Mystery, and Fortune Teller in it. It's real fun, I assure you. Do come!"

"And may we follow you?" asked Sir Charles.

"Of course, if you like!"

Miss Cranborne put herself under the captain's care with some misgiving. But at any rate she thought she should not be long discovering what Sir Charles' intentions really were.

The Cave of Mystery, as it had been named, was one of those nonsensical affairs common on these occasions. The principal amusement in connection with it was a fortune-telling doll—a quaintly-dress little figure, which could be spun round very much after the fashion of see-to-tum. Arranged around it in circle were numerous small pieces of paper closely folded up. The figure can a kind of wand, which, when gyrations stopped, pointed of course some one of the before-mentioned pieces of paper.

For this peepo futurity a shilling was paid.

"Now, Miss Cborne," said the captain, taking this purse, "try your fortune!"

But Katherine flutely refused, and declared that the ole thing was too childish for her to take any part in it.

Nor after this did Sir Charles prevail upon Pansy to take the trial, so he said:

"At least you will ow me?"

"Certainly. Hoan I have a voice in the matter?"

Sir Charles put de his shilling—the fortune-teller was un ground, and finally, after a little ocillation, stopped with the wand poing to one of the slips.

"Will you take it, please?"

Sir Charles did so, and then read aloud:

"Seek her hand, o buy the ing;
Life-long happin will be."

He tried to es chance, but with all his persuasive ne words in vain.

doubtless; but was now intent upon some pretty trifles on a stall close by.

"By Jove," drawled Captain Simister, "Miss Cranborne. Do try—or let me."

"You can try," said Katherine, but her voice was so harsh that all looked at her in surprise.

With well-feigned anxiety the captain watched the motions of the oracle of fate. He pretended to tremble and hesitate at the idea of reading the slip:

"Have you not heard it said full ott—"

He read so far, then stopped suddenly. With an angry exclamation he tore the paper to atoms. The conclusion must have been something most unpalatable.

"What was it, Simister?" cried Sir Charles, laughing.

But the captain's face wore such an angry look, that the baronet saw it would be injudicious to pursue the subject further.

"What could it have been?" whispered Pansy to Sir Charles, as they descended the broad staircase together.

"We shall never know, I expect," replied the baronet. Then, in a tender undertone, he added, inquiringly, "You received a New Year's card this morning?"

"Yes," she answered faintly, though her cheeks were aflame.

"And Miss Cranborne—Pansy—you remember the words on my slip of paper: 'Seek her hand, and buy the ring.' If I buy the ring, will you wear it, Pansy?"

He drew a breath of relief when she turned her blushing, smiling face full upon him. But she lowered her eyes immediately, and said, demurely:

"I don't know—indeed I don't! You must really ask papa!"

A Living Experiment.

Last summer the *Tribune* published an article which, in speaking of other things, let fall the assertion that a family in the city should live well and set a good table on $2 a week for each person in it. This opinion was made the topic of some smart discussion in the papers and in private circles, and was pretty well derided as an impossibility. Miss Juliet Corson, whose name will not be called in question as an authority on the cost or serving of food, in a late article gives the result of an experiment made last August under her own superintendence to test the *Tribune* assertion. The family consisted of five persons in good health, three educated and refined women, the editor in charge of a daily paper, and a servant. The test began in a business way by making an inventory of supplies, setting aside and valuing enough for a week's use, and that there might be no waste, Miss Corson personally attended to the cooking and serving of the meals. A copy was kept of the actual bills of fare for each day, and those were by her digested to fridicule the idea of meals which cost fifty-eight cents for six persons, according to the *Tribune* estimate, may compare the list with their own tables. We can only spare room for the bills for three days.

Sunday—Breakfast: Fried scallops, fried potatoes, peaches, Vienna bread, coffee. Dinner: Roast duck, succotash, stewed tomatoes, baked potatoes, bread, muskmelon, tea. Supper: Biscuit, peaches, sugar cakes, tea.

Wednesday—Breakfast: Bluefish, fried egg plant, fried potatoes, French rolls, coffee. Lunch: Graham bread, rusks, peaches and cream, tea. Dinner: Roast chicken, baked potatoes, corn, stewed okra, bread, muskmelon, tea.

Saturday—Breakfast: Beefsteak, corn, and fried potatoes, Vienna rolls, coffee. Lunch: Rolls, pilaff, cookies, peaches, tea. Dinner: Broiled bluefish, lamb chops, rice and mushrooms, corn, potatoes, bread, peaches, tea.

The experiment was made in the height of the fruit season, when everybody was making peaches and melons their dessert. Plenty of milk, sugar and butter were used at everymeal. At the end of the week the expense was found to be nine dollars and fifty cents, with vegetables for three days use, and other materials for two meals left over. This looks as if a good deal of reform was possible in the administration of domestic finances. To be sure, to carry out such an improvement requires the both brains and skill, but as most men and women would hardly claim to be wanting in brains on any subject, we conceive that this should hardly stand in the way of such a desirable improvement. Most educated families profess to have more cleverness than money, and it is advisable to take fullest use of what they have most. Other excellent people utterly refuse to accept either the *Tribune's* reckoning or Miss Corson's facts, because, they say, it would make out enormous and awful waste in our families, a state of things which we humbly submit is not entirely improbable either.—*New York Mail.*

A Strange Experience.

Mrs. Jennie Lewis, a will-known resident of Reno, has just returned from a trip to Europe. During her absence she removed from her ear a shell which had been lodged there for over thirty years. Mrs. Lewis says that when a child she was holding a small shell to her ear and trying to hear it "roar." While so doing the shel, which is hardly a quarter of an inch in diameter, slipped into the passage of the ear. Efforts to dislodge it were unsuccessful and only drove it further in. It remained there for ten years, causing occasional pains, when a surgical operation for its removal was attempted. The operation was performed in Illinois. Here Mrs. Lewis' parents were then dying. It was extremely painful and produced excessive bleeding, but was unsuccessful. For twenty years more the shell remained in the ear, completely obstructing the passage. Last summer, while on her onward voyage across the Atlantic, Mrs Lewis was one day seated on deck, engaged in picking with a pin the earlat harbored the shell. To her great joy and surprise, she found that the shell which had so long been firmly fixed was loosened, and that it moved under the pressure of the pin. She picked away at it in great excitement for a few minutes, and at last the long imprisoned shell was extracted. A surgeon on board the steamer was greatly interested in the case, and declared had never in his life heard of such a experience. Mrs. Lewis still keeps the shell, and shows it to her acquaintances when telling it story.—*Reno (Nev.) Gazette.*

A Reminiscence

How it came about that a confederate soldier cheered Fighting Joe Hooker is the editor of the *Rural* Tenn.,) who was at the battle of Island, Ill., during the winter of 1863-64. The general was taking a day, and were drawn up in his keen eye spied a man from head to heels as he passed before them, and down the lines the painted half-wheeling and plumed hat with a as if they had all a soft expression as he said, "Boys, sorry, sorry our differences you all can rest Simple as that different from customed to the mander of the hearts of the rent of elegant throats gave Hooker.

At the tion of last ten of 12,000 compared Fort

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

Events of Importance that Occurre in 1879.

JANUARY.—1. Resumption of specie payments in the United States....2. Nine men killed and thirty-three wounded by the bursting of a gun on the British man-of-war Thunderer in the Mediterranean. ....3. Intensely cold weather throughout the United States. Alonzo Garcelon (Democrat), elected governor of Maine by the State Senate....4. Destruction of the Chicago postoffice by fire. Execution of Juan Moncasi in Madrid for attempted assassination of King Alfonso. Failure of the Cornish bank, of Truro, England, for $5,000,000....5. Great republican victory at the elections for French senators....7. The New York legislature meets in the new capitol at Albany....9. Forty Cheyenne Indian prisoners at Fort Robinson, Neb., killed while trying to escape....10. Twenty persons killed by a railroad collision in Russia....11. Two hundred Russian officers and soldiers killed by train breaking through a bridge in Turkey. Intense excitement created in Germany by Bismarck's bill limiting freedom of debate in German parliament....12. The Pope's long circular against socialism, communism, etc., is published....14. Fifty-eight miners killed by an explosion in a Welsh colliery....20. Threatened crisis in France averted by passage of a vote of confidence in the government. Several United States Senators elected....22. Severely cold weather and much destitution reported from England....27. Beginning of investigation into the cipher dispatches by Potter committee....30. Resignation of President McMahon and election of Jules Grevy as president of France....31. M. Gambetta elected president of the French chamber of deputies.

FEBRUARY.—3. Exciting debate in executive session of the United States Senate on the New York nominations....4. News received of extraordinary precautions taken by European countries to guard against the spread of the plague ravaging Russia....5. Beginning of cipher dispatches investigation in New York by Potter committee....8. Mr. Tilden testifies before Potter committee in New York. Heavy strikes begun in England. Russians begin evacuation of Turkish territory and definitive treaty of peace between the two countries signed....11. Fatal land slides in Kansas City, Mo., and Allentown, Pa.... 12. Government bill passed in lower parliament....13. Opening of British parliament. Nine Chinamen killed by an explosion of fire-damp in California....14. St. Valentine's day....15. Bill for restricting Chinese emmigration passed by the United States Senate....18. Three persons killed and about twenty-five severely injured by a train falling through a rotten bridge near Selma, Ala.... 21. Details of plague horrors in Russia received. Over one hundred lives lost by an explosion in Stockton, Cal. British steamship Zanzibar, with complement of thirty-six officers and crew, gives up for lost after being out from New York forty-two days. ....25. Reports received of disastrous storms in France, Spain and Italy.

MARCH.—1. President Hayes vetoes the Chinese immigration bill....2. Great fire in Reno, Nev....3. Reports of Potter committee published....4. The Forty-fifth Congress adjourns and the President issues a proclamation for extra session of Forty-sixth Congress....5. Close of the Vanderbilt will case in New York....9. Six persons killed at a fire in East St. Louis, Ill. Beginning of international six days' walking match in New York....12. Fire in town of Szegedin, Hungary, destroyed by a flood. Twelve persons injured by the fall of a gallery during a walking match in New York....13. Marriage of Prince Arthur, Queen Victoria's third son, to Princess Louise Margaret, of Prussia. Arrival of Bayard Taylor at Remains in New York....15. Rowell wins international walking match in New York. ....18. Opening of special session of Forty-sixth Congress. Forty-seven lives lost by the foundering of a French lineal off coast of France....20. Several New Orleans banks suspend payments....24. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's trial for deceit and falsehood begun before the Brooklyn Presbytery.

APRIL.—2. Election in Rhode Island....5. Close of debate on army bill and its passage in the House. Cambridge defeats Oxford in annual boat race on the Thames....7. Spring elections in Michigan, etc....8. Attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia in St. Petersburg. Disastrous tornado at Collinsville, Nev....17. Syndicate of New York and Boston bankers' bid for $200,000,000 four per cent. bonds accepted by Secretary Sherman....18. Fatal tornado in South Carolina. Martial law declared in six populous Russian districts.... 20. One-half of Eureka, Nev., destroyed by fire....24. General Dix's funeral in New York. Emperor of Austria's silver wedding celebrated in Vienna....26. Brown makes 542 miles in six days' championship pedestrian match in London....29. President Hayes vetoes army appropriation bill. One thousand houses, comprising town of Orenburg, Russia, destroyed by fire.

MAY.—7. California votes in favor of adopting new constitution....8. Rev. Dr. Talmage's trial before a Brooklyn Presbytery ends in his acquittal....12. The Pope creates eight new cardinals. Veto of the "military interference" bill by the President....16. Six executions in different parts of the United States....20. The legislative appropriation bill passes United States Senate....24. Participation of Brooklyn's 13th regiment in Queen Victoria's sixtieth birthday festivities at Montreal....25. Catholic cathedral in New York dedicated....26. End of war between England and Afghanistan officially announced....29. News received of a terrific naval battle between Chilian and Peruvian vessels. The President vetoes the legislative appropriation bill. Several persons killed or injured at a hotel fire in Hagerstown, Md. International congress in Paris adopts a plan to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien....30. Decoration day. About fifty persons lose their lives by a tornado in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

JUNE.—1. Great eruption of Mt. Etna reported....2. Great strike of iron workers in and about Pittsburgh, Pa....3. Secretary of War McCrary nominated by President Hayes to succeed Judge Dillon as judge of the eighth circuit....9. Reports received of great destruction of property in Italy by bursting of dikes and inundation of river Po. Cessation of eruption of Mt. Etna reported....11. Mysterious murder of Mrs. Hull in New York city. Emperor William's golden wedding celebrated in Berlin....12. Eleven persons drowned by a waterspout in the Black Hills....16. Hanlan defeats Elliott in championship rowing match at Newcastle, England. Beginning of six days' international walking match in London.... 21. Weston wins the walking match in London, scoring 550 miles....23. The President signs the army appropriation bill and vetoes the judicial expenses appropriation bill. Cox, Mrs. Hull's murderer, arrested in Boston....26. The Khedive of Egypt abdicates in favor of his son....27. Harvard defeats Yale in annual boat race at New London, Conn....30. Federal marshal appropriation bill vetoed by the President.

JULY.—1. Extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress closed....2. Fatal storm in Wisconsin and Minnesota....4. Seven lives lost by an accident to a steamer on Lake Quinsigamond, Mass. Large fire in Amherst, Mass....8. James Gordon Bennett's yacht Jeannette sails from San Francisco on exploring expedition in search of the North Pole....10. Eight persons killed by an explosion of giant powder in mine works at Bodie, Cal. Yellow fever panic in Memphis....12. Funeral of French Prince Imperial at Chiselhurst, England. Eight lives lost by wreck of steamer State of Virginia off the coast of Nova Scotia....16. Many lives lost in New England during a terrific storm....18. Eight persons drowned by capsizing of a yacht in St. Lawrence river, Canada. News received of a great Zulu defeat in South Africa by Lord Chelmsford, and virtual end of the Zulu war....26. Destructive storm in western Pennsylvania....28. A congressional committee ...ins at Chicago an examination into the ...of the labor depression....31. Five ...persons drowned by the capsizing of an ...ion yacht at Clayton, N. Y.

AUGUST.—2. Disastrous storm in England ...Kentucky State election. Fifty persons killed during storm in Denmark. Town ...no, W. Va., destroyed by fire.... ...on question of debt compromise ...sce. Financial panic in Montreal. ...capital of Bosnia, almost totally ...own....9. Yellow fever declared ...ic in Memphis....12. Austrian ...sign....15. British parliament ...James McHenry, English financ...ails in London for $5,000,000. ...ship laborers in Quebec. Seven...killed at the destruction by fire ...hotel at Locust Grove, near ....18. Tremendous storm ...Great excite...WORLDLY shooting ...candidate for mayor, by Charles De Young, sr., proprietor *Chronicle* newspaper....30. A monument to General Custer unveiled at West Point.

SEPTEMBER.—3. California State election. Massacre of British embassy at Cabul....5. Several persons killed or injured by boiler explosion on steamer Alaska, Lake Erie ....8. State election in Maine....11. Tammany bolts from Democratic State Convention at Syracuse....18. News received of the capture of Cetewayo, Zulu king, by the British.... 20. General Grant arrive in San Francisco after two years' absence abroad. International walking match for Astley belt begun in New York....22. Particulars received of great fire at Kiev, Russia....23. Alliance formed between Germany and Austria....26. Partial destruction of Deadwood, Dakota, by fire....27. Rowell wins the walking match in New York.... 28. Prof. Wise and companion ascend in balloon Pathfinder, at St. Louis, and never heard from again....28. Bloody battle between United States troops and Ute Indians in Colorado.

OCTOBER.—2. Monument to Aidre erected on the spot where he was hanged, at Tappan, N. Y. About fifteen persons killed and many more wounded by fall of a grand stand at a fair in Adrian, Mich....4. Beginning of pedestrian match for O'Leary belt in New York. General Merritt's force relieves Captain Payne's troops, beleaguered by Utes, in Colorado....8. Capture of famous Peruvian iron-clad Huascar by Chilian vessels after a desperate naval fight.... 10. Fifteen persons killed and many wounded by railroad collision at Jackson, Mich....11. Murphy wins the walking match for the O'Leary belt....12. British troops enter Cabul....14. State elections in Ohio and Iowa....15. Disastrous floods in Spain....16. Dr. Le Moyne cremated at Washington, Pa. Hanlan and Courtney make a fizzle of their boat race on Chautauqua Lake....18. Loss of Spanish steamer Nuevo Pajaro del Oceano in Bahama Straits, West Indies, by fire, and forty of her passengers and crew perish....19. Formation of new Turkish ministry....20. Twenty-seven British troops and many Afghans killed by blowing up of a magazine in Cabul....21. Terrible distress in Hungary on account of bad crops reported....25. Yellow fever epidemic in Memphis declared at an end.

NOVEMBER.—2. Five men killed by explosion of fire damp in a colliery near Scranton, Pa....4. Election in a number of States. ....5. Obsequies of General Hooker in New York, and of Senator Chandler in Detroit. ....7. Steamer Champion sunk by the ship Lady Octavia, near Cape Henlopen, and thirty lives lost....8. Three lives lost and damage done by parding $100,000 done by breaking of a train through the iron bridge over the Missouri at St. Charles, Mo. Several persons killed by the fall of a cracker factory in Kansas City, Mo....15. A party of fifty white men from New Mexico, attacked by Indians in Mexico and thirty-two killed. ....11. Fatal cyclone in Crawford county, Arkansas....12. Reception to General Grant in Chicago. Five persons killed at a New York amusement house fire....17. About thirty Chinamen killed by an explosion in a California railroad tunnel....18. Nine lives lost by the sinking of a portion of a town on Lake Ontario....19. General Thomas' statue unveiled in Washington. Great excitement in Ireland on account of the arrest of several persons for seditious utterances....26. Great sale of 240,000 shares New York Central railroad stock by W. H. Vanderbilt to a syndicate of bankers for $30,000,000....27. Thanksgiving day....28. Marriage at Madrid of King Alfonso to Marie Christine, Austrian archduchess.

DECEMBER.—1. Opening of the regular session of Forty-sixth Congress....2. Attempt to kill the king of Russia when on his way to Moscow....3. Banquet to Oliver Wendell Holmes in Boston in honor of his seventieth birthday....8. Opening of the international dairy fair in New York....9. United States Senate confirms Secretary of War McCrary to be United States circuit judge....10. Ex-Senator Ramsey's appointment as successor to Secretary of War McCrary confirmed by the Senate. National agricultural society formed in New York....13. News received of great floods in Transylvania and Hungary. Destruction by fire of Red Rock, Pa....15. Twelve miners killed and eight injured by an explosion in a salt mine in Wurtemburg, Germany....16. Great welcome to General Grant in Philadelphia ....19. Details received of heavy battle between Chilians and allied forces of Peru and Bolivia.

How Emigrants are Received in New York.

When a vessel arrives having on board a lot of emigrants, officers from Castle Garden go aboard and check all their baggage, which is then removed to the great baggage-room of the garden. Then the emigrants are removed to that depot, none being allowed to go ashore until all have passed through the routine of registration, etc. Almost every proper want the emigrants can have may be satisfied within the building. There is a restaurant, at which they may get plain and wholesome food at very reasonable prices; there are exchange offices, at which they may exchange their foreign gold and paper into American money; there are railroad and steamboat offices, at which they may engage transportation to every part of the country; there is abundant space on large settees and clean floors for them to spread their beds; there is a branch of the public house where they may settle their dues with least inconvenience; there is a hospital in which their sick are immediately cared for; there are interpreters to give them any information they may desire, and through whom they receive letters from friends; there are clerks to examine the tickets they have bought in Europe and see that they have not been swindled; last of all, when they are ready to go forth, if their destinations are away from New York, there are barges which carry them and their luggage, at five o'clock every day, to the principal railways. If they desire to remain in New York they are aided in finding their friends, or, lacking friends, are enabled to get temporary lodgings from omnibus and runner keepers, who are licensed and held to the strictest responsibility for their honest treatment. If they are sick or destitute they are sent to Ward's Island, and if they are in want of employment there is a labor bureau in the garden which finds work for great numbers of domestics and laborers. And all this is without a charge of a single cent to the emigrants. Even when within five years they come back to the commissioners of emigration for care or cure they are provided for on Ward's Island free of charge.

Named After an American Frigate.

It is a rash thing for an impetuous foreigner to name a child after an American frigate. There has been published a letter which Captain Bunce of the United States navy has received from Konigsberg, East Prussia, wherein an unprecedented obstacle to christening is set forth. It seems that this foreigner had on his visit to the United States in 1878, and were detained in New York by the premature arrival of a little girl. The determination thus early shown by the little one to be an American induced them to call her by an American name, and, as they had no personal friends in New York, to name her after the United States frigate Marion, which the child's mother happened to see and admire. They little thought that they would encounter any difficulty with their somewhat clumsy officials at home, but when they sought to have the child christened and gave the frigate's name as her godmother, there was considerable shrugging of shoulders and at last a flat refusal to comply with their request without the written consent of the party in question, according to law. What the parents are now anxious to have the captain of the vessel do is to sign this certificate: "I hereby certify as the commanding officer of the United States frigate Marion, that there is no objection to the ship being registered as godmother of the daughter of Frederick Wyneken and his wife, Mrs. Lucy Wyneken, born in the city of New York, United States, on March 9, 1878." The father assures the captain that not the slightest liability will be incurred either by himself or by the frigate.

As many women learn to know their husbands, they wish they had learned to "No" them when they were only sweet... —*New ... Herald.*

A CHARMED LIFE.

The Emperor of Russia's Three Miraculous Escapes From Death.

It is scarcely seven months ago that the czar stood at the door of the Kasan cathedral, and giving his hand to the officials of the empire said: "This is the third time that God has saved me." Exactly thirteen years before, on the same day of the month, he had knelt in that cathedral and had given thanks to the "Holy Mother of God of Kasan" that through the agency of a peasant, one Osip Ivanovith Kommissaroff, he had been saved from the assassin's knife.

Osip Kammissaroff was a young man of twenty-five, born in a village belonging to Baron Kuster, to whom Kommissaroff stood in the relation of a liberated, annually paying serf. Having been allowed to go to St. Petersburg and work in a barber's shop he rose in his calling, became foreman and married a peasant girl. He was celebrating his birthday on April 14, 1866, and went to say his prayers in a chapel near the house of Peter the Great. Coming to the river side close to the marble palace, he perceived that the bridge was removed and the passage temporarily interrupted. Retracing his steps he made his way to the summer garden, at the gate of which a crowd was assembling around an imperial equipage. Knowing the carriage to be the emperor's he joined the throng waiting for the monarch's arrival.

Presently there was a stir and animation in the crowd and he saw his majesty in an overcoat. The czar approached the carriage and was putting on his cloak, when a young man, who had been standing behind Kommissaroff, tried to push him aside. The individual had repeatedly attempted to make his way through the surrounding crowd and get nearer the carriage, but Kommissaroff, wishing to see the emperor, would not suffer him pass. At last the individual succeeded in squeezing through. Kommissaroff followed him closely. Hardly had the assassin got to the front ranks when, drawing a pistol from under his overcoat, he levelled it at the emperor. Kommissaroff, who had noticed the movement, caught up his arm, and turning the pistol from its aim, caused it to discharge in the air. In another instant the assassin, a student named Karakasoff, was arrested, and Kommissaroff was lost in the surging crowd. The czar at once drove to the Kasan cathedral. In the evening the grand officers and persons having access at court assembled in the winter palace. The czar was greeted with tumultuous enthusiasm. He at once sent for Kommissaroff. The peasant was brought before him. He was a youth of middle size and boorish in his manner. The czar advanced and told him that he was raised to the rank and dignity of a nobleman. Then all present repaired to the Preobrabhrensky cathedral. The town was illuminated, and an immense concourse thronged round the palace. It was the first murderous attempt on a czar that was ever known in Russian history.

The second was made at the grand review given at Paris in honor of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The czar had been riding down the Bois de Boulogne beside the Emperor Napoleon. His breast was crossed with a cordon of the legion of honor and many other decorations. Instead of the rich saddle cloth, such as the other sovereigns rode on, he had a simple bear skin under his saddle, the spoil of one of his hunts in the wilds of St. Petersburg. Tall, well-formed, and of graceful carriage, the czar had not not his equal on horseback in the world. The officers of every civilized nation swelled his cortege. Cossacks of the don, officers of the imperial guard, and Arabs from the desert trotted behind him in the review. Dismounting he entered a carriage with the French emperor. Four horses, ridden by postillions, drew it. Squadrons of gendarmes cleared the way. The imperial equipage rolled on through the Pole's hands. The carriage checked its progress for an instant, but neither Napoleon nor the Emperor Alexander changed a muscle of his face. The Emperor of France quietly ordered the postilions to move on. "Forward," said he, and the carriage resumed its usual speed. A soldier of the Cents Gardes had meanwhile cut the assassin down. The crowd, paralyzed for a moment by the shot, sprang forward upon the culprit like famished wolves, and assailed him with blows, kicks, and maledictions. He was instantly beaten to death. A soldier grasped him by the throat and strangled him, while the enraged populace seized him and beat him till he fell unconscious to the ground. The emperor remained, as usual, to the Russian church. Next day a magnificent ball was given in honor of his escape.

The third attempt is fresh in memory. The czar received his warning at a celebration of the last Easter festival at the church of the winter palace, attended by the whole imperial family and many of the highest officials and nobles of the country, attired in their grandest gala dress. Many people went to the palace that night, and among others there came a lady in a carriage and alighted at the "commandant's entry" about midnight, the usual hour for attending the night service. Being unknown to the footmen who led her, she asked to be shown to the apartment of one of the ladies of honor to the empress, a Mlle. Tutcheff. On being informed that Mlle. Tutcheff was already in waiting upon her majesty, the strange lady inquired for another lady of honor, and ascended the staircase of the palace, following the footmen who led her. Meanwhile the town was illuminated, and an immense concourse thronged round the palace. It was the first murderous attempt on a czar that was ever known in Russian history.

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