be made public. As he refused absolu-

for having caused scandal to his sub-

Aymon who was present attempting

which Mandoux had dictated," but

just as his Eminence was about to raise

his hands in pronouncing absolution,

it with indifference "

astonishment succeeded imperial con-

Charity is a virtue of the heart, not

expressions, not the essence of this

city of Rome.

It is a well-known historical fact "The enormous shipments of Concord grapes made this fall from Ulster Counthat many monarchs and conquerors ty and elsewhere along the Hudson who had unlimited sway over the fair-Valley to New York, Boston, Philadelest territories in life, and who comphia and the Northern, Eastern and mand the homage of half a continent, Western markets have shown the magdied miserable deaths and received ignitude of the fruit growing business in noble burials. Perhaps the most unthis part of the State. The richness and flavor of the fruit have also been made fortunate kings in this respect were the Bourbon monarchs of France who attracted the attention of the wine reigned in the eighteenth century. makers to the great grape product and Few menarchs had more power of to its adaptability for making a superior glory than Louis XIV, the "Grand vintage, During the past two weeks Monarque," who was at one time the agents for Canadian houses and wine arbiter of Europe, and yet how ignoble | makers themselves from New York and elsewhere in this and adjoining States. was his end! On his deathbed he have visited the southern Ulster vinewarned his grandson, soon to beyards and made large purchases of come Leuis XV., to shun what had frozen fruit. Tons and tons of frosted been the rocks on which his life had grapes were purchased in Highland, split, fondness for war and extrava- Milton and Mariborough alone by parsplit, fondness for war and extravaties from Montreal, Quebec and from gance. After his death, the Regent other points in Canada. The price paid hurried his body to the tomb, with no was from \$15 to \$25 per ton, delivered pomp whatever, and the road between in barrels at the stations along the line Versaiiles and St. Denis was lined with of the West Shore railroad. The growdrunken crowds, who hurled mud and ers who sold the frozen fruit for these stones at the mourning carriages, and figures have been looking the matter over, and many of them have come to the great Louis whose behests had been the conclusion that if it pays for wine obeyed by half of Europe, was hustled | makers in Canada to send agents along into his grave with less ceremony than the Hudson to purchase grapes and pay would have been displayed for one of freight and duty on them, there must his equerries while he reigned. Louis be money in the busines. As an ex-XV. did not choose to follow the ad- periment some of the fruit growers have purchased small presses and are now vice of his grandfather, and he, too, busy making wine. For several years, met with a miserable end. The King however, wine has been made on a died of small-pox, and, the infection small scale by a number of parties in spreading through the palace, Versail- Ulster county and elsewhere along the les became like a lazar house, fifty per- valley, and on several occasions bottles sons, including three of the Queen's leading wine houses of Paris. The own daughters dying. The profligate French connoisseurs have written that section of the Parisian aristocracy led they consider the wine made along the by Madame du Barry and the Marshal Hudson superior to that manufactured de Richelieu were thunderstruck at in California. The Hudson river prohearing that the king was going to die, duct is said to have a fullness of body and mellow flavor peculiarly its own. for they had always treated the Dau- It is the opinion of many that wine will phin, soon to become Louis XVI., with be made in large quantities at no far the greatest impudence on account of distant day. Year after year the acrehis antagonism to the profligacy of his | age of wine steadily increases between Cornwall and Catskill, and in places grandfather's court. A pretty scene was enacted at the deathbed of the king. The Confessor who had been river and from Fishkill to Hudson on the south side of the spinal column, summoned, the Abbe Mandoux, insis- the east bank. Early during the past summer, when ted that the King should subscribe to a

declaration of repentance that might it became apparent that the grape product was going to be very large-nearly museum. The possession of one entidouble that of any previous yieldtion on any other terms, a long parley growers asked each other what they ensued, and at last this remarkable would do with it. The producers saw statement was drawn up:-"Although | that if they kept on shipping to New a King owes account of his conduct to York exclusively the market would be God only, he declares that he repents glutted the entire season. As an experiment, shipments were made as far west as Chicago, and as far north as jects, and he only desires to live in or- Montreal, and the result proved remuder that he may devote himself to re- nerative. 'But there is a limit to the ligion and to the happiness of his peo | new markets,' the producers say, 'and | ple." Upon the Cardinal de la Roche | as the acreage increases, we must make said lately that he would advise his to read this declaration, the Marshal house to build a vault costing about de Richelieu grasped htm excitedly by \$30,000, here. The indications are the the arm and warned him that he must business of wine making will be a large not read out "the stupid declaration on .

At Jacob's Well.

the sturdy Mandoux plucked him by This is one of the few spots in Palesthe rochet, and adjurned him to do his time whereof all tradition concurs as duty, upon which the Cardinal, for to its identity. This makes it venervery shame, read the Royal words in a able. And now we are looking down faltering voice. The Duc de Richeiieu into the well at which Joseph so often was so incensed that "he loudly grati- watered the flock of his father Jacob, fied the prelate with the most insulting | The top has been partly arched over, epithet." Louis XV was buried at covering a little space around what we night with no state at all, the hearse should call the "curb" of the well. and coaches trotting all the way. The dragoman gave me his strong arm Crowds had collected, however, to see and let me over this upper and outer the cortege pass, and they greeted it rim down a few feet to a point where I with maledictions. "Not a hat was got a nearer view of the depth below. raised," says Besenval, "even the wom- | Explorers who have measured it have en did not make the sign of the cross; found it over a hundred feet deep, but nothing was heard but bad language a part of this has been filled up by the all the way, and the guards listened to stones cast into it.

But how came Jacob to dig such a In 704 Honorus was emperor. At well? is a question often asked. He the same time, in the remote deserts was close to the Vale of Shecham, which of Lybia, there dwelt an obscure monk is full of streams. What need of boring named Telemachus. He had heard of a hundred feet through a solid rock to these awful scenes in the far-off Colis- find what a mile or two distant was eum at Rome. Depend upon it, they running away in exhaustless abundlost nothing by their transit across the ance? The answer is that neighbors are Mediterranean in the hands of Greek | not always friends; that the inhabitants and Roman soldiers. In the baths and of the towns and the shepherds of the market-places of Alexandria, in the plains had little to do with each other. Jewries of Cyrene, in the mouths of and even might be in open fend. In every itinerant Eastern story-teller the time of Christ "the Jews had no festive massacres of the Coliseum | dealings with the Samaritans," and would doubtless be clothed in colors seventeen hundred years before the protruly appalling, yet scarcely more than | genitor of the Hebrew race may have the truth. Telemachus brooded over been to them a stranger and an alien, these horrors until his mission dawned The people of Shecham might be friendly upon him. He was ordained by Heaven to day and enemies to-morrow; and to put an end to the staughter of hu- though they might have water flowing the tall chimney remained. With a man beings in the Coliseum. He made through their city, they might at any supreme effort he managed to scamble his way to Rome. He entered the moment shut it off from him. With Coliseum with the throng, what time all his flocks and herds, he could not be to the top was, as he thought, beyond the gladiators were parading in front dependent on such an uncertain sup- the reach of his foes, of the Emperor with uplifted swords ply. And so he dug his well, "and and the wild mockery of homage- drank thereof himself, and his children in the chimney, after their first yell of "Morituri te salutant." Elbowing his a d his cattle." The women of Sa- disappointment, they gathered heaps and the silence is only broken by the way to the barrier, he leaped over at maria, who came here to draw water, of bark and brush and made a roaring the moment when the combatants had probably been out on the plain fire to roast the imprisoned foe, but rushed at each other, threw himself tending the flocks, and at the sixth he told me he frustrated their amiable between them, bidding them in the bour-noon-had no other spring to go design by taking off all his clothes, name of the Christ to desist. To blank to but Jacob's Well.

gend may adorn the tale and fancy fill sitting where we now sit, our Savior reaching him. out the picture, but the solid fact re- sat, and talked with that women of Saiatorial flight in the Coliseum. One that in the worship of God the place fire and burnt up." heroic soul had caught the flow of per- matters little; that "neither in the ular feeling that had already begun to mountain," looking up to Gerizim set in the direction of humanity, and | which rose above him, "nor yet at Jeru- | war, an' I sweated so smart like that turned it. He had embodied by his salem," shall men" worship the Father;" it kept them ar fixins' soakin' wet, an' act and consecrated by his death the for that "God is a Spirit, and they that the fire couldn't ketch on. Arter they of bread. Each man's share was placed sentiment that already lay timidly in worship Him must worship in spirit thought I war all burnt up, they left upon one of four hundred plates in the hearts of thousands in that great and in truth."

He alone is wise who can accommodate himself to all the contingencies of of the hands, and gifts and alms are the life; but the fool contends, and is struggling like a swimmer against the

The Locust Billy.

After a man struck by a policeman's club has ascertained where he is, says the New York Journal, he naturally asks what struck him. Being satisfied on the latter point, he will, if be be of inquiring mind, desire to knew more about the instrument which has seriously disturbed his innate sense of the apparent. The recent cold snaps have fitness of things. The policeman's money. They are all total abstainers, desired more. Many of them do not club is made of locust, cocoawood, rosewood and ebony, and a man who has been struck by either thinks the others are the softest.

Besides being used as sedatives policemen's clubs are excellent timekeepers-the night-clubs being made of locust and the day-clubs of either of the other materials-rosewood predominating. The length of the night-club the fashions or gossip over the latest is twenty-six fine, that of the day-club scandal. They are cleanly in their twenty-two inches. It is four inches pleasanter to be hit with the daylight baton.

The locust club is used also for rapping for help, this wood giving forth a sonorous sound when struck with a sidewalk. The locust has lately been used as a means of giving an alarm of fire, and works efficiently. The day clubs cannot be used in this manner, but are more ornamental if less useful than the nocturnal species. The nightclub costs sixty-five cents, the day-club \$1.50. The ebony club is worth \$2, and enough frills can be added to make it cost \$50. The great majority of have been sent to one or two of the citizens who have been clubbed have been hit with the sixty-five cent article.

Rosewood and ebony billys, boys' sizes, are from eight to fifteen inches in length and cost from 75 cents to \$1. These young clubs are carried by messenger boys who are obliged to be out nights in all localities. The worst sufferers from these tools are dogs and cats, and many a complaint would be entered if the victims could speak Engbetween these points for a distance of lish. Black-jacks, the very name of ten miles inland on the west side of the which causes a shudder to pass down are tabooed. The only place where one can be shown with impunity is in a tles the owner to pay a fine of \$50.

In a Chimney Over Fire.

I was once taking a ride through Sawanee Co., Fla., admiring the luxuriant vegetation, the lazy swing of the birds and the ripple of shining waters, when at an abrupt turn of the road I came across a dissipated looking cabin, the only sign of life about it wine.' One of the Canadian agents being a white-headed old "cracker," who was lolling on the doorstep, viciously sucking at the stem of a sublimely dirty clay pipe.

As I was tired and very thirsty, I rode up and asked him if he could give me a drink of water,

Hardly looking up, he hospitably pointed to a bucket and said: "Light, stranger, take the gourd and help yourself." I dismounted, took a drink of water, offered him a cigar and took a eigar seemed to have a magnetic inand he told me of a most surprising adventure he had once had with the Indians during the war of 1837.

One cold night in December he had traps and, it being a time of supposed peace, had left his trusty gun at home. It was an unusually cold day for Florida and, besides his heavy clothing. he had a large thick blanket thrown around him. He had reached a point about five miles from his house, when, looking through the woods, he saw a large body of Indians moving in his added. It is well patronized by the direction.

He was almost petrified with fear at first and could not move from his position. Another moment and it was too late. The Indians had discovered him, and with flendish yells were in hot pursuit. Now came a wild race with a human life at the stake; up hill and down hill, through briars and tangled woods, the savages gaining at every step. He knew they would catch him long before he could reach his own house, so bent all his energies towards a dismantled monastery that had been erected by the Spaniards more than a century before. Of these ruins only up this chimney, and climbing nearly

When the Indians saw him disappear and laving them with the blanket. But the chief interest of this spot is which he had strangely held on to all tempt and fury. Telemachus fell slain that One greater than Jacob or Joseph during the race, in the chimney below by the swords of the gladiators. Le. has been here. On this very ground, him, and this prevented the flames from perhaps a communication they desired

"But," said I. "I should have mains—there never was another glad- maria, revealing to her astonished eyes thought the clothing would have taken dinner. The first signal is to get ready,

"So 'twould, stranger, said he, "but ye see it war powerful warm whar I an' I clim' down and went home. That chunk of rock in thar kem outer that self-same chimney."

"Good-by, old man," said I, as I remounted my horse, "you can discount Eli Perkins every time."

Picture of a Prison.

Right in the centre of the city of over five hundred people, men and women, whose daily lives furnish an example which could well be followed citizens. These people arise early and work all day. They are frugal in their habits, they waste nothing, and all save not a drop of intoxicating liquors ever passing their lips. When through with their daily toil they retire to their rooms and spend the evening in reading, after which they go to bed and the next day arise refreshed and ready to resume the day's labors. They never discuss politics and do not know who is the candidate for any office or what party is in power. The men never the waiters passed silently to fro. quarrel, and the women never discuss habits, none of the men wear beards, and "bangs" and "frizzes" are unknown among the women They all attend religious services two or three times each Sunday, and profanity or improper language is unknown among them. Their clothing is made more with a view to comfort than fashion, for in fact they know little about the fashions of the times. They are respectful in their demeanor to each other and to those who visit them, and lead calm and placid lives. Yet with all these advantages few, if any, of the residents of this quiet home care to remain within its quarters, nearly all preworld and expose themselves to intemperance, temptation and crime. This community comprises the inmates of the Maryland penitentiary, 193 white and £03 colored males, and 6 white and and 39 colored females, who are now serving the State as a punishment for criminal offences. . The sentences of these convicts vary from six months to "life," and all are employed in work suiting their physical ability. There are at present in the institution two

white and six colored men serving out LIFE SENTENCES. When a prisoner arrives at the penitentiary, whether sent there by the criminal court of Baltimore city or re- the daily report. ceived from one of the counties or from the United States authorities, he is taken into the office and examined as to his age, personal appearance, previous habits of life, occupation, etc., and a full and complete description of him is recorded. He is then placed in a dormitory, has his bair cut and is shaved. He is thoroughly washed and provided with a suit of prison clothes. After an examination by the physician of the penitentiary as to his physical condition he is assigned to such work as he is most fitted for, and his new life hatched and there raised her young commences. From the time of his incarceration to the expiration of his from the table daily and fed her and sentence he is allowed to have no conversation with any one, except upon the subject of the work he is doing, and that must be of the most brief character. He is shaved weekly and his hair is cut monthly. He receives no newspapers and is entirely ignorant them in her adopted home. of what is going on in the outer world. He is allowed to write to and receive letters from his friends at stated periods, but each must pass under the eye of one of the officials of the institution. dredth year is a subject of such general He works ten hours daily, and can, if he is industrious, make some money by for a very long life-supposing a man working overtime, in which case it is to consider it an object worth attainseat on the Goorstep beside him. The either held for him until his discharge ing? Milton laid stress on "the rule of or is sent to his family outside, as he fluence upon him, loosened his tongue may elect. Several prisoners send as excellent one, but vague in its applicamuch as \$10 monthly to their families, tion. Moreover, Milton followed his and others have in General Horn's care own advice, and yet failed to live 66 as large amounts as \$300, which they have earned by working overtime. When discharged, each convict is fur- ruary, 1657, to 9th of January, 1757,gone into the woods to look at his nished with a suit of clothes and \$2 in money, receiving in addition all he has weighty question, and replied that he saved during his incarceration. Sun- ascribed his length of days to two cay-school and church services are held | maxims he had laid down for himself weekly in the chapel. The Catholic services are under the charge of the charge of St. Vincent de Paul, and the thing is possible." The late Canon Protestant services are conducted by Beadon was less sententious, and fine libraary in the chapel, to which

> prisoners, works of fiction being their FAVORITE READING MATTER. The employment given the strongest of the men is in the foundry, where stoves are completely finished and some and the men appear to be interested in lish people in the eighteenth century. their work.

In the marble department tops for furniture, wash-basins, and similar articles are made. Work is commenced upon huge blocks of marble, which is sawed into slabs, polished and cut and finally packed for shipment. In a third department, where boots and shoes are made entirely of wool, those of the convicte who have the least physical strength are employed. Here, as elsewhere, everyone is busily at work, whirr of the machinery.

When the warden entered each of the different rooms the men only stopped work long enough for each to remove his prison cap, and then resume. Two or three convicts quietly handed General Horn a letter as he passed through, possibly a request for something, or sent to their families.

Promptly at noon each day the bell and a moment or two afterwards a second peal announces the order to march Their dinner has been prepared. On the day referred to, it consisted of a servant girl came down the steps with farms the orchard cannot only be made large piece of corned beef, a plate full a broom in hand, waved it over her of mashed potatoes and a huge wedge front of four hundred seats upon rows of long tables. Each prisoner was furnished with a knife and, fork and a tin cup containing about a quart of water. The guards were stationed in the centre of the dining hall seated upon high stools; they were only half a dozen in

number, and it was remarkable to witness the complete discipline under Baltimore, there exists a community of prisoners. The tables were waited upon by colored convicts and the food is also cooked by them. When half the room was filled a signal was given profit with by the balance of Baltimore's and all seated themselves and commenced eating; the waiters passed around each table carrying large pans of bread, which was given to all who eat the meat furnished them. This is removed from their plates by the waiters and given to those whose appetites are larger, or who desire a greater quantity than that originally furnished them. The white convicts were all seated together and the colored by themselves; little or no clatter was made with the knives and forks, and

> AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEAL one-half the number marched back to their work, and the other half immediately followed. The same system is observed at breakfast and supper. The former meal consists of bread and coffee and fish, or of bread or mush and molasses and coffee. The prisoners come from their cells to breakfast in the morning, and go from breakfast to work. Their supper each night consists of bread and coffee, and their dinner is changed daily, sometimes beansoup and bread, sometimes a stew and sometimes fresh beef as well as the corned beef referred to.

The dormitories where the prisoners are confined consists of four rows of ferring to struggle with the outside cells around four corridors in the penitentiary proper. Each cell is about eight feet long by four wide; and is furnished with a cot, bedding, blanket and pillow. Some of the prisoners display considerable taste in adorning their cells, and in some instances the floor is carpeted and a chair and table added. Each prisoner has a lamp, which he extinguishes at 9 P. M.

After supper each night the prisoners are marched to their cells, which they enter, closing the doors after them. A guard passes around, springs the huge padlock upon each door, and receives from each inmate a small tin beck. These checks are subsequently counted and the count compared with

There is an absolute impossibility of any prisoner escaping, for, in addition to the systematic watch kept over them, a guard, armed with a loaded rifle, parades the wall during the day and is relieved by another, who remains stationed in the yard all night.

An interesting and peculiar incident in connection with one of the prisoners is the fact that a couple of years ago a pigeon entered one of the narrow windows of his cell, building berself a nest, laid two eggs, which she subsequently The prisoner carried scraps of bread also placed his water cup, where she could drink. She soon became thoroughly domesticated and has continued to share the imprisonment of her new found friend and from time to time hatches out a pair of young and raises

The Best Receipt for a Long Life.

Apropos of Sir Moses Monteflore. whose approaching entry on his huncongratulation, what is the best receipt not too much," which is no doubt an years. Fontenelle, whose life embraced almost exactly a century-11th of Febwas formally asked his opinion on this and rigidly adhered to-the first, everybody is right;" the second, "everyreached a hundred simply by never eight hundred books have lately been | wearing an overcoat. It was either he or another centenarian who said he had never eaten cold meat, but always hot, and thus saved his digestion from premature exhaustion owing to double work. It is related of Lord Mansfield contractors, who come each morning The topers are said to have been as and leave each evening. Guards quiet- numerous as the water-drinkers; which ly stroll here and there to prevent dis- is propable enough, the latter being an order, which seldom, however, occurs, extremely limited section of the Eng-

A day or two ago a well dressed man, who had taken three or tour drinks too much, was weaving around and falling down and getting up on Montealm street, Detroit, when along came a kindhearted citizen who asked:

"Where do you want to go?"
"Waz go home," was the reply. "How far is it?" "Noz f'r; I'll show you."

They walked along in company for a block or two, when the insbriate sudden-ly paused and said: Zish 'er place.' "You recognize it, do you?"

"Shurtinly—shurtinly. I'm 'er greatest recognizer in Detroit." He was assisted up the front steps, and as the door happened to be ajar he was helped into the hall, Here his knees gave out and he fell in a beap and his patron left. The latter had not gone half a block, however, when he heard a great hubbub behind him, and he turned to discover the drankard rolling down the steps, followed by a pail of water and a coal-scuttle. While he stood and stared

head and shouted: "You leave another brunkard in our try, while the bee-hives may take up a house and I'll have you where the dogs can't bite you. And the man lying on his back or the walk opened his eyes in a dreamy way and replied:

"I'm 'er greatest recognizer in Den troit! I recognize zhat I live bout fou- ed with greater profit than can be problocks furzer on,'

Luther Relies.

The "Castle Church," which is called "the Cradle of the Reformation," was erected in 1499, but the original building exists no more. In 1760, during the Seven Years' War, Wittenberg was beseiged by the Austrians, and during a bombardment the church and a large part of the city were destroyed by fire. In 1770 the present building was erected on the old walls by order of Frederick the Great. The old wooden doors, destroyed in 1760, on which Luther had nailed the theses, were replaced in 1857 by Frederick William IV. by double bronze doors, ten feet high; bearing in Gothic characters the original Latin text of the ninety-five theses. In the interior of the church the most interesting object is naturally the bronze slab marking the Reformer's grave. It lies on the southern side of the middle aisle, and bears the following inscription-plain and simple as the Reformer's life:-

"Martin Luteri, S. Theologia D. corpus h. l. s. e. qui an. Christi MDXLVI. xii Cal Martii Eyslebi in patria s. m. o. c. v. ann. LXIII, m. II, d. X." It is certainly a noticeable fact that this inscription does not coincide with the usually accepted date of Luther's birth. If he really lived sixty-three years two months and ten days, as stated on the slab, he must have been born on December 8, 1482, as he died, beyond doubt, on February 18, 1546. There has always been some uncertainty as to Luther's birthday, even his parents not being quite certain, as mentioned by Melanethon. The now general accepted date of November 10, 1483, is based on a statement by Luther's brother Ja-

The old Augustine monastery, in which Luther passed so many years of his life, even after renouncing his monkdom, stands in the Collegienstrasse, and was crected over 500 years ago. The Luther-house, which forms part of the ancient building, is reached by crossing the court. It was presented to the Reformer in 1526 by the Elector John, and has been restored lately. Its front is decorated with Luther's portrait, and the inscription, 'Hien lebte und wirkte Dr. Martin Luther, 1508, bis 26." The sandstone doorway, which was a present from his wife Catherine in 1540, bears on the right Luther's escutcheon and on the left his bust with the circumscription. "Etatis sue 57." In silento et spe erit fortitude vestra." The chief point of interest in the house, which now forms a Luther museum, is the Reformer's study and day-room.

In a small antechamber some interesting relics are preserved in glass cases: -Luther's beer goblet of boxwood, hand embroideries by Frau Catherine, and the fragments of a drinking glass, thrown down and broken by Peter the Great during his visit to Wittenberg on being refused its possession. The great Czar also commemorated his presence by writing his name with chalk on the door, and this imperial autograph has been preserved for two centuries by being covered with giass. Luther's study remains unchanged in its original condition; the huge stove of colored tiles, built after Luther's own design, the great sliding table, the window benches, the carved ceiling, all remains as if the proprietor had only just stepped out. Other rooms in the house contain a great number of Luther relics:-his betrothal and wedding rings, the excellent portrait by the elder Kranach, the first specimens of Luther's Bible in parts, printed by Luft, at Wittenberg, medals and pamphlets of the Reformation, etc. Unfortunately, this interesting collection remains without a descriptive catalogue.

Population of Paris.

An analysis of the population of Paris, just published, gives very singular statistics as to the inhabitants of the gayest city in Europe. It seems, also, for its size, to be the most industrious. The proportion in which the different denominations. There is a would laughingly explain that he had working classes exceed those who live on their own incomes is the more remarkable as Paris is the recognized centre of expenditure and extravagance for all France. There are no cities that hold to the capital the same felative position that Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham occupy relatively that whenever a hale and hearty old to London, More than half a million parts of them nickel-plated. Here a man gave evidence beforehim he would of Parisians are employed in commerce, crowd of men, attired in prison garb, question the witness in a friendly way trade and banking operations, while of work steadily and silently under the di- as to his habits, with the result that he | the artisan class there are considerably rection of foremen furnished by the found every one to be an early riser. | more than a million and a quarter. The liberal professions seem to occupy but a small proportion of the population. All combined do not amount to 200,000, and in the sub-divisions the prominence is quite different to what it would be with us. The great majority are in the public service, which employs more than medicine, law and divinity all combined. But, after the public service, it is art which gives employment and livelihood to the greatest number of Parisians. Forty-two thousand get their income from this branch of industry. The doctors come after, but a long way after. Medicine in its branches supports 18,000, the branches, of course, including chemists and all compounders and venders of medicine. Then comes the law, with its 16,000 votaries, trom judge to bailiff. Literature figures very low on the list, for, grouped with science and journalism it gives employment to only 11,000 people, while all the clergy of all the persuasions amount to but half that number. On the whose, Paris would seem to be more industrious, more artistic, less literary and less religious than the ordinary visitor would suppose. Four Pursults

> The American Silk and Fruit Oulturists classes silk, poultry, honey and fruit together, claiming that on small profitable for fruit but will allow of beng occupied with advantage by poulsmall portion also. During the season for silk-worms that induttry can be made a remunerative one, and the hedge of esage will furnish leaves for feeding the worms. For a family of limited means the four pursuits can be combincured from any one of them alone.