

The Lights of London.

The way was long and weary,
But gallantly they strode,
A country lad and lassie,
Along the heavy road.
The night was dark and stormy,
But lithe of heart were they,
For shining in the distance
The lights of London lay!
Oh gleaming lamps of London, that gem the
city's crown.
What fortunes lie within you, oh lights of
London town.
With faces worn and weary,
That told of sorrow's load,
One day a man and woman
Crept down a country road.
They sought their native village,
Heart-broken from the fray;
Yet shining still beyond them
The lights of London lay.
Oh cruel lamps of London, if tears your light
could drown.
Your victim's eyes would weep then, oh lights
of London town.

—George R. Sims.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

When is a girl like a music book?
When she is full of airs.

Follow the example of trees—keep
some things in the shade.

The physician's motto: "Have pa-
tients, and you will succeed."

The paper men are now running their
business into the ground by manufac-
turing paper coffins.

The farmer that "ran rapidly through
his property" wore a red shirt and had
his brindle bull behind him.

A Syracuse maiden has promised to
marry five different men. The papers
refer to her as "a promising society
belle."

"Six Girls" is the title of the latest
novel. It is expected that a sequel
entitled "Our Broken Gate" will be
issued soon.

They asked him if he was the best
man at the wedding. "No," he said;
"I don't know as I was the best, but
I was as good as any of 'em!"

A Philadelphia man, who had been
jilted by a wide-mouthed girl, had a ter-
rible revenge. He sent her a scrub-
bing brush for a tooth brush.

"Isn't your husband a little bald?"
asked one lady of another in a store,
recently. "There isn't a bald hair in
his head," was the hasty reply of the
wife.

"The mill will never grind with the
water that is past," maybe, but the
hand-organ grinds right along with the
airs that are past a couple of hundred
years.

A Chinaman named On Tick is about
to start a laundry in Detroit. This will
leave no reasonable excuse for any one
to fail to appear in a clean shirt on
Sundays.

On account of the dry, hot summer,
the failure of the American corn crop
is going to have a destructive effect
upon the vintage of heavy wines in the
south of France.

"Do not marry a widower," said the
old lady. "A ready-made family is like
a plate of cold potatoes." "Oh, I'll
soon warm them over," replied the
damsel, and she did.

When a woman sees a new fall style
bonnet on another woman's head, she
declares it to be hideous. The next
day, when she gets one also, she sud-
denly discovers it to be as pretty as it
can be.

The father of a St. Louis bride pre-
sented his son-in-law with 80,000 head
of cattle. "Papa, dear," exclaimed his
daughter, when she heard of it, "that
was so kind of you; Charley's awfully
fond of ox-tail soup."

"Who did the churning last week?"
asked Farmer Fourclock. "I did,"
said Bill. "Then you do it again this
week," said the old man; "one good
churn deserves another." Covert ex-
pressions of joy by all Bill's brothers
and sisters.

"Fellow-citizens," said the street-
corner orator, standing on a dry goods
box amid the glare and smoke of many
torches, "my position upon this ques-
tion is a peculiar one." "And just then
when the box caved in and let him down
in the shape of a letter V, gripped by
the neck and heels, the crowd rather
thought it was.

She (bewitchingly)—"Oh, I am so
glad you're going to see me to my car-
riage, Mr. Brown!" He (flattered)—
"Indeed, and may I ask why?" She—
"Oh, because the girls are so jealous,
and I want to prove that I do not
monopolize all the good-looking men."
Brown satisfied, but not so happy as
he expected to be.

The most comprehensive measures
have been taken for the safety of the
Annitchoff palace, the favorite residence
of the czar at St. Petersburg. All round
the palace a subterranean passage has
been constructed which can be patrolled
by sentinels, and be immediately placed
under water from a neighboring stream;
while negotiations are in progress for
the purchase of the dwellings which sur-
round and command the residence.

In China there are 2,000,000 opium
smokers, who annually spend \$125,000,
000 on the drug.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Advice to Young Wives.

There is nothing like their own home
for married people, and especially for
young married people, even if the wife
shall have to cook and sweep the floor
and clean the windows. If she be a
healthy girl the exercise will do her
good—and no young man who has to
labor for his living should marry a girl
that is not healthy, strong and willing
to do her own work while they are too
poor to hire a servant.

This thing of marrying a girl that you
have to hire another girl to take care of
is not a wise thing for a poor young man
to do. He should look out for a girl
that is broad shouldered, strong in mus-
cle, having of course other virtues. The
ideal girl, the consumptive, tight-laced,
party-going, piano-playing, French-talk-
ing, fashionable girl, can be no proper
wife for him. This language the girls
may think unkind, but it is not. It is
better for girls that are not fitted to be
a poor man's wife to remain with their
parents than to become such. It will
be better for their lovers, too, and bet-
ter for society.

A girl then that does not know how
to cook fairly, or who would not when
necessary cheerfully cook for her hus-
band, ought not to marry any but a rich
man—and no poor man should marry her.

If, then, girls without a dowry are
content to marry young men who have
only their fond hearts, their good
name, their strong arms, their ambition
to make their wives happy, and their
hope to work up to a competence
through frugality and industry, these
girls should know how to cook—and
they ought to be ashamed to marry any
such man until they have learned the
art of cooking.

For such a girl to marry such a man
would be neither more nor less than a
social fraud, unless she shall before en-
gagement inform him fully of her ig-
norance on this subject. It is well,
then, to have these schools of cookery
to which girls whose mothers have not
taught them the art can go and learn—
and we hope the day is near at hand
when girls that are candidates for mat-
rimony will pride themselves more on
their ability to cook a good dinner than
on their ability to dance, sing, play, or
fool away precious time on less useful
things.

Then the world will be better and
the people in it will be happier than
they are now, and the youth that shall
be born in the land will be of greater
bone, tougher sinew, and of purer blood.

A Queer Marital Marriage.

A New Zealand letter to the London
News says: A good clergyman who was
working amongst the native population
was anxious to establish the sanctity of
marriage among them. Among others
who were candidates for the rite was a
much-married aboriginal named Ngata-
parapa. On arriving at that clause of
the formula where candidates for mat-
rimony are directed to join hands, a
strange scene occurred. No sooner had
the direction been given than a whole
bevy of inamoratas sprang forward, two
or three hanging on by the hands and
arms of the would-be Benedick, with an
equal number clinging to his legs. He
was completely besieged, pinned
hand and foot, and confusion was made
worse confounded by a hugging and
tugging by which the unfortunate fel-
low was in imminent danger of dis-
memberment. Seeing the turn things
had taken the priest naturally enough
paused and looked on in dismay. "Go
on," cried the hapless bridegroom, "or
can't you see for yourself these abomi-
nable wretches will have me dragged
limb from limb?" Still the reverend
gentleman hesitated, seemingly at a
loss what to do under the circumstances.
"If you don't get along," cried the
man, "and bring this kind of thing to
a finish, there'll be another dozen of
them here in less than no time, and
when they find I haven't got a fop-
per left to hang on by they'll drag off
the last shred of blanketing I have over
me."

The situation was now perplexing in
the extreme, and there was nothing for
it but to hurry over the service, and
bring the comedy to an end. The
sequel to the story is worth adding. In
course of time this much-married man
died, as did the seven-times married
woman of the Gospels. The question
then arose as to who was his lawfully-
married wife. Some five and twenty
claimants appeared before the judge of
the native law court, and the question
to be determined was—had the woman
who got hold of deceased's hand pre-
cedence over her who merely tugged at
his legs. As there was considerable
property left behind counsel were em-
ployed by the respective claimants,
and it is said that their learned dis-
putations on the respective importance
of arms and legs left the unfortunate
judge in the dilemma of the man with-
out a leg to stand upon.

Fashion Notes.

Border-d chevrons are shown among
dress fabrics.
Large beads are a favorite finish to
the brims of new bonnets.

English embroidering stands next to
lace as a popular trimming.

The Mousquetaire or Bernhardt glove
takes precedence of all others.

Many of the handsomest midwinter
wraps are lined throughout with plush.
Feather bands will be worn as dress
trimmings as well as on hats and
bonnets.

A New York house has introduced the
fashion of making dress waists with the
seams sewn like those of kid gloves.

The favorite decoration at present for
the throat is a necklace of amber or real
coral beads, both of which are in great
request.

The new poke bonnets are very high
and very narrow about the ears. The
crowns are mostly of the Mother Hub-
bard shape.

Last year's surtouts may be turned
into polonaises by putting a plait into
the back of the skirt, and adding puff-
d draperies to the side.

Imported toilettes are exceedingly bouf-
fant in effect, and the fashion is quite
displeasing to short, stout women, to
whom it is very unbecoming.

Tartan plaids and Roman stripes are
now shown in cheviot materials, and
make very stylish street dresses trimmed
with plush of monochrome color.

Real silver, and also new steel but-
tons are displayed, cut in facets which
sparkle like diamonds, and look very
rich upon street jackets of velvet or
plush.

Satin, moire and brocade velvet are
comprised in the handsomest bridal
dresses. Orange flowers and lilies of
the valley mingle together in the hand-
somest bridal parures.

The embroidered pongee gowns of
last summer were so pretty that they
are imitated in surah. The skirts have
three deep flounces, all bordered with
embroidery, and the scarf drapery and
little shoulder capes are finished in the
same way.

Many of the new round hats, and a
few of the mitigated poke-bonnets, have
a fall of Spanish lace at the edge just
deep enough to shade the eyes. This
drapery is very becoming to most faces,
and as the fashion gains ground and the
width of the lace grows a trifle deeper,
veils will be quite superseded.

For boys the court valet costume is
the style. It is a square coat fitted in
the back, high in the neck, and fastened
with small buttons of cut steel down the
front to the waistline, where it is slanted
off to the back, showing a comparatively
long waistcoat, with pockets and cut
steel buttons. The plain sleeves are
trimmed with similar buttons.

Intensely bright colors are seen
among all the late importations, and
some of the new combination are quite
alarming. If this fancy goes on un-
checked, an audience of fashionable
ladies in church or concert will resem-
ble a huge bed of Dutch tulips, and the
similarity will be heightened by the
newly developed taste for strips of every
possible hue.

The high-peaked crowns of some of
the latest imported hats are covered
with towering feathers, not soft curling
tips, but great hearse-like plumes,
sometimes five or six in number. Another
French fancy is to cover the crowns
with a solid veiling of glittering
jet or iridescent beads, which in the
sunlight or gaslight have a very bril-
liant effect.

Checked and striped woolen goods,
serges, vigognes, cheviot cloth and
limousine are the most fashionable ma-
terials for autumn walking costumes,
which are invariably made with short
round skirts, either laid in very broad,
flat box plaits from belt to toe, or with
three straight flounces put on in hol-
low plaits. In the latter case a wide
scarf is draped over the skirt and knot-
ted loosely, low on the left side.

Telegraphic Lines.

In 1844 Professor Morse laid the first
telegraph line between Baltimore and
Washington. To-day there are 500,000
miles in use in the United States alone.
Great Britain uses 114,000 miles of lines.
Germany has 150,000 miles, and more
than 3,000 miles of underground cable.
British India has 50,000 miles; France,
115,000; Belgium, 15,000; Spain, 25,
000; Denmark, 65,000; and Norway,
10,000 miles, which are used chiefly in
the management of her fisheries. The
emperor of China has allowed 1,270
miles to be built during the past year.
Persia has 6,000, and Egypt 9,000. Russia
has 130,000 miles in use, Australia has
15,000, and New Zealand 10,000; South
America, with the exception of a trans-
continental line from Valparaiso to
Buenos Ayres, and a short line between
Aspinwall and Panama, has no land
lines. There are nearly 10,000 miles of
military telegraph lines in our Western
Territories; 20,000 miles in Canada,
and 7,000 miles in Mexico. Besides
land lines, it is estimated that there
are 104,000 nautical miles of submarine
cable now in use, and new lines are
projected.

New York is the greatest hay-pro-
ducing State in the Union. The value
of its hay in 1879 was \$60,627,240.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Clergyman.

A man whom all may criticize,
The old, the young, the foolish, wise;
Who always must be keen and bright,
Though dealing with the old and trite;
Who ne'er must show the least displeasure
Or grumble in the slightest measure,
If, after working all the week,
On Sunday when he comes to speak
The handful that his preaching draws
Only respond by nods and snores;
Who daily must his visits make,
Though many a precious hour it take:
Must visit sick and visit well,
Where live the rich, where paupers dwell;
Must wed his flock, their young baptize,
And say some nice things when one dies;
A man in whose unwilling ear
Are poured all scandals, far and near;
To whom all come with care and care;
Who must his people's burdens bear;
A man whom men folk patronize
And whom the women idolize;
A man we laugh at when we can—
Such, reader, is the clergyman.

Religious News and Notes.

Thirty-four missionary societies oc-
cupy India.

The city of St. Paul, Minn., is build-
ing its ninth Catholic church.

The Episcopal churches of Penn-
sylvania have 37,183 communing mem-
bers.

Six women missionaries sailed for
India by the steamer Persian Monarch
for London recently.

In Cleveland 22,745 children attend
Protestant Sunday-schools, and 7,468
attend Roman Catholic.

King Kalakaua has subscribed \$2,000
to the Episcopal cathedral now in course
of erection at Honolulu.

One hundred years ago the Methodist
persuasion numbered 55,000 members.
To-day it aggregates nearly 5,000,000.

What is known in Methodist circles
as Antioch circuit in Middle Tennessee,
covering an area of about fifteen square
miles, contains nearly 700 Methodists,
no other denomination being repre-
sented in the district.

The report of the American board
will show an increase of seventeen mis-
sionaries, 100 preaching places, 2,500
common school and 300 high school
scholars, and more than 2,000 additions
to the mission churches.

It is not only among the natives of
the Sandwich Islands that the revival
of religion is in progress, but also
among the Chinese. The Rev. Sit Moon,
who is pastor of the Chinese church in
Honolulu, reports that about 250 of his
countrymen are Christians, and that the
number is continually on the increase.

The British "Salvation Army" re-
cently held a "council of war," when
"General" Booth said that the organi-
zation now had 245 stations, with 470
officers, 7,000 soldiers, 46,000 people
attending its meetings every week, and
an income of \$250,000 a year. A great
"salvation" temple is talked of, to cost
\$500,000 and hold 10,000 people.

Unclaimed Money Orders.

"Is it true," inquired a New York
reporter of Postmaster Pearson, "that
there are nearly \$2,000,000 in the United
States sub-treasury, representing accu-
mulations from unpaid money-orders
for several years back?"

"Yes," replied the postmaster. "I
suppose that in round numbers they
hold about that amount belonging to
careless persons whom it is impossible
for us to find."

"What do you propose to do with
this money, Mr. Pearson?"

"Congress will probably be asked at
its next session to make some disposition
of it."

"Why was not this done heretofore?"
"Well, there is no legal limitation to
the time when funds of this character
may be accounted for. The postmaster
cannot tell when the parties to a money-
order may correct fatal mistakes in the
order and demand their money. You
know we must always be prepared to
pay on legal demand."

"Can you give me a general idea of
the way in which such a large, un-
claimed accumulation of money comes
about?"

"Primarily it is due to a lack of
knowledge concerning the operations of
the law under which the money-order
system is organized. Then a great
many people who understand the pro-
visions of this law are habitually care-
less and overlook some of the necessary
details in making out the order. For
instance, they may get the name of the
payee wrong, or they may neglect to
notify him by mail. Then, again, the
person to whom the money is sent may
be a traveling man, who has left the
town where the order is payable, and
may never return there again. No
legal provision has been made for ad-
vertising for these people. The indi-
vidual amounts which go to make up
the large sum of unpaid money-orders
in this office are, generally speaking,
small, and have no doubt long been for-
gotten by the persons who sent them,
as well as by the persons who were to
receive them. All postoffices which do
a reasonably fair share of money-order
business have the same trouble to con-
tend with, but some day or other Con-
gress may definitely settle postal re-
sponsibility in the matter."

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Infants while very young do not shed
tears.

Only one hog in 10,000 is afflicted
with trichinae.

A Paris clothing house is running its
sewing machines by electricity.

The idea of the kaleidoscope first
occurred to David Brewster in 1814.

In bats the heart is aided by rhythmic
contraction of the veins in the wings.

The people dare not even move their
lips when the Japanese emperor passes
by.

The production of opium has greatly
increased in Persia within the last two
years.

The arrival of foreigners in the
United States during the last decade is
counted at 2,813,000.

Four barrels of the water of the Great
Salt lake will leave, after evaporation,
nearly a barrel of salt.

At a temperature of fifty-six degrees
Fahrenheit Dr. Kane kept his men in
good health by devoting a part of the
long night of the Arctic regions to bur-
lesque and pantomime.

A process has been discovered for
making flour from the seed of the
broom corn, to the extent of one-half
its weight, leaving the other half a valu-
able food for the cattle.

Fluting irons, or poking sticks, as
they were then called, made of steel,
in order to be used when hot, were first
used in Queen Elizabeth's time. Be-
fore then, setting sticks of wood or
bone were used for stiffening ruffs, etc.

A Seraben carpet, ordinary size, say
twelve by fifteen feet, contains nearly
4,500,000 stitches. The weaver sits
with the reverse side of the carpet to-
wards him and weaves entirely from
memory. This fact will account for the
irregularity so often found in Persian
carpets.

The latest invention reported by a
Japanese journal is that of Otuka Mi-
nakichi, who, after extensive experi-
ments, is said to have succeeded in
making ruffs of silk. They are de-
scribed "as rigid as iron guns, while
they are easy of carriage and have a
very long range."

There is now a dog infirmary at the
West End of London, controlled by a
member of the Royal College of Veteri-
nary Surgeons. The wards are com-
plete with every modern convenience
for the health and comfort of patients.
A sanitarium has been arranged for the
reception of healthy animals, when
owners have no convenience for them.
Special wards are also provided for cats
and birds. Annual subscribers of \$5
have all the privileges of the infirmary.

The Place Where Cats Can't Live.

Jim Townsend, of Lundy, has been
making some experiments with an
ordinary domestic cat. It has been
repeatedly stated that a cat could not
live at an altitude of 13,000 feet above
the sea. Mr. Townsend has demon-
strated that such is the fact. On Mon-
day last he and another gentleman made
the ascent of Castle Peak, which is a
little over 13,000 feet high. They took
with them a cat—Thomas—that was a
year old, and had lived at an altitude
of 6,000 feet with no symptoms of dis-
ease. Mr. Townsend had the cat in a
box, and as they went up he took ob-
servations and noted very carefully its
every movement. When the summit
was reached they pitched their tent.
This was about 2 o'clock in the after-
noon. The cat partook of some food,
and, after playing an hour or so, fell
asleep and did not wake up until near
midnight. When it did recover con-
sciousness it set up a howling and ap-
peared much distressed. Townsend
pitied it and endeavored to make it
feel at home, but of no use. It kept
up its constant moaning and displayed
symptoms of having fits. When morn-
ing came the cat was offered food, but
it refused to eat and acted even more
strangely than during the night. Town-
send says it would open its mouth as if
gasping for breath; would jump about,
and then go to sleep and wake up with
a start. All this while close watch
was kept and every movement noted.
At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the cat
died of exhaustion.

Tin Cans.

Who can assign bounds to the demand
for tinned or canned oysters from Bal-
timore, lobsters from Maine, salmon
from Alaska, peaches from Florida and
Maryland? One petroleum firm in the
city of New York is said to cut up 600
boxes (thirty tons) of tin plate daily.
No less than 1,600,000 boxes are already
absorbed yearly by the United States,
more than three-fold the consumption
of the continent of Europe, of which
quantity a full tenth goes to pack sar-
dines at Nantes. Australian meat craves
an ever-increasing supply, while British
biscuits, mustard and gunpowder range
in bright existers all over the world.
The home consumption is variously esti-
mated at between 500,000 and 750,000
boxes per annum; but the returns to the
government have not been ample and
unreserved enough for any accurate fig-
ures to be laid down.—Saturday Review.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

True greatness cannot exist apart
from high moral excellence.

He who waits to do a great deal of
good at once will never do any.

It is to live twice to be able to enjoy
the retrospect of your past life.

Have patience with all things, but
chiefly have patience with yourself.

Many preserve themselves by hum-
bling themselves; the bullet flies over
him that stoops.

Hope is like the sun, which, as we
journey toward it, casts the shadow of
our burden behind us.

Glory not in thyself, but rather in thy
neighbor. Be lowly in thy heart, that
thou mayest be lowly in thy actions.

Do not begin to quarrel with the
world too soon; for, bad as it may be,
it is the best we have to live in—here.

He who easily forgets benefits done
toward him is probably possessed of a
shallow brain as well as a callous heart.

Neither a man nor a woman is entirely
safe until he or she can endure blame
and receive praise without excitement.

The chief properties of wisdom are,
to be mindful of things past, careful of
things present and provided of things
to come.

It is a very curious fact that the lapse
of years, while it lessens our enjoyment
of life, but increases the natural desire
of living.

How many hopes may have quivered
for us in past years—have flashed like
harmless lightning in summer nights,
and died forever.

When people undertake to restrain
themselves without knowing how, they
are often worse off than if they had left
themselves alone.

He who wishes to secure the good of
others has already secured his own.
One forgives everything to him who
forgives himself nothing.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

A British surgeon says incessant sneez-
ing may be cured by plugging the
nostrils with raw cotton.

The following is given as a cure for
rheumatism: One tablespoonful salt,
one-half a beef's gall, one ounce of am-
monia, four ounces of alcohol. Mix
and apply to the part affected. This is
said to be a sure cure.

Refined benzine will dissolve the
disagreeable odor of oily substance
which is secreted in some people's
skin, after which plenty of soap and
water will remove it. This persevered
in will make the skin inodorous.

It is not wise to go out into the early
morning air before eating at least a few
mouthfuls. Especially ought this pre-
caution to be strictly observed in mal-
arial sections, and in some seasons when
much sickness is over the country.
Nothing can be more unwise than to go
into a sick room fasting, and when the
sickness is contagious the result may
be dangerous if not fatal.

To sleep in clothes worn through the
day is a bad practice. The clothes are
filled with effluvia emanating from
the natural wastes from the body all
through the day. Especially is this the
case with those who labor hard, or per-
spire easily. The poisons of the
system thus ejected or thrown off by
people in vigorous health furnish a
strong reason, if there were no other,
for removing on retiring every article
worn through the day.

A Curious Beetle.

A recent issue of the New York
Times says: The golden cucuyo which
has been at Tiffany's for some time is
dead. It was one of four or five speci-
mens of this rare South American beetle
in this city. They are regarded with
superstitious reverence by the women
of South America, and the few that are
caught, for the beetle is rare in its na-
tive country, are fastened in tiny fet-
ters of gold and worn as an ornament.
A gold or gold and jeweled hand is
passed around the thorax to which is at-
tached a slender gold chain about four
inches long which ends in a long pin.
This pin is thrust into a bouquet of
flowers on the shoulder or on the hat,
and the beetle is left to ramble the
length of the chain. It is an uncanny-
looking black thing about two inches
long. The true South American cucuyo
is a fire beetle, a single specimen giving
out light enough in a dark room to en-
able one to read a newspaper. They
are capable of living without food for
a great length of time. There is one in
the city which is not known to have
eaten anything in two years. The
beetle at Tiffany's probably died of
overfeeding. Its appetite was tempted
with sweetened water and rotten wood,
but the creature paid no attention to
the food. A piece of banana was placed
in the box which served for its cage,
and it eagerly began eating it and clung
to it for three days, when it was found
dead. It should be mentioned in con-
nection with the use of the living beetle
as an ornament to the ear or dress that
they have powerful jaws, and gnaw their
way through anything except metal in a
few hours.