Let me be quiet, let me lie
Stretched at my ease,
While lazily the clouds go by
Above the trees;
Where apple blossom flutters down
At eve and morn,
In orchard slope a-near a town
Long left forlern;
Or idly watch, within a moat,
The sleeping lily buds afloat;
Or, grazing past the reeds, drift slow
A crumbling castle wall below.

Let me be quiet; let me lie;
Stretched at my ease,
While lasily the clouds go by
Along the seas;
And gleam and shadow set the ships
In gloom and light,
And like a dream the sea bird dips
From morn till night;
And ripples swirl along the land,
And perish is the ambar sand;
While o'er their unwrit doom the breeze
Chants dirges is the sea marshes.
—Thomas Aske in Detroit Free Press.

Some clever rascal in London advertised that he would, on receipt of sixpence in stamps, return to the sender one shilling. The advertisement was published prominestly enough to attract considerable attentia, and it naturally excited remark. To most persons it meemed a very transparent hambug, too silly to be called a fraud, but there were a few curious individuals who determined to see whether the advertiser was a crank or whether he had some game, so they sent on their sixpences. By return mail each some received the shilling. A few days after the same advertisement appeared again in several of the newspapers, and everybody who had tried it before told all of his friends about it. The result was that soveral hundred sixpences were received, and next day The Fool's Nimble Sixpences about it. The result was that soveral hundred sixpences were received, and next day as many shillings went back. The third time the advertisement appeared the mail received by the clever sharper was simply enormous. Letters came from all parts of the kingdem and from all sorts of of people, high and low, rich and poor. The rogue pocketed several thousands of pounds, and, curiously enough, neglected to make any returns.—The Argonaut.

Refuges for the Fallen.

New York has no less than ten reformatories for the rescue and help of fallen women. Philanthropy is in the ascendancy, for fifty years ago the poor outcast was compelled to seek a temporary shelter in the degrading atmosphere of the almshouse, or end her isolation and misery by destroying her-self. But in this beneficent age generous hearts and wise heads have laid a foundation for the solution of a very difficult and ancient problem. There is an air of mystery gathered around the various Magdalen houses in this city. The matrons of these institutions are a shrewd and discerning class of women who seem born to fill some mysterious and precarious position in the world. They can tell at a single glance "who is who" and "what is what," For the good of their cause few of them are willing to relate anything that transpires behind the scenes. The inmates who really reform generally go out west somewhere. Their histories are as safe in the hands of the good matrons as they would be received. In 1883 the total amount of interest if they were not known to a human being .-New York Press.

Coal Mining by Machinery.

It will only be a matter of a few years when hand mining of coal will only be followed in the proportion that scythes are run in opposition to respers. Heretofore the great cost of the complicated machine used for mining coal has retarded the development of machine mining. There are seventy pleces or more in the older machines. A St. Louis inventor has come to the front with a coal drill, to be operated with compressed air, as are the older machines, which actually consists of but five pieces. It is now in operation in several southern Illinois mines, au, who is a great hand to encourage inventive genius, has defrayed the expense of the experiments for three years. It is almost sure to revolutionize the mining of coal. It will not throw miners out of employment, as the experience in machine mines thus far has shown increased and steadier employment.-Edward Devoy in Globe-Democrat.

An Experiment in Evolution.

A striking illustration of the influence of environment on animal forms may be quite easily produced, according to Dr. Winslow n. If the embryo of the land salamander be taken from the egg and kept in water of moderate temperature, abundantly supplied with oxygen, and amply fed with small water animals, the organism is remarksmall water animals, the organism is remarkably changed even in a single generation. The embryonic lungs remain undeveloped and f's grow instead, a rudder tail and even fins are gradually developed for the new function of swimming, and the unnecessary feet and legs become mere rudimentary appendages.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A novelty in toilet apparatus is a bottle of ammonia, perfume or iotion connected by a rubber tube with a tiny atomizer. The spray, which is thrown by means of a rubber bulb, is too fine and mistlike to injure the eyes if it tonches them, and the person using if is thus enabled to reach every part of her face without half the trouble attendant upon the old way of carefully washing and drying the face by hand.—Chicago News. A Toilet Novelty.

The "Bowery's" Name.

"Where did the Bowery get its name?" That's easy enough. "Bauer" is good Dutch for peasant or farmer. Two hundred and odd years ago there was a road running out from New Amsterdam. Along its borders were the comfortable houses of the farmers, surrounded by green pastures and fields of waving grain. The baner lived there. Hence Banery or Bowery.—New York Evening World.

What She Will Say.

Brown (taking Robinson bome)—What d'ye s'pose your (hie) wife'll say t'morrer morning, Robinson?

Robinson—She'll (hie) shay new hat an' silk dressh, Browny, ole boy, an' b'gosh she won't shay 'em' (hie) more'n once, either.—Texas Siftings.

A Worthless Fellow. "You are the most worthless man that ever made a woman's life intolerable, John."

And a week afterward she sued a railroad company for \$100,000 damages for killing John. The perversity of some women is past comprehension.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

When you make a mistake, don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind, and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. The past cannot be changed.—Hugh White.

A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other.—Bacon.

It is not true that love makes all things easy; it makes us choose what is difficult.— George Eliot.

THE GODIN FACTORY.

METHODS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ESTABLISHMENT AT LIEGE.

A Peculiar Scheme of Industrial Distribution-Division Between Capital, Labor, Talent and "Nature"-How the Stock Changes Hands-Results.

As with his social palace, so in his scheme of industrial distribution, M. Godin's ideas were colored by Fourierist recollections. Before 1880 M. Godin had merely set apart a certain sum—£8,000 or £10,000—out of the profits of the year to be distributed among his men as a bonus; bat in 1880 he converted the headeness in the least of the second the business into a commandite company, and introduced a complicated system of arrangements for realizing effectively Fourier's principle of a just division of the produce of in-dastry, the division between capital, labor and talent, according to the importance of their several contributions. It is true be thought this principle theoretically defective, because talent was only a particular kind of labor, anh because nature, which Fourier wholly ignored, was, in Godine opinion, as important a contributor to production as any of the other three. Nature's share in the division ought, he thought, to be appropriated by the state, partly by means of the nationalization of land for the purpose of letting it out to all sorts of productive societies, and partly by means of a beavy graduated suc-cession duty; and the funds thus obtained ought to be employed in establishing a system of universal insurance against sickness, accidents, age and vicissitudes generally. But in the meantime, so long as the laws of private inheritance and private property in land remained unmodified, and the state showed no disposition to serve herself heir to nature's share, individual producers must each set aside that share for themselves, and consequently the first part in M. Godin's and nual division is 25 per cent, of the whole net profits to a reserve fund for purposes of per-sonal insurance. In passing I may say that besides this every workman is obliged to pay to that fund 2 per cent. on his wages, that in 1883 the fund amounted to 500,000 francs, and in the three years it had existed at that time more than 90,000 francs had been paid out of it for sick relief and pensions on a

comfortable scale. Next to nature's deal comes the deal of talent or intelligence, and that also is fixed at 25 per cent. The director alone (M. Godin at 25 per cent. The director alone (M. Godin during his lifetime) got and gets 12 per cent. of the profits, in addition to his salary of 15,000 francs. In 1883 this 12 per cent. amounted to more than four times his salary. Half the profits going thus in equal shares to nature and intelligence, the other half re-maining to be divided between the factors, capital and labor. Capital had already received 5 per cent, interest, and labor had of course already received its weekly wages, all before there was any calculation of profit at all, and M. Godin concluded that the proper principle now was to give capital a share of the remaining half of the profits in proportion to the amount of interest it received. and labor in proportion to the wages it had paid was 230,000 francs on 4,600,000 francs of capital, and the total wages paid was 1,888,000 francs, so that of this remaining half of the profits some nine-tenths go to the deal of labor.

M. Godin's scheme, however, by no means ends here; his object was to make the employes in the final result owner of the capital of the business, and with this view he decided that the laborer's share of the profits should not be paid immediately into their hands, to be used at their discretion, but should be applied to buy for them shares in the business. In this way the business is gradually falling into the hands of the laborers engaged in it. In 1883 they already possessed stock amounting to nearly two millions of francs, and though the capital has been raised to 6,000,000 francs, it will only take a few more years for it to be acquired entirely by the employes. The interest on the shares they possess they receive like their wages, to spend as they will.

M. Godin states, in his book on govern ment, that the average amount of indirect taxation on articles of consumption paid per head in the familistere of Guise is seventyfive francs, and turning to books of statistics we find that the average for France generally. is only thirty franca. The people of the familistere live, therefore, two and a half times better than the rest of the French. Their working day is ten hours, and they have besides common bolidays, two special fete days of their own every year—the Feast of Labor on the first Sunday in May and the Feast of Infancy on the first Sunday in

The director, who at the head of the whole

September.

The director, who at the head of the whole place, is an autocrat in all business affairs. He is elected—that is, since 1880—but he is elected for life, and his management is uncontrolled. He choses the foremen and makes the bargains. Next below him stand the group that elect him, the associes, numbering sixty-eight in 1883, who must have worked at least five years in the foundry, be men of good education and stainless life and possess not less than 500 francs of capital in the business. Their privileges are large, like their requirements. They elect themselves by co-optation, share in the profits on twice their wages, can only be expelled from the association by a vote of two-thirds of their own peers (the other associes), have the first right to work when work is short and refire on a pension of two-thirds of their wages or salaries. After them come ninety-five societaires, chosen by the manager and administrative council, sharing the profits on one and one-half times their wages, and getting a pension on one-third of them; 573 participants, similarly chosen, and sharing on their simple wages only; 258 auxiliaires, who as yet get no share in the profits, except through their interest in the insurance fund, and 296 interesses, who are allowed to retain stock they have inherited, though they have no further interest in the concern.

The stock, which is only being gradually taken up year by year, must, when it is all

The stock, which is only being gradually taken up year by year, must, when it is all taken up, be again parted with in the same way, the first shareholders being then obliged to sell out their shares to the new comera. During the interval the shares may apparently be held by widows or other persons not in active employment, but at the end of the term they must always return to the possession of actual laborers, and so the way is smoothed for the retirement of the older generating the contract of the color generating of the color generating active. eration and the accession of the younger,-

A New Fire Detector.

An ingenious method of detecting a fire in its inactive stage, whereby better protection is insured against fire in textile mills, warehouses, large public buildings, ships, etc., has been advanced by the fire brigade master at Paisley, England. His system departs from the heat alarm method and consists of an arrangement of perforated pipes, which are led through the interior of buildings or the lower decks of seagoing vessels. These are connected with an ordinary suction and force pump or pumps, either rotary or reciprocating, which, when set in motion, will inhale smoke arising and discharge it at a convenient point available at all times.—Hartford Times. A New Fire Detector.

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ing prices on all Summer goods laft over. An Extensive Lot of Satines At Unheard of Prices.

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