HAND IN HAND. BY CAROLINE A. MASON.

Down on the shining, golden beach. Watching the billows kiss the strand, Chasing the waves that mock our reach, Lottie and I go band in hand. Summer or Winter, what care I?

Down by the sea,

Happy are we; For hand in hand go Lottle and I, Lottie is twelve, and I am-more-

That's my motto, so what care 1? Down by the sea,

Happy are we; For hand in hand go Lottie and I.

She will have plenty of lovers yet; What with her sweet and heartsome way, Her cheeks like pinks, and her eyes like jet, Won't she dazzle them all some day? Won't you Lettie? But what care I? Down by the sea,

Happy are we; For hand in hand go Lettie and I.

I have a spell they wot not of-The careless lovers, and when they come, The careless lovers, and when they come,
Prating, may be, of their tardy love,
I have a word that will strike them dumb;
First come, first 'served' - so what care I?
Down by the sea, Happy are we; For hand in hand go Lettie and I.

Yes, hand in hand, and I mean to hold That little hand, till it clings to mine With a clasp that only death, the bold— And not even he—can quite untwine? No, not even he so what care I?

Down by the sea, Happy are we; For hand in hand go Lottie and I.

Swiss Funeral Customs. In this rural and elevated region (and this morning as I walked out and looked upon the hill and valley landscape, green as green can be, and lighted with a glorious sun, I thought a lovelier picture could not be seen in this beautiful world)—here, where it would seem that sorrow and sickness and death would not come, they die, as they die all the world over; and when they die, they must be buried out of sight. Indeed, they die often here. It is usual to have the funerals, if possible, on the Sabbath; more, I presume, to save time than from any other cause. It is so in other Christian countries, our own as well. If the weather will permit, it is customary here to defer the funeral until Sunday, even if the person dies on Monday; and thus it often occurs that there are twor or three on the same day; sometimes more. In a population of three thousand, all belonging to one church, and the funerals being held in it, the number is frequently more than one or two at the same hour. The average number of deaths is about ninety in a year. Last Sunday there were three funerals here. The friends of the several deceased met in front of the respective houses where the dead were lying. None but the relatives enter the house. The three funerals were to be attended at the village church, and all at the same hour, as early as nine in the morning. The body is placed in a plain deal coffin, sometimes, but rarely, painted, and the custom of the country forbids the rich to have a coffin more elegant than the poor; the idea being that death abolishes all distinctions, and a plain coffin is good enough to be hid away in the ground. At the hour the coffin with the dead is brought out of the house, and on a bier is borne on the shoulders of the nearest male relatives or friends. One of these funerals was that of an aged mother. She left eight sons and two daughters; six of the sons were grown men, and they bore their mother on their shoulders to the grave. The three processions met near the church, and the three coffins were then borne in the order of the ages of the deceased, to the church, but not into it. The body is never taken into the church, but when the relatives and friends have entered, the body is carried by the bearers immediately into the Gottesacker, God's Acre, the graveyard, which usually adjoins the church. It is there buried, while none are present except those who do the work. I stood at a little distance while this melancholy service was performed. It was not pleasing to me, that the dead should thus be put away unwept. And another custom was equally unpleasant to me. The graves are arranged in regular order, without any distinction of families, and as each person in the place dies, he is buried in the grave next to the one who is buried before him. It may have been a neighbor with whom he was at enmity, but now in death they sleep side by side, and know it not. Families are separated by the grave, as well as by death, and no two of them.

water it with their tears of love.
While the body is thus cared for by
the bearers, the funeral service is proceeding in the church. This is similar to the service in our country, the prayers and selections of Scripture being read, and a sermon preached, the same discourse answering, of course, for all who are buried on the same day. At the funeral all the men in attendance wear a black mantle, of bombazine or serge, which they may get for a tride of the which they may get, for a trifle, of the undertaker, who keeps them for hire. Persons of property, have them of their own, to wear only on funeral occasions, but the most of the people hire them when wanted, and thus every man at the funeral appears as a mourner. All the women dress in black when attending a funeral, and they never go to church in any other than a black dress. This is a very peculiar custom, but is invariably followed by all the people of this country. Not a light-colored dress appears in the great congregation on the Sabbath day, or at a funeral.—Irenœus, in

unless they die together, may be laid together in the grave. This is surprising, when we notice the remarkable

attention they bestow on the Garden of the Dead. For when the dead are

buried, the friends come, day after day, and adorn the grave with flowers and surround it with a border of green, and

A Panther Story.

[From the Vicksburg Sentinel]
When we were in the Yazoo swamps last summer, on a camp hunting and fishing expedition, we were one day separated from the party, and found ourseparated from the party, and found ourselves in a wide expanse of open woods,
in what is called an "overcup bottom."
Far as the eye could reach there was not
a sign of undergrowth of any description, and the branches of the huge trees
ached far out and intermingled with
the hother, making a canopy almost imvious to the sun. Not a sound broke
the solemn stillness of the scene,
monotonous drumming of a monotonous drumming of a

solitary wood-pecker, far up on the dead

A feeling of mysterious awe began to creep over us, only known to those who have been lost in the "pathless woods." As we were treading the gloomy labyrin hs of this solemn forest, with rifle cn shoulders, all at once we heard a fea ful growl resembling distant thunder, and turning with shaking knees to the spot whence it came, we saw an impanther some twenty feet off, on the outlying limb of a tree. His ears were flat back on his head, his eyes looked like two big Brazilian diamonds held under forty gas jets on a dark night, and his tail moved to and fro with those nervous gyrations we have seen in a cat as she watched a bird.

We shut our eyes—the w rld turned round, and we heard the limb shake as he made a spring at us. We expected the next moment to be worked up into material for panther fat. He sprangand his colossal proportions alighted within two feet of us; but when his warm breath was on our cheek, to our astonishment and joy he came no further, but with every appearance of chagrin and mortification went back up the tree with his tail between his legs. Staggered -but only for a moment, by the overwhelming joy for our escape-we too rushed to a tree not far distant, and went up it in double-quick, carrying our rifle

Having comfortably seated ourselves. we watched with fearful interest for the next proceeding of our friend over the way, and saw with the utmost trepidation that he had exactly resumed his former position, and his ears and tail were going through the same movements as before. Having finished these prefatory exercises, he made another fearful leap toward the exact spot where we had been standing, and alighted just where he did before. With a similar appearance of mortification, as in the first instance, he again ascended the tree, and going through the same manœuvres, sprang again, reaching this time at least a foot nearer the spot which we had occupied. Our fears almost gave way to astonishment as we sat up in the tree and saw that panther make twenty-six leaps at nothing. All at once a light broke in upon us—he was ashamed of his first attempt, and had been all this time practising at our tracks. He continued his practice until a large buck came along, with high head and stately step, and passed exactly over the spot we had been on when the panther jumped at us. That very second the panther leaped upon the deer, slew it, and ate it in forty seconds by our watch. We then shot Mr. Panther, our friends came to the report of the gun, and we found we were not a hundred yards from camp.

The Ottawa Lumber Region.

An army of choppers, 10,000 strong, is scattered along the Ottawa and its tributaries, 150 miles. The men are mostly laborers who go to the forest as soon as the summer is over, cut down trees, mark the logs and haul them to the river, there to await the spring freshets. A letter to the Boston Journal

savs: The forwarding business is in the hands of a few firms who do an immense amount. There are about two hundred barges employed, each with a capacity of from 75,000 to 100,000 feet. They run down the Ottawa, passing through a canal about sixty miles below this city is too narrow to ac commodate half the traffic, so that there is often delay in the busiest season; pass into the St. Lawrence back of the Island of Montreal and go to the mouth of the Hudson River. On the Richelieu they run down into Lake Champlain, having first paid the United States Customs duty of 20 per cent, at Rouse's Point, or perhaps at Burlington, The end of the voyage is at Whitehall, at the extreme southern point of Lake Champlain, and it takes about a week to come down. From Whitehall the lumber is taken to Albany or Troy by rail, where it reaches the Hudson.

With a true lumberman's enthusiasm one large operator affirmed that there was enough to last a hundred years, and yet scarcely a foot can be bought here now; it was all contracted for at the beginning of the season, that is to say, the entire run for the year. It is worth, delivered on board the barges, from \$6 to \$14 per 1,000 superficial feet, according to quality. Customs, duties and transportation swell it to the high price current that rules in New York and Boston. Notwithstanding this, the demand this year has been four-fold greater than ever before. There are in Ottawa ten mills, with the annual productive capacity of 180,000,000 feet.

They have been run this season night and day. Two others are in course of erection, one of which is intended to manufacture annually 50,000,000 feet. The Bronson's mill, which I visited, run 180 saws, employed 100 men at home and 600 in the forest. It runs from seven and a half to eight months in the year. There are also at various places in the vicinity four or five other mills. It is estimated that 30,000 feet now lie in the yards at Ottawa, all of which the owners or contractors wish to get out before the close of paviration which before the close of navigation, which will be soon after the middle of November. Should the demand continue, it will be shipped by rail to Prescott and thence east or west by the Grand Trunk.

Besides this manufactured lumber, there is 16,000,000 or 20,000,000 cubic feet os square timber, cut and squared in the forests, floated into the Ottawa at full length and made into rafts for the Quebec market. It is there sawn into deals or three-inch plank and sent to England.
A few rafts are floated down to Burlington and manufactured there. Contractors who lease limits of government land are now, however, preparing to manufacture, rather than to send out whole timber.

With the increased appliances of modern ingenuity, the great demand from the States and the growing army, now as I have said 10,000 strong ruthlessly cutting down the tall pines of a century's growth this region wast as it is turn's growth, this region, vast as it is, must one day be exhausted. I should say that most of the manufacturers here are Americans, and that Ottawa has much the air of a new Western city.

INTERMENT OF CONFEDERATE DEAD.—
The Corinth (Miss.) News publishes an appeal from the Shiloh Burial Association, and indicates its object thus: "They propose to puro ase a quantity of land around the spot where the lamented General Albert Sydney Johnson fell, for the purpose of intering the Confederate dead whose bones lie bleaching from Corinth to Shiloh,"

THE BOARDING HOUSE.

The Boston Cazette's "Old Apple Man" gives the following in his last letter. It This is a boarding house, from floor to

Are odors redolent of dainty feed, And years on years roll back, the past re-

And hopes then planted long since gone to seed. see the landlord leading on the boarders,

Brandishing his glistening carving-knife To cut such food as fortune might afford us, And eking out to each his slender share. I see before me there the landlord's daugh-

'Twas she that filled our tumblers up with Water And filled our hearts with tenderest alarms.

And then the landlady, with turban ample, Hiding within its folds those locks of gray Of human goods she was a precious sample But all unwarranted she passed away.

And that great crowd of boarders, hungerwhetted, Whose souls were gauged by greed of appetite:

Alas! they died, or married, much regretted. Fools of their own or Fate's determined O, pregnant memory of things long banished, That causest now my bosom's chords to

swell! The scenes of old, long from existence vanished, Come back to being through that wellknown smell.

Berivation of the Word "California." An immense amount of bosh and nonsense has been written from the time of Venegas to the present on the etymology of the term "California." Until within the last four or five years the Latin derivation intimated Venegas and Clavijero, from calida and fornax, signifying heat and furnace, from the excessive temperature of the extremities of the peninsula, or from the hot air baths of the Indians, was generally accepted. But Mr. Hale, in his contributions to the Worcester Antiquarian proceedings, and the Atlantic Monthly, shows that the word "Cali-fornia" was the name of a celebrated Queen of the Amazons, whose strong-minded pranks are set forth in an old Spanish romance of the Crusading epoch, and a work much read in the time of Cortez, the term most likely being Greek and not Latin. This was all very plausible-mayhap, very probable-particularly as many modern Greek proper names are of kindred sound and construction; but they always begin with the letter K, which is more proper to commence the spelling with at this day, C and L being two letters susceptible of more torture than the resonant K. But it seems that a still more plausible reason was given as long ago as 1826, by no less a person than the old missionary, Felipe Arroyo, of San Juan, whose philosophical writings have often been mentioned in the Evening Bulletin. During Captain Beechey's voyage to California in 1826-who died an English Admiral

taken, as it was, no doubt, a corruption of the term colofon, used in many parts Spain for what we in England call rosin, or after the resin of the pine trees. This idea of old Arroyo has much to recommend it, for the reason that the resin-bearing trees were seen by the expeditions of Cortez in the southern part of the peninsula, who would naturally exclaim "Colofon," which, by its similarity to "californo," a Catalonian word for "hot oven," would become "changed to "California." So much for the old padre's theory. But at the present it is rather curious that the word Californie or Kalifornea, is a term for the rosin used by fiddler and tinsmiths in Bavaria and other parts of South Germany—a term proba-bly derived from the mixed Pelatic

in 1860—he mentions a discussion on this

subject, in which Arroyo asserted that

Venegas and his copiers were all mis-

races inhabiting the Adriatic vicinities where Terebinthinous trees around. Probably the "Queen of California" of the romancist derived her title from governing a tribe in the "Piney Woods" of the Levantine countries, where gold was a common produce-according to ancient writers. This view of the matter, i would seem, ought to investinguiries in this direction with a new and curious interest. There can be little doubt that, unlike the term Arizona, the word California is entirely of Mediterranean ori-gin, and not, as has been sometimes as-sumed, of Indian derivation; whereas there can be small margin to deny that Arizona is a combination from the Pima languages of North Sonora.—Correspondence of San Francisco Bulletin,

An Ancient French Mansion. A letter from France says: The city of Paris has purchased the Hotel Carnava-let, giving 950,000 francs for it. We may soon hope to see the Municipal Library established there. The city has published the first volume of its history (an interesting volume it is) and it is (an interesting volume it is), and it is said to be in treaty with Prince Czartoryski for his mansion, Hotel Lambert,

where the Municipal Historical Museum will be placed. Do you know the mean-ing of hotel? Here, town mansions belonging to one family (a common sight in old times, quite rare now) are called hotels; the city mansion, or, as it is called by a pleonasm in London, the Mansion House, is here called the Hotel do Ville. Taverns are called Grands Hotels, grand meaning public Respectable detached country-houses are called chateaux. I make are called chateaux. I make this explanation that you may not think Hotel Carnavalet an old tween. It is 23 Rue Culture Ste. Catherine. It was built in 1548 by Pierre Lescot. Abbe de Clerny and Lean Pol-Lescot, Abbe de Clagny, and Jean Bullant, for the Sire des Ligneris. This family owned it only thirty years. It was bought by the De Carnavalet family in 1578. Androuet du Cerceau (the architect of Pont Nauf) Jean Ganion Francisco

in 1578. Androuet du Cerceau (the architect of Pont Neuf), Jean Goujon, François Mansard, and Van Obstal adorned it. It was reckoned the noblest mansion in Paris. Mme. de Sevigné bought it, and inhabited it in October, 1677, and there this immortal writer died the 14th of January 1698. At her death it of January, 1696. At her death it was purchased by Paul Etienne Brunet de Rancy, a former general. After the Revolution, the family De Pommereul bought it; then it became the Government Books' Censors' Office; next the Government Engineering School; and lastly a boarding school. Would it not seem, from this enumeration of its tenants, as if Mme. de Sevigne's ghost attracted books and their lovers to the Rancy, a former general. After the Revolution, the family De Pommercul

many happy days here. There are a great many objects counceted with Mme. de Sevigne still in existence. The might be called Longfellow's "Springfield Arsenal" in masquerade:

This is a boarding house, from floor to ceiling

Are codors redolent of dainty feed,
And years on years roll back, the past reannouncing the sale of 6,000 addresses of newspapers, the cover bearing the name of the subscriber, and among them were newspaper addresses of the sixteenth century, and from this distant period of time to yesterday. Nothing seems lost in this world but man's life

Tis the only brittle thing on earth. VERY GOOD.—A tall, raw-boned Yan-kee was riding a diminutive specimen Plump in the amplitude of youthful of the donkey tribe through the muddy streets of Gotham; and the animal being very stubborn, Jonathan found it quite difficult to induce him to accelerate his pace.

He used the persuasive eloquence of a hickory stick, however, and at each blow he would drawl out, "Git up, Bonypart; git up, I say!"

A little Frenchman, in passing, heard

with rage, the name of his illustrious countryman applied to the ugly beast, and commenced heaping a volley of abuse on the head of the offending "Sair," shouted the Gaul, "vot for you sall call dat ugly beast Napoleon?

By gar, sair, I shall have zegrande satisfaction!" "Git up, Bonypart!" was the only response. Sacre! monsieur, sair! I say what for you sall call zat vagabone horse Na-

"Git up, Bonypart!" Here the Frenchman's rage boiled over, and stamping his feet upon the pavement, he screamed : "Oh, by gar, I shall have ze grande satisfaction! I shall have zerevenge. I have von leetle sheep dog at my home; I go call him Guillaume Vashington, by gar!"

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