Artficial Limbs.

fixed system, and so it frequently hap-

many showed a warm interest in the sub-

particularly distinguished himself.

ficial limbs, and during the Italian and

American wars wood on the whole was

preferred. Pfister, however, employed

tin and German silver. He won a prize

while still a young man, at an exhibition

RIDGWAY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871.

MARGUERITE. BY JOHN O. WHITTIER.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, 1760.

me garret fell the light of the April

faintly, slowly, the bell for vespers

Be she papist or beggar, who lies here, I know and God knows I love her, and fain would go with her wherever she

D mother! that sweet face came pleading, for love so athirst; saw but the town-charge; I knew her God's angel at first."

She murmured a psalm of the Bible, but closer the

come away," cried the mother, her

e called back the soul that was

With his heart on his lips he kissed her, but nev her cheek grew red,

And the robins sang in the orchard where buds to

of the folded hands and the still face, never the -Atlantic Monthly for March

REMINISCENCE OF GEN. SCOTT.

One evening, after our rubber, I said to the General, "There is one question have often wished to ask you, but have been restrained by the fear that it might be improper." The General drew himself up, and said in his emphatic manner, "Sir, you are incapable of asking an improper question." I said, "You are very kind; but if my inquiry is indiscreet, I am sure you will allow it to pass unanswered." "I hear you, Sir," he replied.
"Well, then, General, did anything remarkable happen to you on the morning of the battle of Chippewa?" After a brief but impressive silence, he said, "Yes, Sir; something did happen to me—something very remarkable. I will

now, for the third time in my life, relate skirmished with a British force comded by Gen. Riall from an early r in the morning till late in the af-

f the enemy side of the mped on fter our tents I en pitched, a man in ed a flag, borne her children, servants, and a young dy friend were alone with her in the ouse; that Gen. Biall had placed a sentinel before her door; and that she ven-tured, with great doubts of the propriety of the request, to ask that I would place a sentinel upon the bridge to protect her a sentinel upon the bridge to protect her fire. Such policies are commonly loaded against stragglers from our camp. I as-with conditions which few of the insured sured the messenger that the lady's request should be complied with. Early the same morning the same messenger, bearing a white flag, re-appeared with a note from the same lady, thanking me for the protection she had enjoyed, additionally the same lady, thanking me for the protection she had enjoyed, additionally the sum of the insured with conditions within lew of the insured with conditions with care what they have supposed to be the purpose of the contract. Insurers will do well to study these conditions with care, and they may often find reason to insist upon cancelling some of them in partiing that, in acknowledgment of my civil-ities, she begged that I would, with such rs of my staff as I choose to bring with the, accept the hospitalities of her house at a breakfast which had been preresolution binds other companies than those as the door, who ushered us into the dining-room, where breakfast awaited us, and where the young lady previously referred to was already seated by a coffee-urn. Our hostess, asking to excused for a few minutes, retired, and the young lady immediately served.

our coffee. Before we had broken our fast, Lieut. Watts rose from the table to get his bandana, (that being before the days of napkins.) which he had left in Before we had broken our days of napkins,) which he had left in his cap on a side table by the window, glancing through which he saw Indians approaching the house on one side, and red-coats approaching it on the other, with an evident purpose of surrounding it and us, and instantly exclaimed, "General, we are betrayed!" Springing from the table and clearing the house, I saw our danger, and remembering Lord saw our danger, and remembering Lord Chesterfield had said proper to do, it is proper to do well,' and as we had to run, and my legs were longer than those of my companions, I soon outstripped them. As we made

our escape we were fired at, but got across the bridge in safety. I felt so much shame and mortification at having so nearly fallen into a trap, that I could scarcely fix my mind upon the duties which now demanded my undivided attention. I knew that I had committed a great indiscretion in accepting that singular invitation, and that if any disaster resulted from it I richly de-army, and glittering like a rainbow in served to lose both my commission and the hundred colors which were so strongmy character. I constantly found myself wondering whether the lady really intended to betray us, or whether we had been accidentally observed. The question would recur even amid the excitement of battle. Fortunately my presence and services in the field were not required until Gens. Porter and Ripley had been engaged at intervals for several hours; so that when my brigade, with Towson's artillery, were ordered to cross Street's Creek, my nerves and confidence had become measurably quieted and restored. I need not describe the battle of Chippewa. That belongs to and is part of the history of our country. It is sufficient to say that at the close of the day we were masters of the position, and that our arms were in no way discredited. The British Army had fallen back, leaving their wounded in our pos-session. The mansion which I had visited in the morning was the largest house near, and to that the wounded officers in both armies were carried for surgical treatment. As soon as I could leave the field I went over to look after my wounded. I found the English officers lying on the first floor, and our own on the floor above. I saw in the lower room the young lady whom I had met in the morning at the breakfast-table, her white dress all sprinkled with blood. and, awed by the silence and shadow of death She had been attending to the British wounded. On the second floor, just as I was turning into the room where our officers were, I met my hostess.

One glance at her was quite sufficient to answer the question which I had been asking myself all day. She had intended to betray me, and nothing but the accident of my Aid rising for his handkerchief saved us from capture.

Years afterwards, in reflecting upon Years afterwards, in reflecting upon this incident, I was led to doubt whether led not misconstruct had not misconstruct had been extended to dertaken recent journeys; Bismarck in I had not misconstrued her startled manner as I suddenly encountered her. That unexpected meeting would have occasioned embarressment in either contingency; and it is so difficult to believe And the words the living long for he spake in the a lady of cultivation and refinement capable of such an act, that I am now half a century after the event, disposed to give my kostess the benefit of that

"And now, Sir," added the General this is the third time in my life I have told this story. I do not remember to have been spoken to before on the subject for many years." He looked at me, and seemed to be considering with himself a few moments, and then said Remembering your intimacy with Gen. Worth, I need not inquire how you came to a knowledge of our secret.'

"Well, General," I replied, "I have kept the secret faithfully for more than forty years, always hoping to obtain your own version of what struck me as a most remarkable incident in your military life."-Thurlow Weed, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Fire Insurance Policies.

In the case of Peter Lappin, adminis trator, against the Charter Oak Fire Inthe story:
"The 4th day of July, 1814, was one of extreme heat. On that day my brigade by the Supreme Court of this State, Fourth Department, Judge Mullin presiding, it appears that certain property was insured against loss by 1868, for one year; that the insured died Yo had driven the enemy July 21, 1869, and the property descendwelve miles to ed to his heirs at law; that it it was pewa, where we burned November 9, 1869, and the plainir army occu- tiff was appointed administrator Janu-

ary 10, 1870.

The contract of insurance provided that the policy should not be assigned without the consent of the company, At's dress, approaching my mar-He brought a letter from a lady occupied a large mansion on the op-side of the creek, informing me and that any assignment, sale or transfer of the property should work forfeiture of the policy. No such consent had been endorsed on the policy in this case, and he was the wife of a member of the Court held that the change of ownment, who was then at Quebec; ership was such a change of title as her children, servants, and a young forfeited the policy. The administrator could therefore recover nothing upon

> the insurance. This decision is one of many which have been made limiting the rights of the insured upon policies against loss by upon cancelling some of them in parti-

cular cases. The New York Board of Fire Under writers, at a meeting held on Wednesday, unanimously passed a resolution that they will severally hold all policies that they will severally hold all policies of Prussis, the King's brother, and was quite ready. Acting upon an impulse which I have never been able to analyze or comprehend, I called two of heirs, as if this agreement had been endorsed on each policy. Whether this of Saxe-Meinigen, the Duke of Saxe-Meinigen, the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and on the property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the pulse of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and property of the Prussis, the King's brother, and Grand Master of the Order of St. returned with the messenger to the man-tion already indicated. We met our those of the city of New York we can-

THE CROWNING OF THE EMPEROR.

Splendid Pageant in Versallies-The Realization of Bismarck's Dream-The Unification of Germany.

Correspondence of the Baston Journal. VERSAULES, Jan. 10 .- The ceremony, or rather pageant, yesterday, at Ver-sailles, merits preservation in immortal fame, and 'tis a pity Germany has no poet worthy the task. The day was a strange mixture of damp, cold, and warm sunshine, the rain occasionally weeping a little over the heroic dead, and then the sun chasing away the tears, as unworthy of so grand an occasion. Toward 10 o'clock a very brilliant throng began to assemble in the paiace yards, and increased steadily in brilliancy and volume until the stroke of 12, when the King, preceded by guards and outriders, drove the country to the door of the Salle des furiously to the door of the Salle des Glaces

Entering the courtyard from the Rue de Reservoirs about 11 o'clock, I found drawn up in line the King's body guard, ly contrasted together. Thronging past them were the invited guests of higher rank, hastily returning the salutations of hundreds of hands from every direction, which embodied with the accustomed servility the expression of their humbleness. The Bavarian, Saxon, and Wurtemberg officers who had been dis-tinguished by the presentation of orders were very numerous, and, although very different in type from the now so well known Prussian, would still compare very favorably with him. The Bavarians were especially brilliant in their bright blue uniforms, and shining helmets; and many were men of most majestic presence. The Wurtembergers were wretch edly dressed-hardly a single officer even attempting at elegance. The Saxons were, as usual, au fait in appearance, and were easily distinguishable, aside from their uniforms, by their jaunty carriage and mellow accent.

It was evident that all the officers of distinction, from all sections of the army, had left their posts to assist at this ceremony. The tall, gigantic men of the Garde corps—stalking about like ghosts, in their white uniforms; the dark-haired, short, stalwart Branden-burgers; the real Berliners, with specta-cles on nose and crease under the arm for book-carrying; the strapping cav-alry man, with the iron cross at his breast; and the slender youth, with long hair combed back under his casque, and sword buckled on his thighs; all hurried forward to the hall, where the greatest Prussian ceremony of modern

times was to occur.

Presently the guests began to arrive pell-mell. There was no attempt at glory of equipages, as in campaigning it is difficult to obtain. Moltke came in a hold him: the Crown Prince in his usual very modest carriage; and dozens of officers were compelled to make their enthrough a rain, which suddenly visited us, in full toilet, on foot. Wagons of all kinds were used. Half a dozen barons would dash in an omnibus, which they had happily discovered; and the immortal furniture van, which had such jolly role at the time the delegation from the Reichtag presented the address to King William, again came into play. Great precaution seemed to have been taken for the safety of the King. There were even landwehr men wandering carelessly about in the crowd, with their guns held as a huntsman holds his when he hears the deer breaking cover. How did the Prussians know how far French

fanaticism might go? Large masses of troops were disposed on the Avenue de Paris and the Place d'Armes about 11 o'clock, and toward 12 the King left the Prefecture and proceeded leisurely through the line of-soldiers, who saluted him with deafening shouts of "Hurrah for the German Emperor." Arrived at the chateau gate the royal carriages drove rapidly through the seething mass of soldiers, strangers and civilian Germans, and alighting as the chateau clock struck the hour of noon, entered the Salle des Glaces by the grand staircase, along which were arrayed, two and two, the guard composed of picked men from the various

regiments. In the middle of the grand hall, and its back to the windows which open on the park, a grand altar was erected. Upon this altar, which was gracefully decorated, lighted candles were placed, and at each side stood three pastors, clothed in the sombre habiliments of their order, and asserting the support of the church to the new Empire. Further down the hall was another and smaller altar, and in front of this were arranged the standards of all the regiments of the third army. Between the two altars, also, were ranged Bavarians and other soldiers. In front of the principal altar were several soldiers who had in times past or in the recent campaign received the iron cross, and two of them had their heads bound up,

and similar other marks of recent wounds. On the platform at the other end of the gallery there were many soldiers stationed as the standard bearers. The King, preceded by the marshal of his household and the Court Marshal, the Counts of Puckler and Perpoacher, and followed by his brothers, Prince George of Saxony, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the majority of the hereditary princes. Beside these, as they took places in front of the grand altar, were also the Crown Prince, Prince Charles of Prussia, the King's brother, of Saxe-Altenburg, Princes Luitpold and Otho of Bavaria, Prince William and Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, Leopold of Hohenzollern, the Duke of Holstein, with an almost child-like curiosity upon the scene before him, listened intently

eloquence. The sermon touched upon the historic and religious character of the ceremony now in progress, and elucidated its mysterious influence on the hearts of the German nation. It was a splendid tribute as well to the new subject of adoration, the venerable

hero-soldier; and the King was deeply affected by it. Bismarck and Moltke, meantime, one on each side of the platform, winked sleepily and wickedly, and seemed in-wardly much amused at this parade and feathers. Gen. Blumenthal, who was also near at hand, with the commanding Generals, and officers of all grades

Generals, and officers of all grades grouped around him, was grimly silent, and seemed to consider the whole thing a waste of time. In long rows, down each side of the gallery, were all the distinguished military and civil personages, Prussian and foreign, of which Versailles boasts to-day. England was represented by her Commissioner, Gen. Beauchamp Walker, and America had a representative of her army, present in representative of her army present in the person of Brig.-Gen. Duff of Illinois, formerly of Grant's staff. The sermon finished, a general buzz of

congratulation was just springing up in the grand hall, when the King suddenly advanced to the platform, and there, surrounded by the standard bearers of the First Guard regiment, he pronounced his address to the Princess, in which he declared his intention of accepting the Imperial German crown. After, with faltering voice, he had finished his vow, Bismarck advanced tranquilly to read the proclamation to the German people This was the culmination of the the object of the crafty man who now held the proclamation in his hands. The unification of the German people under the rule of one man, was accomplished. No wonder such a gigantic task has made a diplomat already ripe in years

look as old as his master.

After the reading of the proclamation the Grand Duke of Baden (who seemed to have been adopted as deus ex machina on most of these occasions), hailed the King as Emperor of Germany. A "three times three," which sent etiquette to the foul fiend, and woke the echoes which had been lying perdu for two centuries, answered, and the Crown Prince hastened to embrace his father and to affectionately grasp his hand. His example was followed by all the members of the royal family and all the princes and dukes present. When the ceremony was finished there were tears on the old King's face, and many of the lookers on were visibly moved. Amid the waving of standards, flags which had been in all the early battles of the present war, and the echoes of the national hymn and triumphal marches the brilliant assembly broke up, and filtered away in its hundreds of carriages, splendid and shabby, to the duty of eating the dinner in celebration of "orders' day." At the Reservoirs and other fashionable restaurants there was the most riotous a little caloche, hardly large enough to merriment, and the word "Kaiser echoed through the streets, and in all places where uniforms were seen until long after dark.

The man who marries the prettiest girl of the place is said to be a "lucky fellow," and so of him who draws th highest prize in a lottery, or, by some "fortunate" turn in affairs, clears the gulf between want and wealth in an hour. And yet the histories of all times tell us that with a terrible uniformity and uncertainty the men who become suddenly possessed of unearned millions die in misery.

Within five years a well-to-do farmer drew a quarter of a million of dollars in a prize lottery. The whole country envied him his luck; but he has since died from a style of living induced by his good fortune, and his only son has turned out a drunkard.

The man whose first bet on the race-course, whose first deal at the card table whose first risk at faro, whose maiden lottery ticket, brings money largely into his pockets, is a ruined man at the very instant the world pronounces him lucky." Any man, especially any young man, who starts out in life the conviction that money can be better made than by earning it, is a lost manlost already to society, lost to his family, lost to himself.

An alarmingly large number of the sons of the rich men of New York are at this moment helpless drunkards. Young men are they, many of them of education, of manly qualities, of generous natures, honorable and high-minded; but the demon of drink has taken such possession of them that a father's breaking heart, a mother's tears and sister's agony avail not to draw them from their deep damnation. Elegant leisure was their rain.

The best way to save a child from ruin is to bring him up to "help father." Make children feel that they must do something to support the family, to help along; then two feelings arise which are their salvation—those of affection and pride; for we naturally love those whom we help, or those whom we struggle together with for a desired object and nothing so improves a child as to make him feel that he is of some consequence, that he can do something, and that what he does is appreciated .- Hall's Journal of Health.

Weight of Woman's Clothing. A writer in Good Health says that the average weight, the world round, of that portion of a woman's clothing supported om the waist is between 10 and 15 pounds; and that if a woman was sentenced to carry such a weight about in this way for a number of years, for some great crime, the punishment would be denounced as an inhuman one; yet thousands of women daily endure such a punishment voluntarily because it is the enstom, and because they do not know the bad effects likely to follow it. which and many others. The aged King, bolt The writer earnestly counsels women upright, and from time to time gazing not to adopt an attire similar to that worn by men, but to have their clothing suspended from the shoulders, by which to the sermon which one of the divison dangerous pressure on abdominal preachers delivered with much grace and cles would be avoided.

Woman the Suitor.

The outcry so fiercely raised against urymen who allow their natural feelings tor in the court-room could observe the expression of countenance with which the defendant occasionally glanced from the wife he had won to her whom he influence their verdicts, has been to influence their verdicts, has been chiefly instigated by feminine impulse, and intended to prejudice the judicial interests of self-av aging husbands; but, if temporarily accomplishing its specific intention, as in the recent case of Dr. Galentine, in Cleveland, it is also having its effect in suits wherein woman make appeal to men's sympathies rather than to the pitiless letter of the law. If, according to latest Western exemplification. had so meanly lost, without plainly seeing that he bitterly repented his bargain and anticipated stormy effects from the publication of his last vi vacious epistle. cording to latest Western exemplification, the maddened husband tried for his life is pretty sure nowadays of a verdict of cases in which attempts were made to manslaughter at least, the calculating naiden, suing for a broken heart, stands but poor chance of gaining exemplary damages. At the Madison (N. Y.) Cir-cuit Court, closed last week, Miss Margaret Emerson, a bright and energetic country girl, about 21 years old, asked of the chivalry of a jury the sum of \$3,000, to be paid by one Giles H. Shephard, an ton, a Frenchman, gave a new atimulus to this art by inventing a kind of iron boot, and during the war of liberation a old widower, of twice her age, who, after promising to marry her, had married another. As reported in the Syracuse Standard, the defendant met Miss Emerpened that those who at first employed son, some three years ago, at a church-sociable, and, in the acquaintance ensua carefully constructed artificial foot, af-terward abandoned it for an old-fashioning from thence, allowed his finer affec-tions to become visible. With a veteran's ed wooden leg. After the war of 1866, a caution, however, he applied to "a friend of both parties" for his opinion of Miss Margaret's suitability for the delicate office of wife to an old man and step-motherhood to his young son; and, being the loss of amputated limbs, in conse-quence of which the mechanists of Gerject, and a friendly rivalry ensued among them. Mr. Pfister, of Berlin, whose name had frequently been mentioned in medical journals at a still earlier period, assured that she would do admirably, at once addressed to her the following courtly note of warning, from his residence in "Casenovy:" "Miss Maggery Emerson having a few moments time, I that I would Rite a few lines to you, Thirty years ago it was considered an open question whether wood or metal was preferable as the material for arti-I have some things that I would like to Say to you when I can have a Chanse oleas donte show this to Envbody and if you think it Worth While pleas anser this and let me now whair I can see you thair is some thing that will to you good to hear." The answer to this rather quaint appeal being an invitation to

in Munich, in the year 1849, and since call, the orthographical sage made haste to the home of the maiden, and, with none of a novice's bashful waste of time, then he has been constantly engaged in endeavoring to perfect the art. His own sufferings—he himself is obliged to wear a false leg—enabled him to judge of what is really required, and by unwearying care and study, he has at length succeeded in establishing a system which satisfies every demand that can reasonably be made of an artificial limb. Durability lightness and certainty in use at once thrust a fatherly arm around the chair in which blushed "Miss Maggery, and manfully asked her how she would like to change her situation in life? "That," returned the fair diplomatist, "would depend very much upon whom rability, lightness, and certainty in use, the change should be proposed by. course old Giles explained that he was the aspiring swain. Greatly surprised appeared Miss Emerson, as is the usage are combined with the natural form of the arm or leg. The proper disposition of the fastenings, elasticity of movement and the determination of the centre of of her ingenuous sex, and demanded gravity, according to each individual time to consider a revelation so momentcase, are the points to which Pfister specially directed his attention, and in ous; but promised to make known her decision at their next meeting. Referall of them he has proved himself a true ence was then made to the widower's master. The stump of the amputated son, and upon that point Maggie argued with a keen, practical wisdom, eminentlimb, which is frequently very sensitive, is exposed to no pressure, but hangs unly creditable to her understanding. She said that in case she accepted the flattertouched in a cushioned case. Every one who has been unfortunate ing offer just made to her, she would enough to lose an arm or a leg, must re-

mark that the stump undergoes many its aunt (where it was,) as she didn't feel capable of bringing it up, and was afraid that if the child lived with them there these than those made of wood, and would be trouble, as Giles might love metal feet require fewer repairs, while his boy better than his Maggie. She their weight is not greater. In other respects the works of Pfister are also excelwas also opposed to the child living with them, because, she said, step-mothers always are accused of ill-treating the is possible, not only to stand working the children of their predecessors, whether whole day, but also to walk for a considthey were guilty or not. Giles, however, erable distance without support. Thus he himself visits his patients on foot, determined that his little boy should live with them if they were marand ascends three pair of stairs without ried, and the young lady said she would any difficulty. When the amputation consider the matter and give her decision has been favorable, his artificial feet can at their next interview. When next scarcely be distinguished from real ones they met, which was about a week afterin quiet movement, and except in rapidwards, Maggie informed Giles that she ity, almost everything can be done with had concluded to accept him, and if he hem, as well as with a natural foot. was willing to trust his child to her care Even patients who have had both feet she would try her best to be a good mother to the little boy. Giles was de-lighted, and wanted to get married right amputated use these artificial limbs with great success. It is, therefore, no wonder that even foreigners, especially Englishoff, or in the spring at the latest. men and Russians, apply to him either in person or by sending a cast of the healthy limb. Pfister's artificial hands Maggie demurred, and the happy day was finally fixed some months later, and in the fall. The remainder of the eveare, however, perhaps, his greatest success; and they have enabled many, who ning was spent in the pleasant occupation of laying out the route for their were unfortunate enough to lose wedding tour. After this Giles called in 1866, to retain their positions. They regularly upon his fair intended, until he received a note from her one day saydiffer greatly in price, according to the character of the work required. The ing that one of the family had been distinguished mechanist is now engaged taken with the scarlet fever, and as she in perfecting a new system, which knew that her dear Giles had never had hopes will greatly facilitate writing with artificial hands, though what he has alit, he had better not call at the house until all danger was over, when she would write him again. Then occurred ready done in this respect is astonishing. separation of three weeks, which proved

little money, who succeeded in supplant-

that, even after his marriage, the incon-

I coult see you, I will come thair to mor-

row if nothing happens and my wife no

love you and shall til I am in my grave."

met the truant but once thereafter

Curious Facts in Regard to Sound.

fatal to Maggie's hopes; for during that short period the fickle Giles met a widow The following curious observation in of about his own age, rather the reverse regard to the transmission of sound have been carefully verified by an extended of handsome, with a little house and a series of experiments: The whistle of a ng the absent Maggie in Giles's affeclocomotive is heard 3,300 yards through tions, and in obtaining his promise to marry her at once. The forsaken one the air; the noise of a railroad train, 2,800 yards; the report of a musket and the bark of a dog, 1,800 yards; an or-chestra or the roll of a drum, 1,600 yards; fore his marriage, when she "wished him joy." Said Giles, "What in blazes do you mean?" "Why," replied Maggie, the human voice reaches to a distance of I heard that you were married to Polly 1,000 yards; the croaking of frogs, 900 Clark, the widow with the grave-stone yards; the chirping of crickets, yards. Distinct speaking is heard in the air from below up to a distance of 600 yards; from above, it is only understood teeth, and I wish you much joy!" Re-torted Giles, "If I knew who told you that I'd make'em smart for it. Do you suppose I'd have such a looking thing as to a range of 100 yards downward. It has been ascertained that an echo is well is, besides she's too old for me." reflected from the surface of smooth water Nevertheless, he did marry Polly soon only when the voice comes from an ele after this interview, and the offended Maggie at once brought suit to recover

vation. Other similar phenomena connected with the transmisson of sound have been damages for her injured feelings and loss of protector. All this was plainly proved in court; and it was also shown observed, but the results disagree, either from inaccuracy in the observations or from the varying nature of the circumstant Giles had responded to an ironical note from Miss Emerson, in a letter beginning with "Friend Masgguy," and stances affecting the numbers obtained Such variations occur to an extent o ten to twenty per cent., and even more reading: "I received a line from you Stateing that you was gone awa, and I The weather's being cold and dry, or thot that I would a few lines and let you warm and wet, are the chief influencing now that I still think of you, you Wished causes. In the first case, the sound goes to now when that sute is cuming off, to a greater, and, in the second, to ser distance. that is cuming off in Gune. I wish that

A New Bedford merchant last week wors. She is vary Sick now and the toother says that he cand hold her. She has the harde tis seas Maggey. I still detected a prominent citizen in the act of stealing from his store. Having missed a number of articles of value during the past year, the merchant thought it a good chance to get square, and therefore presented a bill of \$115, Yet the intensely practical jury, instead of giving the aggrieved lady the three thousand she had asked, condemned the treacherous old orthographer to pay her which the "respectable only a pitiful \$500. Still she was not rather than be exposed. which the "respectable citizen" paid

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. without her measure of moral compensation, for, as the reporter adds, no specta-

The general reports from Illinois are that the prospects of the wheat crop were never better at this season of the year than now.

An advertisement of Cod Liver Oil winds up: "Patients who have once taken it can take no other." A candid confession is good for the sold.

The will of a defunct California dec-tor directs that his body shall be dis-sected, and the skeleton shall be well The history of orthoplastic begins more than a century ago. Before that time we are acquainted with only five "wired together," and placed in the medical college, in case his wife shouldn't want it as a mantel ornament.

When the treble singers up to the Union Church at East Litchfield, Conn., sing, "Shall we gather at the river," says a local reporter, a fellow would think he had got a hay rigging on top of his head loaded with bobolinks. supply a lost limb by an artificial substitute. One of the most celebrated of these is the iron hand of Goetz von Berlichingen, which was, after all, only a poor contrivance. In 1755, Hugo Rava-The population of Colorado has falle

off very materially since 1861, owing to the migration of miners to other States. It was reported to be sixty thousand in 1861; but according to the recent census good deal of attention was directed to the subject in Germany. The work, however, was carried on without any it is thirty thousand.

A recent visitor at Pittsburgh writes:
"Pittsburgh is as dirty as ever. You
get the dirt at every movement. You
eat it, you drink it, you breathe it; I
don't know how a Pittsburgher would
de without his regular surply of coal military commission was appointed to inquire into the best means of supplying do without his regular supply of coal

> Philadelphia has bound a man over for trial on the charge of stealing an umbrella, and its police are in earnest pursuit of another offender, vaguely decribed as the swindler with the terries

> The latest novelties are evening shoes for ladies, which are made with gilt heels and a very great deal of gold em-broidery over the instep and gilt caps to the toes.

> Honors are being thickly heaped upon the head of Kaiser Wilhelm. The last and most touching tribute to his worth and greatness is his election as honorary member to the Charleston (S. C.) German Schuetzen Corps, and the appointment of a committee to inform him of the happy event.

A mammoth fog whistle, which has just been completed at Portland, Me., for the lighthouse department, is the argest ever manufactured in the United Stales, and probably in the world. It is an 18-inch whistle, weighs some 450 pounds, and will require a steam-boiler of 50 horse power to furnish the steam

An old farmer in the neighborhood of An old farmer in the neighborhood of Forestville, Conn., who is dubbed by the Hartford Courant "a cheerful idiot," was sledding wood last Wednesday morning. Having on a heavy load it stuck fast in crossing the track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad. So the old man unhitched his oxen and deliberately marched off home, leaving the heavy load of green wood standing across the track, and making changes. Artificial limbs made of due in a few moments—of its danger, metal are more easily changed to suit The train came on, "Down brakes" screemed the whistle, and the train and its passengers fortunately escaped injury; yet the locomotive struck the load of wood with sufficient force to knock it lent. With one of his artificial limbs it and the sled clear off the track. It was lucky for the stupid teamster that he was just then out of reach of the train

> The trustees of a certain church out West, having fallen in arrears with the minister's salary for six months, determined to pay him up "in trade." They waited on him, and after the family had gathered around, the spokesman aid: "Mr. Brown, we have a very pleasant duty to perform. We have come to remunerate you for your labors in our church for the last six months; in fact, we have brought your salary. Mr. Jones, just undo Mr. Brown's salary and hand it to him." Jones did as requested, and handed Mr. Brown the following articles: Ten feet of stove-pipe, two papers of corn starch, one felt hat, three kegs of varnish, one paper collar, four palm-leaf fans, and two bundles of bed slats. At the sight of these Brown became raving med. The trustees were ejected through the window sash, and all the family immediately vanished.

It may be an old joke, but it is a good one, told of an old clergyman at East, who has the most unbounded faith in Watts's hymn. A mischievous son of his thought it would be a good joke to test his father's faith. So he took an old song and pasted it on one of the pages of the book, over a hymn, so nicely that it could not easily be detected. At church, on Sabbath morning, the minister happened to open on that very page, and commenced to read,

"Old Grimes is dead." There was a sensation in the audience He looked at the choir, and they looked at him; but such was his faith in Watts's hymns that he undertook it again, commencing with the same line. There was another sensation in the audience. Looking at the choir, said he : " Brethren, it is here in the regular order in Watts's hymn-book, and we will sing it any-

Whatever may be the sentiments of the rest of his countrymen, there is at least one man in Washington who cannot complain that the guests of our newly-constituted Admiral are not received with ceremonious honor. On reception day, it is currently reported that a Chinese servant in the employ of Ad-miral Porter, having to attend the door, estimated the rank and consequence of the visitors, according to Chinese cus-tom, by the size of their visiting eards Of course the one-inch-by-two bits of cardboard were thrown into the basket with silent contempt. Presently the gas collector presented his monthly bill. Yellow is the royal color in Chine. With profound and reverential salasms the hand-eyed functionary received the long, yellow elip of paper, and, confident that he was conducting a prince of the blood-royal, ushered the collector into the presence of the astonished family. It is said that the genutlexions of the awe-struck Asiatic surpassed anything ever seen at the Capital since the Admi-ral got his appointment.