

Poetry.

NOT LOST.

My rooted like trees on one place,
Our brain foliage tossed.

Miscellaneous.

Scottish Anecdotes.

In a very entertaining work, entitled
'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and
Character,' from the pen of Dean Ham-

The Irish Brigade.

The story of the Irish Brigade is one
of the most interesting episodes in the
history of the Irish people. Their
ardent military spirit, which has one of
the results of their Celtic origin, had
been wasted through many centuries, in
the savage feuds among themselves, or in
fruitless struggles with their invaders.

A Jeering Marshal.

The stories told of the celebrated
Russian Marshal Suwaroff, display bet-
ter than whole pages of description, the
wonderful way in which he contrived
to adapt himself to the rude spirits
with whom he had to deal, without
being in any way diminished by their
treatment.

The Boy who Took a Boarder.

Once upon a time, long before any
of your children were born—about two
hundred and fifty years ago, in fact—a
little boy stood, one morning, at the
door of a palace in Florence, and looked
inward.

Youths' Column.

A Gem.
Beautiful faces they that were
said to be the fairest of their race.

Varieties.

A highly intelligent dog—The type-
setter.
The tongue is the worst part of a bad
servant.

Miscellaneous.

Scottish Anecdotes.

In a very entertaining work, entitled
'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and
Character,' from the pen of Dean Ham-

The Irish Brigade.

The story of the Irish Brigade is one
of the most interesting episodes in the
history of the Irish people. Their
ardent military spirit, which has one of
the results of their Celtic origin, had
been wasted through many centuries, in
the savage feuds among themselves, or in
fruitless struggles with their invaders.

A Jeering Marshal.

The stories told of the celebrated
Russian Marshal Suwaroff, display bet-
ter than whole pages of description, the
wonderful way in which he contrived
to adapt himself to the rude spirits
with whom he had to deal, without
being in any way diminished by their
treatment.

The Boy who Took a Boarder.

Once upon a time, long before any
of your children were born—about two
hundred and fifty years ago, in fact—a
little boy stood, one morning, at the
door of a palace in Florence, and looked
inward.

Youths' Column.

A Gem.
Beautiful faces they that were
said to be the fairest of their race.

Varieties.

A highly intelligent dog—The type-
setter.
The tongue is the worst part of a bad
servant.

Cheap Ice.

When the first artificial ice was
produced, in France, it cost \$100
per ton. In 1850, Prof. Twining of Ohio patented a process
in Europe, and succeeded in making
with a ten-horse engine, 1,000
pounds per hour for \$10 per ton. But
the Columbus Iron works have perfected
machines by which they can make a
superior quality of ice in any quantity
with a small quantity of the apparatus,
at a cost ranging from seventy-five
cents to two dollars per ton, the latter
being the maximum, or one-tenth of
a cent per pound.

The Gentle Life.

This is the beautiful heritage of the
well-born and the gentle woman. They
may be poor or rich to-day, they may
be living a life of leisure or toiling
for their bread—all the same they
carry with them the grace, the calm,
the gentleness, the consideration, the
knowledge which we call intuition or
instinct, which comes from generations
of culture and a thousand qualities of
mind and heart which cannot be taught,
and which bring happiness to the possessor.

Bachelors and Matrimony.

One reason why there are so many
bachelors is that young men in moder-
ate circumstances cannot afford to
marry. The extravagance of the outfit
and the expense of the bridal tour
trouble many a timid young man whose
bank account is not commensurate
with his love. An example in point
is the case of a Leavenworth couple
who, owing to parental opposition,
cannot be married within the
boundaries of their native State. So
the groom, securing funds to the
amount of nine dollars, started with
his intended, and mother and a mutual
friend for the friendly soil of Missouri.
The train was made one. The fee to
the parson (2.50) and the railway fare
induced the exchequer to one solitary
dollar. A banquet (at an ice-cream sal-
oon) still further diminished their
supply of cash, and the last two nickels
were used in the purchase of soda
water. Now, here was an expenditure
of nine dollars, and all for a wedding!
The parson was a highbred, and a natural
wedded life on the capital men-
tioned by Ingomar, "Two souls with
but a single thought, two hearts that
beat as one," let him start in; otherwise
he had better stick to his meerschaum
and buy a poodle.—Inter-Ocean.

Goldsmith on his Travels.

Goldsmith, as Boswell said to John-
son years ago, "travels by himself
through Europe." Through
France and Italy, and then to Gen-
ova, and over the Alps into Northern
and Central Italy, as far as Florence.
There he met the artist, and he
worked his passage by playing his
flute, and making himself popular with
the natives of many countries with jo-
cose antics and humorous stories.

Cash Instead of Credit.

People who buy for cash always buy
cheaper than those who buy on credit.
They buy more carefully, and select
more wisely. Purchases which are
paid for when they are made are limited
to the cash on hand, and are not
increased by the credit of the seller.

A Child's Plaything 1,000 Years.

Of even greater interest are the
household articles, implements of trade,
food, &c., which, like the spoils of
Pompeii, restore for us the domestic
life of the people. Here, for instance,
are stools, cane-bottomed chairs and
wood-bored 4,000 year old, yet not
more dilapidated than if they came out
of a garret of the last century; nets,
knives, needles and toilet ornaments;
glass bottles and drinking cups, as clear
as if just blown; earthenware glazed
in blue and yellow patterns, the very
counterpart of old Malacca; seeds,
eggs and bread; straw baskets and
a child's ball for playing; painted boxes
with colors and brushes, and boards
for games of draughts—in short, a col-
lection almost as varied and complete
as the Egyptian life of the year
79 of our era. But these Egyptian
relics date from 1,000 to 3,000 years
before our era began.—Bayard Taylor.

Length of Life of Farmers.

In Massachusetts there is a State
Board of Health, which has been paying
attention to the sanitary condition
of farmers. Its fourth annual report is
published, and an article on the above
subject, based upon the reports of
country physicians, appears. This
timely, including the statistics collected
in the past 28 years, shows that the
average life of the Massachusetts farmer is
65-14 years—a greater longevity than
that of any other class. Yet it is
claimed that farmers are a live much
longer if they were better and more
carefully fed, lived upon more nutri-
tious and wholesome diet, ate with
greater deliberation, and were careful
not to engage in active exercise too
soon after eating. They should eat
more fruit and vegetables, less of pork,
pies, cakes, saleratus biscuits, take pains
to protect themselves better from
sudden changes of temperature, do more
exercise, take cold-water baths, and keep
clean back yards; change clothing and
bathe more frequently. Such statistics
and suggestions are valuable, and de-
serve the attention of farmers.

Bachelors and Matrimony.

One reason why there are so many
bachelors is that young men in moder-
ate circumstances cannot afford to
marry. The extravagance of the outfit
and the expense of the bridal tour
trouble many a timid young man whose
bank account is not commensurate
with his love. An example in point
is the case of a Leavenworth couple
who, owing to parental opposition,
cannot be married within the
boundaries of their native State. So
the groom, securing funds to the
amount of nine dollars, started with
his intended, and mother and a mutual
friend for the friendly soil of Missouri.
The train was made one. The fee to
the parson (2.50) and the railway fare
induced the exchequer to one solitary
dollar. A banquet (at an ice-cream sal-
oon) still further diminished their
supply of cash, and the last two nickels
were used in the purchase of soda
water. Now, here was an expenditure
of nine dollars, and all for a wedding!
The parson was a highbred, and a natural
wedded life on the capital men-
tioned by Ingomar, "Two souls with
but a single thought, two hearts that
beat as one," let him start in; otherwise
he had better stick to his meerschaum
and buy a poodle.—Inter-Ocean.

Goldsmith on his Travels.

Goldsmith, as Boswell said to John-
son years ago, "travels by himself
through Europe." Through
France and Italy, and then to Gen-
ova, and over the Alps into Northern
and Central Italy, as far as Florence.
There he met the artist, and he
worked his passage by playing his
flute, and making himself popular with
the natives of many countries with jo-
cose antics and humorous stories.

Cash Instead of Credit.

People who buy for cash always buy
cheaper than those who buy on credit.
They buy more carefully, and select
more wisely. Purchases which are
paid for when they are made are limited
to the cash on hand, and are not
increased by the credit of the seller.

A Child's Plaything 1,000 Years.

Of even greater interest are the
household articles, implements of trade,
food, &c., which, like the spoils of
Pompeii, restore for us the domestic
life of the people. Here, for instance,
are stools, cane-bottomed chairs and
wood-bored 4,000 year old, yet not
more dilapidated than if they came out
of a garret of the last century; nets,
knives, needles and toilet ornaments;
glass bottles and drinking cups, as clear
as if just blown; earthenware glazed
in blue and yellow patterns, the very
counterpart of old Malacca; seeds,
eggs and bread; straw baskets and
a child's ball for playing; painted boxes
with colors and brushes, and boards
for games of draughts—in short, a col-
lection almost as varied and complete
as the Egyptian life of the year
79 of our era. But these Egyptian
relics date from 1,000 to 3,000 years
before our era began.—Bayard Taylor.

Goldsmith on his Travels.

Goldsmith, as Boswell said to John-
son years ago, "travels by himself
through Europe." Through
France and Italy, and then to Gen-
ova, and over the Alps into Northern
and Central Italy, as far as Florence.
There he met the artist, and he
worked his passage by playing his
flute, and making himself popular with
the natives of many countries with jo-
cose antics and humorous stories.