"ONLY A PRINTER."

BY HARVEY HOWARD, Och a printer!" a fair maid said to the haughtily tossed her golden head

only a printer! and when he sought The hand that riches might have bought, a sold quick "No!" was her scornful reply, with an added smile as she marked the sigh 10th which, lamenting, he turned away. "Hell do to flirt with; but tell me, pray, Prest think I'd marry a workingman If I want to marry a Count I can." Only a printer." But after days See men walking in devious ways From those they have traveled in days of old. ted bolding posts that they did not hold. -Only a printer!" The years sped past, and bonors came to the typo fast. Only a printer !" at last had come late the heirship of quite a sum : and following the bent of a printer's mind-Tolesve it, in foreign lands to roam: relieving this bent as I've said before. Se traveled the land from shore to shore. and wandered around in the "old countree pasing the tears from his eyes to wipe-

Be suddenly thought he would take a shave. Fir shore men always appear most grave. Rentered the shop, and cast his eve Don the barber, who sat close by. that and why that startled gaze? atel upon that chair by the door is one who had shaved him in years before ared him-but not in a barber's place! then "only a printer," had "Count Tyrone,"

Is be thought of the golden head that was

and the fancy French she had learned at is all the stock of the little fool

He was only a printer !" Ah, yes, my girl, iogscomful "Onlice" at printere hurl. fuly a printer" is much the same thing sonly a hero, or only a king.

—Reporter.

The Wee Wife.

A TALE OF FEMALE HEROISM.

BY A CELEBRATED AUTHOR

She was no longer timid and yielding; watching his looks half fearfully, submissively obeying his com-

She grew cold and stern as himself, sking her place at his table, certainly everse with him nor gain his approval own before her cards for some concert, them up, and presented them. e coldly refused them, saying that the future she had resolved to please rself, and not other people.

Poor Agnes! She thought by this to stift not only her resentment at her ind's conduct, but to keep the inlim? She forgot that her very innonce made her no match for one so

One evening, Mr. MacFarlane came unexpectedly, and called loudly to and to nack a port-manteau for him, not had gone in attendance on Effic, than my life!" the house of a friend, and the other mant was suffering such agonies with suche, that her mistress had kindly den her to go to bed. So Agnes came award herself to do her husband's idding, but not with the alacrity of ild, as he was very quick to perceive. "I do not wish to trouble you," he

Once she would have hastened to de are that it pleased her to do anything or him; but, now, she began sliently ing the clothes he required, till, something like an oath, he bade leave them alone.

"Let Annot do them when she re-, and despatch them after me to-

reak, he bade her farewell, and de- bounded forward, and clutched

the floor besides the port-manteau, and sted there her weary, aching head. Bease him, and only shrinking back a fellow creature well nigh maddened berself when his unmerited cold- her. es taught her to distrust him. Twelve

kis or loving word!

sistently, and who only the previous herself in the wrapper as she went, fled by had made his way to her side as into the darkness. walked home from church, and of merit a better reward than her cold,

As if the thought had summoned an stood before her.

He had been lurking about the neighood in the twilight, seen Mr. Macflate depart, and discovered that, in s haste, he had pulled the outer door basily that it had flown open again. Availing himself of what he exultingly alled a lucky chance, he had entered ered that Agnes was alone, an lew stood before her with insolent trimph in his eyes.

the rose to her feet directly, and reing behind a large arm-chair, quiasked him his business. She she was at his mercy, for there the no one in the house but the servant ho was ill, and if she heard cries for

but she hid her terror bravely, and kept he intruder at bay. "What is it I want?" he repeated. "I

answer, that it is you, Agnes—you, my lore, my adored one! The moment is us; your churlish husband is for hand we may be miles hence bebe can return."

"Are you mad?" she asked, scorn-

What has there ever been in my demeanor to encourage you to think that your fulsome speeches were acceptable to the wife of Allan Macfarlane?

"Were you not mine before he saw "Had you told Agnes this—" Lady Swinton began.

counters, and not blush for them? It is true, sir, that I saw you in that city on one or two occasions, but it is also true that you molested me in my walks,

and so frightened me that I have never been able to think of you without loath-"And yet, pretty mistress, you would have been mine if I had come soon enough!"

"It is false!" cried Agnes, indignantly. "False! when I have it under your own handwriting?" and he produced a

passion, and receive this reply? False, say you? When I arrived at Hamburg, too late to prevent your marriage with the covetous hunk you call your husband, I showed him this note, and he

young wife, when she had hastily perused the paper. "The signature is and never until this moment have I be-held it. Doubtless Annot gave your missive to him, as she considered it her duty to do; and he, dying then, and dreading to leave his children quite friendless, answered evasively, bidding you win me if you could. My poor father must have thought you an honought you an orable man, else had he not called me to his side to bld me sign a paper which gave you a right to ask me to be yours. But with the coming of Mr. Macfarlane all such pretensions as yours were as naught. My father knew him to be

good and true, and gave me to him gladly—chankfully." "Has your married life with this man been a very happy one," sneered Cay-ley, "that you talk in this exalted

"No; because you—oh, heartless man! -you have poisoned it!" she answered, with a sob. "In showing him that paper, you taught him to think I was not worthy his affection. Oh, why did I not know this sooner, that I might of a fellow-creature on her soul?" exonerate myself in his sight?"

that had misled him into fragments, and stamped on them.

"No," Agnes retorted; "for it was your vanity that was in fault. Only such overwhelming self-conceit as yours could have led you to think that your ddresses would be acceptable to one whom your bold, coarse looks and this kind-hearted woman, who, in pity speeches terrified so greatly that she for her fears, hid her in a secret chamfreaded to encounter you!" "Do you dread me still, fair Agnes?"

he asked, trying to take her hand. "No, sir, I despise you! None but the most unworthy of men would have persecuted me as you have done ever since I have been a wife!"

but I shall soon teach you to alter it!" he told her, insolently. "The amiable nusband is absent, and so is the dragon who generally guards you when he is away, and I shall have plenty of time to bring you to your senses before anyone can interfere to prevent my triumph!"

But Agnes, in retreating from him, had drawn near the table, on which lay the pistols Mr. Macfarlane generally sof old, but no longer attempting to carried with him when on a journey; and as the villain Cayley would have clasped her in his arms, she snatched

"Keep back, sir, or dread the conse quences; for, as surely as I stand here, will shoot you if you take another step towards me!"

he grew very pale, although he laughed at the threat. sient Cayley at bay. Surely, under "Pooh, sweeting!—put down your dangerous toys. Believe me, they are nothing more in such unpracticed hands

daughter!" she answered, cocking the pistol she held in her right hand; daughter of a brave man, who taught she was called away on business. But me to think my honor more precious

"But, remember, oh, valorous fair!" he mockingly went on, "that your weapon might miss, and leave me un-hurt! What then?"

"Why, then, she bravely responded, "I have another, which, pointed at my own breast, will save me from your

foul touch! "You could not do this, foolish one!" exclaimed Cayley, uneasily.

"I could, and will!" said the un daunted wife. "I will never give Allan Macfarlane cause for the cruel doubts he entertains! Living or dying, I am his-fondly, faithfully his!-and, if he refuses to own it now, he shall know it when I am no more!"

Her speech ended with a shrick; for Cayley, thinking he saw an opportunity separation; but finding she did not of springing upon and disarming her, his arms. But not before she had kept As soon as the door closed behind her word, and fired. The next minute,

the young wife seated herself on Cayley lay senseless at her feet. She had saved her honor; she had re venged herself; but she was a woman For more than twelve months she as well as a heroine, and the pain of knowing that she had shed the blood of

There were voices in her ears, calling ths, and he could leave her without her murderess; and, snatching up a cloak that lay by, she threw up the sash, leaped from the window, which the treatment enough to tempt her to was, fortunately for her, at no great bell to the lover who wooed her so height from the garden; and muffling

Far and wide they sought the fair aked her if devotion such as his did wife of Allan Macfarlane; but none could, or would, tell what had become

as if the thought had summoned an il spirit, she had scarcely banished it thrown herself into a pond or river; in her mind, when Cayley himself but no signs of her having done this of her.

Worn with grief and fatigue were the lineaments of the husband, thus sud-denly and strangely bereaved as, late one evening, he rode into the courtyard of Swinton House, and craved the pitality of its owner for one night, more on account of his horse, which was dead beat, than his own excessive fatigue. Sir John received him with his cus-

who, by condemning her too hastily, had wrought her misery and his own. When refreshments had been set be-fore her guest, the Lady of Swinton, in

for his soul was ill at ease within him, and he could rest nowhere.

"Hate me if you will!" he groaned "yet pity me, too, for I have suffered "yet pity me, too, for I have suffered greatly: When I wedded my poor love, greatly: lips assured me she was free "or have you been drinking, that to give me her heart! Think, then, to give me her heart! Think, then, what I felt when a stranger burst into

terly I felt her perfidy!"
"You do not doubt our poor Agner

"No; for I was the unseen auditor of her interview with Cayley.'

"You were! And yet went not to "Hear, before you condemn me! Let me tell you all the occurrences of that

Lady Swinton started.

"I know already." the lady said with bitterness, "that you left your wife without one kind word or caress." Again he grouned in the anguish of

in want of a paper of importance he had and the depth and extent of his de given into my charge. I knew precisely where to lay my hands on it, and turned back with him for that purpose.

The outer portal was open; we could ways was as curious to know the opiner. "The signature is hear voices within, and turning into writing is my father's; my study, I had but to draw aside the his victories as Alexander was to know wife's sitting-room, to see that her comconversation; but when I would have could force it, Cayley had rushed upon

> "But you had learned that she was innocent? "Alas! yes, to my unutterable shame and remorse!" was the unhappy hus-

band's reply. Swinton, wringing her hands; "if you could but have known this sooner; now you are parted by a curse! Even if Agnes could be restored to you, how could you take to your bosom one who, though in self-defence, hath the death

"His death be upon mis own head!" "Is all your pity for him? Have I exclaimed Mr. Macfarlane, hotty. "Foul not been tricked—deceived?" demanded must be the tongue that would cast any blame on my heroic love for defending exclaimed Mr. Macfarlane, hotly. "Foul blame on my heroic love for defending

Scarcely had he spoke, when a sliding

his lost wife stood before him. In her wild flight she had recollected that in Lady Swinton's friendship she civil.' could confide, and had made her way to ber communicating with her own sit-

wife rush into each other's arms, and then ran away to confess to her own from his ears, lest he should be tempted

to divulge it. longer coldly avoided, but, with her fair head pillowed on Allan Macfarlane's shoulder-was just observing, with a sigh and a shudder, "There is now but one cloud to mar our happi-How can I ever forget that these hands of mine hastened the flight of a guilty soul to its Maker? Perchance I was too hasty! But for me, that miserable man might have lived to repent!"

"He did repent, my Agnes," was the ensoling reply. "And with his last consoling reply. "And with his last breath he craved your forgiveness and mine. Nay, so far from murmuring at the deed that stretched him on a dying bed, he learned to feel that it was well for him a life so given over to evil deeds

was thus brought to an end." He paused. "But I have yet more to tell you," he presently added, when Agnes breathed a thankful ejaculation. "It was not by your hand this sinful man fell. I was

burst of joyful tears with hands, and then twined them about her husband's neck, answered him.

And so they came to understand each other, remembering, with increasing as the years rolled on, the mournful Christmas-tide which had brought hem together and evoked out of the sorrow of the past the happiness of the present and the future.

Time Locks.

The recent instances of extraordinasecurity afforded by the time or chronometer lock attachment, have exmechanism in this case as compared

with that of similar instruments. device comprises two independent clock movements, and these latter control a bolt in such a manner that it is released at any particular time, ranging from one to fee the control a gamine bound of the control a gamine bound of the control and the contr leased at any particular time, ranging from one to forty-eight hours, previous not at a loss to manage to stay in Paris to which the safe cannot be opened. The two movements are employed, in order are two accounts of the manner in that one shall prove effective in case of which he effected this. The one says the other stopping-it being very im- that he ordered his state carriage with probable, of course, that two movements of this character should both stop during the interval from the locking of the safe to the time desired for opening it, and to which the movements have

been set upon leaving the safe.

When the time has arrived for the opening of the safe, the bolt is released, and the safe may then be opened at any time until the movements are again set The attachment is not designed to be used by itself, but in connection with other locks. It is placed on the inside of any vault or safe door already in use, without making a hole through the same or disturbing the other locks or same or disturbing the other locks or bolt-work, a vacant space of ten inches wide by six inches and one and a half inches in height being all that that is required: and, even if the locks should be picked, punched or blown off by explosive compounds, the attachment being distinct and independent of the lock still remains and keeps the bolts of the door secure until the hour for opening arrives.

A catch controls the combination arrives. tomary cordiality; but Lady Swinton's welcome was constrained. She had loved and pitied Agnes too sincerely to loved and pitied Agnes too sincerely to have much sympathy with the man who, by condemning her too hastily, had wrought her misery and his own.

When refreshments had been set before her guest, the Lady of Swinton, in the safe to its opening shall be indicated. somewhat stately fashion, withdrew to her own parlor; but, in a few minutes Allan Macfarlane followed her thither, wheels is fixed a pin, which, at the proper time engages a tappet arm project-ing horizontally from the pivoted catch. The time of opening can be regulated from one to forty-eight hours.

-All the islands on the coast Maine owned by the state are to be sold

Of the complete confidence of Napoof the complete confidence of Napohad promised to be his."

"Had you told Agnes this—" Lady Swinton began.

"Ay, had I done so, all might have been well; but I was smarting under the belief that both father and daughter had deliberately deceived me, and I was too proud to tell one so fickle how bitterly I felt her perfidy!"

Of the complete confidence of Napoleon at one time in Talleyrand's diplomatic capacity, the proofs are abundant in his correspondence. After Austerlitz he wrote simply to him: "I want peace; arrange the conditions as well as you can." During all the period of his most splendid triumphs of the First Empire he listened patiently to the advice and remonstrances of Talleyrand. vice and remonstrances of Talleyrand when he would listen to no other. In ders he gave him would be completely mate tact. He gave wholly to him the negotiations of Amiens, of Presburg, negotiations of Amiens, or Freeding, and of Tilsit, and recompensed his ser-vices with unparalleled munificence. was thus his Foreign Minister he gave him a place in his Privy Council, made him High Chamberlain, Vice Grand Elector, and created for him a fief in "It is true I did so, although my heart yearned towards her. I had not gone difty paces from my own dwelling that night ere I met an old friend with the statesman in all Europe who the best night ere I met an old friend who was understood the character of the Emperor Faubourg St. Germain say?" he always After the victory of Austerlitz he aske was another aristocratic diplomatist in his service, and whom he had over-

> dame De Narbonne n'en est encore qu' period of the domination of the sabre, when the language of the camp invaded engaged to dipe with him, but arrived late and found the guests seated. Talleyrand apologized, and the General re-plied that he had been very busy during the day, and detained at the last ment by a cursed pekin (the slang

"May I ask you." said Talleyrand, "for my private instruction, what is a pekin?" "Ah, mon Dieu, Monseigneur! did

you remark the expresssion? Well, it is a camp word. We call a pekin every one who is not military." "That is very good," said Talleyrand.
"You call a pekin everybody who is not military. We do much the same thing: we call everybody military who is not

Talleyrand, however, could upon occasion turn a compliment even to a military man; for when Gen. Montburn arrived, like Gen. Dorsenne, late for dinrived, like Gen. Dorsenne, late for din-ner and apologized: "General, you have Frenchmen against Briton; a fiery recome last, it is true; but that only proves that I did not invite you to a battle, for religious Jonbool, intensified by differthen, my dear Bayard, you would have

turned too for the Princesse de Vande-mont, a very charitable lady, when he any was asked for her address. "I forget the num-Lazare," he said. ber; but ask the first poor persons you meet; they will tell you. All the poor

know her house.' was tottering to its fall, and the Allies us believe, until the Frenchman rewere pressing upon Paris; while Napoleon, by his wonderful strategic activity, multiplied the number of his troops, and endeavored to save the capital. Nament they call it—to biot out mission poleon, however, before quitting Paris for the campaign, held a council. He already suspected Talleyrand of secret intrigues with his enemies; and at the conclusion of the council he arose in anger and declared he was surrounded by last scene of all. With blare of trumpet, enemies. He then addressed himself and thundering of guns, and vices, till especially to Talleyrand, and for more the welkins rung, his Catholic Majesty, than ten minutes overwhelmed him with violent reproaches. Talleyrand, you might kick him from behind withunarmed, but not so my friend, and in this righteous indignation he fired at Cayley when he sprang forward to seize you. Your pistol lodged a bullet in the wall above his head; it was the hand of another that avenged you.

Now is my wee wife content?"

And the heart of learning that a series and it was said if any one had entered at the moment he would have thought that Talleyrand was the learning that the learni who was the subject of Napoleon's abuse which Agnes first looked at her white When the Emperor had come to an end of his tirade he went out of the room and slammed the door violently behind him, and Talleyra dook the arm of a friend stairs, saving coolly hat a pity that so great and audibly

Napoleon, i. eed, was not far wrong in suspecting Talleyrand of being false to him, for his former Minister of Foreign Affairs was already in correspon lence with the Emperor Alexander, and awaiting with impatience the entry o the moment when he desired most to remain in the capital Talleyrand recited a general curiosity as to the pecu-liar feature which distinguishes the Louise, who had been appointed Regent Blois. Talleyand was departing for rand did not even then dare to disobey and still keep up appearances. There great parade, and embarked in it with all his baggage, making arrangments, however, with Madame DeRemusat that her husband should arrest him at the head of the National Guard at the gates of Paris, with the declaration that so important a personage could not be allowed to quit the capital. The other says that he arrived with full traveling

suite at the barriere, whens his servants were asked for his passport. "It is the Vice Grand Electeur," the

replied.
"He can pass," was the reply.
"No." said Talleyrand, "I will not break through your regulations," And he returned to his hotel in the Rue Florentin. "Il ne convenient pas," he said, "a tout le monde de se faire ecrapar les ruines d'un edifice qui va crou-ler." And M. DeTalleyrand was cerlow himself willingly to be crushed by an edifice which he knew to be on the

point of tumbling down.

A mot of his had indeed gone the round of Paris some months before its occupation by the Allies in 1814—"C'est le commencement de la fin"-and the mot has passed into a proverb. It is said morever, that the notorious M. De Maubreuil, whose name as Marquis d' Orvault came so scandalously before the public a few years past, proposed to have Napoleon assassinated, and that have Napoleon assassinated, and that the Abbe DePradt was in favor of the cheme, and discussed its execution with Talleyrand, and that the following

words passed:
"Combien vout faut-il?"

"Dix millions."
"Dix millions!" said Talleyrand; "mais ce n'est rein pour debarrrasser la France d'un tel feau." This was the same man who, before

miles in Europe—the bouse of Bour-on and the house of Austria. We mus

Enghien, and the seizing possession of the throne of Spain. He said to O'Meara at St. Helna that Talleyrand had I took up a chip, and with a piece of counseled him to do everthing he could another occasion he said if he had but hanged Talleyrand and Fouche, he would not have been in exile. With respect to the affair of the Duc d'Eng-hien and to the Spanish invasion, Tal-leyrand has declared that he gave exon and Talleyrand when the question is lost an eye, and giving me an inex-one of veracity. It was however, at pressible look with the other, he said. Talleyrand's house that the Emperor Alexander lodged in 1814; and the Czar said: "When I entered Paris, Talley- I replied, "she will not; take it and go rand had Louis XVIII. in one hand and Napoleon II. in the other, and he gave me Louis XVIII." The council, which was held in Talleyrand's house, settled the question of the restoration.—Belgra-

Who has not read and reread the history of this group, from the year of our spend so much time in talking about it.

On arriving at the house he gave the harbor of Matavai, to the assumption of chip to Mrs. Williams who read it, the protectorate by M. Guizot? For threw it away, and went to the tool here came Captain James Cook to observe the transit of Venus, and hence he sailed northward and eastward to disocean. Here rested from their oars the mutineers of the Bounty; and here they ry lotuseaters, the delights and pieasures of the island; ending with a sudden disenchantment at the prospest of cap-ture, and an equally sudden disappearance with their wives to distant and chief less charming if securer shores. Here catching up the mysterious piece of came Bougainville, La Perouse, Krusen-wood, he ran through the settlement, -shall we say unfortunately? -the missionaries. For divided is the Polyneshigh as his arms would reach, and merits of these gentleman, and confirm- of these English people; they can make ing to prejudiced minds are the tales of chips talk! they can make chips talk!" phatic though we fear not strictly ac-

curate traders of vituperative and god-Jesuit fathers; and then the wondering white men renewing the world-tired battles of more civilized lands, heard a different and only God preached in orthodox fashion, listened confusedly to sinuous windings and twistings among the subleties of dogmas, and finally floundered in the sea of sectarianism. They gave their allegiance, not from motives of conscience, but from a world-

ence of creeds and of culture, by divergrived first."

It was a pretty compliment which he ing interests but comingling fanaticisms.

Finally from these and polemics they urned too for the Princesse de Vande-came to force and threats of force, not

bombardments —and logic of events the last scene of all. With blare of trumpet who scarcely knew that such an oasi bloomed in the watery desert, seized upon the island under the specious plea of protection: and to this day, through good fortune and ill, and all the vicissi-

Loss of Mind in Old Age Fatuity from old age cannot be cured, but it may be prevented by em-ploying the mind constantly in reading Still which new ideas are acquired, or old ones renovated. His mind, from these cise, and gradually collapsed into idiotism, in which state he spent the close of his life in a hospital founded by

himself for persons afflicted with the same disorder, of which he finally died. the younger branches of their families, in consequence of which their minds become torpid from the want of society in cities than in country places, only be had in them upon more easy terms and it is less common among women than men, only because their employof their being carried on by their firesides, and in a sedentary posture.

An Irish Witness.

scene that occured in Court where Ge rard was for the plaintiff and he for the defendant. After the former counsel had finished the direct examination of "Well, 'O'Carthey', where were you born, and how came you to be born there?" "Mr. O'Brady," repliee Carthey with great nonchalance and unconcern, "I have left the O' off from my name." "So have I," quickly replied Brady. The witness instantly retaliated with: "What a pity you had not changed your manners instead of the name," The laugh was very general in the court, and participated in by the judge and jury so much against Brady that he lost the opportunity of a reply. After order was restored, Brady said "that will do," meaning that it was a good one. Carthey was pleased cooly stepped from the witness stand, and retired, amid a loud and boisterous

tong a set the house of Austria. We mus tong a a circumstance occurred which will give a striking idea of the feelings of an untaught people, when observing, for the first time the effects of written charcoal wrote upon it a requ for the ruin of the Bourbons; and on Mrs. Williams would send me that arintending his portion of the work, and said to him, "Friend, take this, go to our house, and give it to Mrs. Williams." He was a singular-looking man, remarkactly the contrary advice; and it is dif-ficult indeed to decide between Napole-numerous battles he had fought had I replied, "she will not; take it and go immediately, I am in haste." Perceiving me to be in earnest, he took it, and "You have nothing to say, the chip will say all I wish." With a look of astonishment and contempt he held up the piece of wood, and said, "How can this speak? Has this a mouth?" I desired him to take it immediately, and not see the result of this mysterious proceeding, followed her closely.

On receiving the square from her, he that this is what Mr. Williams wants?"
"Why," she replied, "did you not be made to the most of the Bounty; and here they but the most of the Bounty; and here they but the most of the Bounty; and here they but the stonished warrior; "Yes," said the astonished warrior; "but I did not hear it say anything." "If you had not I did." was the most I said, "Stay, daughter; how do you know that this is what Mr. Williams wants?" you have to do is to return with it as quickly as possible." With this the chief leaped out of the house; and tern, and later Wilkes; and here came with the chip in one hand and the shouting as he went, "See the wisdom

On giving me the square, he wished homes, and of generations of immorto know how it was possible thus to tals that are yet to be! The high inconverse with persons at a distance. I gave him all the explanation in my power. But it was a circumstance involved in so much mystery that he actually tied a string to the chip, hung it time. During several following days we frequently saw him surrounded by a crowd, who were listening with in-tense interest while he narrated the wonders which this chip had performed.

Ancient Lace-making Lace, made of fine threads of gold, silver, silk, flax, cotton, hairs, or other delicate fibres, has been in use for centuries in all the countries of Europe. and all cool and fresh and lustrous But long before the appearance of lace, properly so called, attempts of various kinds were made to produce open, gauzy tissues resembling the spider's web.

Specimens of Europe. and all cool and freen and instrous came the morning air, and thought of what a fresh and lordly day was coming up the eastern sky.—Theodore Par-"Rue St. the numtreams to bear because they were are abundant in which this openness is secured in various ways. The "finetreams to force and threats of total, has a greatment of primitive because work are abundant in which this openness is secured in various ways. The "finetreams to force and threats of total, has a greatment of primitive because work are abundant in which this openness is secured in various ways. The "finetreams to force and threats of total, has a greatment of primitive because work are abundant in which this openness is secured in various ways. The "finetreams to force and threats of total, has a greatment of primitive because work are abundant in which this openness is secured in various ways. The "finetreams to force and threats of total, has a greatment of primitive because ways.

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The primitive because ways."

The "fine
The primitive because ways.

The "fine
The pri meet; they will tell you. All the poor more real than fancied. Then came injuries more severe than Exeter Hall and British Foreign Office would have in great esteem by the Church, and labash, while in our villages are seen was the daily employment of the con- martin houses, often evincing taste in west the daily employment of the con-vent. For a long time the art of mak-ing it was a church secret, and it was known as nun's-work. Even monks were commended for their skill in em-

work. It was made in many ways. Sometimes a network of threads was arranged upon a small frame, beneath which was gummed a piece of fine cloth, open, like canvas. Then with a needle the network was sewed to the cloth, and the superflous cloth was cut away; hence the name of cut-work. Another lace-like fabric of very ancient date, tudes of the home government, it is by drawing out a portion of the war still a part of colonial France.—Galazy and west threads from linen, and leav ing a square network of threads, which ges and rails for this food.

per of the control of the c were made firm by a stitch at each cor-ner of the mesh. Sometimes these netted grounds were embroidered

Still another ancient lace, called "darned-netting," was made by emand conversation in the evening of life.

Dr. Johnson ascribes the fatuity of Dean Swift to two causes; first, to a resolution he made in his youth that he would never wear spectacles, from the want of which he was unable to read in the decline of life. and, secondly, to his avarice, which led him to abscond forms, which were worked over with a angles, rosettes, and other geometrical live to take care of the vessel, and to forms, which were worked over with a from visitors, or deny himself to com-pany, by which means he deprived himself of the only two methods by with embroidery. Church-vestments, with embroidery. Church-vestments, altar-clothes, and grave-clothes, were elaborately decorated with it. An eye-witness of the disinterment of St. Cuthbert in the twelfth century says:
"There had been put over him a sheet which had a fringe of linen thread of which had a fringe of linen thread of a finger's length; upon its sides and ends was woven a border of the thread, bearing the figures of birds, beasts, and branching trees." This sheet was kept for centuries in the cathedral of Durham as a specimen of drawn or cut work. Darned-netting and drawn come fatuous, especially as they are and cut work are still made by the too often deserted in their old age by peasants in many countries.—Popular and cut work are still made by the Science Monthly

Droll Christenings. They tell of Bishop Porteous, that he

had an utter aversion to long names,

and fine names, and more than one name. That being called upon, when

a parish priest, to christen a poor man's child Thomas Timothy, he dipped his finger hastily in the basin, cut the ter and the name short, and christened the child "Tom Tit." The fashion is now running, and has been for some The late James T. Brady used to say that they were like a chestnut burr, Sukeys, Nannys, are all gone—and, full of sharp points and dangerous to handle. He used to relate an amusing thou gang with me?" adapted to mo-dern elegance thus, "Amelia will you go with me?" This, however, has no-thing to do with church christenings, had finished the direct examination of an Irish witness by the name of Carthey, be handed him over to Brady for cross-examination, and as he had given very damaging testimony against his client, it was considered important to break down his testimony, so Brady addressed him abruptly by saying:
"Well, "O'Carthey', where were you born, and how came you to be born there?" "Mr. O'Brady," repliee Carthey with great nonchalance and unconcern, "I have left the O' off from my name." "So have I," quickly replied Brady. The witness instantly retaliated with: "What a pity you had." so registered, if ever it marnes or dies. John, and so my husband thought he'd compliment the apostles a bit. The idea of complimenting the apostles with this little dab of living mortar was too much; even I could

How some Ships are Scrubbed.—It seems that in several places in the world there are volcances under the sea. Such volcances, of course, do not send up volumes of flame and smoke. Instead, they pour forth streams of sulphurous acid vapor that mingle with the sea vales.

the sea-water. Some of these volca-noes are situated in bays where ships can safely ride at anchor As is well known, the bottoms of many ships are protected by a covering of copper. This copper, after a time, becomes corroded by the action of the sea-water; a sort of green moid forms, sea-mosses begin to grow, and even small sea animals, like the barnacles, and a total membership of 1,815, sea-mosses begin to grow, and even small sea animals, like the barnacles, build their shell-houses upon it. Of course, all these things roughen the ship's bottom, and as the vessel gathers more and more, it sails very much slower by reason of the great accumulation. Then, if she happens to be anywhere in the neighborhood of one of these submerged volcances, the captain sails her thither to be scoured.

This scouring process does not require hands or machinery of any sort. should lie quietly at anchor where the sulphurous acid vapor, mingling the sea-water, can gently wash her sides and bottom. In a few days, or weeks, as the case may be, not a weed, not a barnacle, not a bit of the dark green mold remains, and the ship can

I've heard the boys speaking of this same thing. They read about it in a book called *Cosmos*, written by one Humboldt. Some of you may like to look into it.—St. Nicholas.

The Beauty of Youth.—How beautiful is youth,—early manhood, early wo-manhood, how wonderfully fair! what freshness of life, cleanliness of blood, purity of breath! what hopes! There maid or man to put into their dreams and in their prayers to hope to put into their days. Oh young men and women! there is no picture of ideal excellence of manhood or womanhood that I ever drew that seemed too high, too beautiful, for young hearts. What aspirations there are for the good, the true, the fair, and the holy! The instinctive affectious,-how beautiful they are, with all their purple prophecy of new stincts of reason, of conscience, of love, of religion, - how beautiful and grand they are in the young heart, fragrantly opening his little cup, not yet full blown, but with the promise of a man's I love to look on these young faces, and see the firstlings of the young man's beard, and the maidenly bloom blushing ever the girls fair sheek. blushing over the girl's fair cheek; love to see the pure eyes beaming with joy and gladness, to see the unconscious joy of such young souls, impatient of restraint, and longing for the heaven that we fashion here. So I have seen in early May, among the New England hills, the morning springing in the sky,

Social Birds,-It is wonderful how the birds love the companionship of men. Even the Indian recognizes this liking, and puts up his gourd shell for labash, while in our villages are seen A kind of primitive lace, in use centuries ago in Europe, and specimens of which are still abundant, is called cutwork. It was made in many and specimens of men. Wherever agricultural habits of men. Wherever agricultural habits of men. husbandmen are thus attractive to the birds who come thither with their sweet voices and good deeds. Now this fact does, in time greatly modify the migration impulse. The blue bird is a frequent visitor of our gardens in windren of the public schools of that city. ter, though not in large numbers. He now finds his food in the larvae of those insects which are the pests of the farm : and it is pleasant to watch him

> The Nore Light-Vessel.-North-east of the scaport of Sheerness, in England, the mouth of the River Thames, just where it joins the North Sea, is called "The Nore." Here the channel is obstructed to the channel is obstructed to the channel in is obstructed by sandbanks, on one of which there is a floating light.

> "But how is this light kept in place?" you will ask. Well, a vessel is an-chored on the sandbank, and here men live to take care of the vessel, and to A weary time the poor men have who

> live here. Sometimes, in stormy wea-ther, they do not go on shore for seve-ral days together. But in summer it is not so bad; for then they can often go to the shore in their small boats. and learn the news, and lay in food for stormy weather.
>
> There are floating lights similar to this at several points on the coast of

to be kind, generous, and magnani-mous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in bearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not re-quire running. If there is a hungry one, give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than be-fore. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you and is sorry for it, forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show

wilt by their countenances how much bet-mo- ter this is than to have a great fist. rely upon the name of your ancestors.
Thousands have spent the prime of life in the vain hope of help from those whom they call friends, and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely upon the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that better than the best friend you can have is unquestionable

Home Life.

People may well rejoice that so large part of life lies out of the range of lities. We have our daily work and its fruits; we have our out door amusements and our indoor diversions; we have our farms and country life-all —A man of 90,000,000 tons of pure independent of the wrangle and consolid, compact rock salt, located on an tention and scandal and embitterment island 185 feet high, which rises from a of political partizanship. The Indian miserable sea marsh on the route from summer, the woodcock, the partridges, Brashear to New Iberia, up the River nuts, the gorgeous forests and the fall-ing leaves, the rides, the drives, the walks—these are not the containing over 300 acres of availant was too much; even I could not help laughing. I have no doubt she will go on to Revelations, they being particularly religious people.— Letters from a Country Curate, in Blackwood.

Walks—these are not the exclusive land, ever came into existence in such property of any party. Is it not fortunate that so large a part of human life lies outside of the range of politics?

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Oregon produced 250,000 cases of canned salmon last year. -Eighty persons over ninety years of age died in New Hampshire last

-The Pacific Raiiroads have received from the Government \$64,000,000 and 220,000,000 acres of land. -Parson Winters, of Dayton. Ohio, says he has married 4,094 couples in

next few months, ship 40,000 lambs North.

-A Boston journal says that New York spends \$2,000,000 a year for flowers alone, and for plants and fruits \$3,-000,000.

-Ohio supports 116,000 dogs. Georgia, with less than one-half the population, has 350,000. More dogs than voters. -Mr. Emerson has accepted an invitation to address the literary societies of the University of Virginia on the

29th of June.

—The Department of Agriculture es-timate the United States hog crop for 1875 at 25,774,291 head, a decrease of 2,-147, 909 since 1874. -The "United Brothers of Friend-

ship" at Augusta, Ark., got into such a fight, the other night, that the authorities had to interfere.

—A mass of rock estimated at nearly five hundred tons weight fell from the bank near the Bridal Vell Fall, at Niagara, a few days ago. -The lady clerks of the Michigan State offices at Lansing, are for Senator Eerry for President—to a woman. Ferry is a female suffragist.

-In Mississippi there is still an exensive area of cotton ungathered, most of which, it is feared, will be lost for lack of hands to do the picking. -In Howell County, Mo., cows are the principal circulating medium. A thin cow passes current for \$8, a good

one for \$10, and a fat one for \$13. -Buffalo, not satisfied with the most expensive City Hall in the State, now wants to raise \$250,000 more to remove the old city buildings and erect a new

has sold 40,000 pairs of skates this season, and is now busy filling an English order. -The State of Massachusetts is in debt \$15,000,000 on account of the Hoosac Tunnel, and is now adding to this debt \$1,000,000 a year on the same ac-

a Worcester, Mass. skate manufacturer

-A reply from London was received at Hartford the other day, in an hour and eleven minutes after the message was sent, and this is said to be the best -A tree was recently cut near Sweet-

water, Tenn., which yielded 2,400 three feet boards, 3,452 two-feet boards, 286 -A suit is being tried in Boston for \$2,000 damages against a druggist for putting 240 times too much tartar emetic into a prescription. The boy

who took it was made sick. —Secretary Taft, when he graduated from Yale College, was the valedicto-rian of his class. His eldest son, when he left the same institution a few years ago, occupied a like position.

-A summer's growth. Last year the town of winter, California, was a wheat field, and a crop was gathered from it. To-day it has 1,200 inhabitants, and town lots are worth \$600. -Professor Proctor has written to

the Boston School Committee, offering dren of the public schools of that city. -The annual production of leather gloves in France is estimated at 2,500,-000 dozen pairs of all sorts; the average price being \$7 per dozen. There are

about 90,000 persons employed in business. -A prominent Hudson River Railroad man estimates that it costs \$15 every time that a buffer breaks, to replace it, and every time a train of cars s stopped it costs the company seventy

families are classed as tenement houses. It is supposed that there are 20,000 tenouses in New York City, and that they contain a population of 500,--It is thought the Lenox library in New York will be open to the public next autumn. The land and buildings

-Houses containing three or more

cost \$900,000, and everything connected with the library has been done on a liberal scale. -Col. Larken Griffin, of Ninety-six, South Carolina, and Mrs. Jemima Griffin his wife, have been married sixtysix years. He is eighty-eight and she

is eighty-one. They are perhaps the oldest couple in the State. -The State appropriation for public schools in South Carolina for the coming year is \$250,000. It is apportioned to the counties on the basis of the school attendance. The total attendance during the past year was 110,416.

-A number of visitors went to Wis-

consin cemetery to see a dog that was said to be watching faithfully grave of his dead master. When they got there he was seen chasing a brindie cat up an alley two blocks away. -The Sacramento beet sugar factory out in 1875 3,000,000 pounds of white sugar from beets, that yielded 131/2 per cent, more than the average yield

Europe. The company will largely this year and expect a larger crop than last. -Miss Mary Abbott, of Smyrna, Del. has been led a blushing bride to the altar seven times She has been Miss Williams, Mrs. Truax, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt, and now Mrs. Abbott, and has married a widower every time but once, and has reared numerous step-

children for her various husbands, but

has never had children of her own. -The Rhode Island house of Representatives has passed a bill providing that the land occupied or owned by churches, schools, colleges and charita ble institutions, shall no longer be exempt from taxation. Buildings actually used for religious, educational or charitable purposes, are still exempt. Buildings owned by incorporated libra-ries and free public libraries, are exempted.