

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

My lord rises through his palace gate My lady sweeps along in state. The sage thinks long on many a thing. The maiden mung on marrying; The minstrel harpeth merrily; The sailor plonks the domineering sea. The huntman kills the good red deer. And the soldier wars without even fear; But fall to each, what'er befall. The farmer beest feed them all.

Mr. Grumbler's Cure.

A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

"The old story—the coffee cold, the fire nearly out, and the room full of stifling smoke." Mr. Grumbler drew his chair up to the breakfast table as he spoke, with the face of a martyr. "The coffee is only just made, dear," said Mrs. Grumbler, a pretty dimpled-looking woman with soft blue eyes and brown braids; "and I don't think the room is very cold. As for the smoke, I am sorry, but the man promised to have the chimney seen to yesterday."

said Mrs. Grumbler, who was busy warning basin of gruel over the fire; and the old gentleman extended one finger without turning his head, and said in a cracked voice, I wish, nephew, you would shut that door. Nobody ever thinks of ever shutting a door in this house! What's that noise up stairs? I beg, niece, that your baby won't cry the whole time I am here. Is tea ready? If so, I will take a cup right here by the fire."

faithful representation of your own feelings. Was I right?" His brother-in-law was half inclined to be angry, but thought better of it. "Shake hands, Tom," said he. "You are an irreverent young scamp, but I forgive you. At all events, the cure is complete." And so Bessy found it.

Great Expectations. CHARLOTTE SMITH. The other day a smart little girl of seventeen confided to me the secret that she had great expectations. Expectations of what? "Why, I shall some day get other, marry a rich and influential man." Poor, deluded girl, I thought. I did not tell her how she was destined to be disappointed in the end—but she will be. Just now there is much real suffering in the ranks of these ambitious beauties; for they, in large numbers, are impetuous. They have no bank account, and if they had, it would not be many days before they had none. Their vanity has been ill-advantageously trained, if such a thing can be. They have, for the last three winters, been turning their dresses; and, I believe, it must be confessed that they have exhibited a sort of heroism in this matter—while the agony they have endured in this trial has been intense and heart-rending. And now, as times are not mending a bit, the feminine soul is shivering with a cold chill over the prospects of this winter, that, to say the least, is very uninviting. The strain has been too great. A young lady, like India, no doubt, has such like India-rubber. It will snap if the strain continues for some years. It must be remembered that the pressure, caused by wearying upon the souls of fashionable women, and some that are not so fashionable. If there is anything particularly offensive to a nice, dashing young lady of really few expectations, it is to have to make a little money go a great way. There are so very many beautiful things in dry-goods, palaces, in the jewelers' windows, in the places, that ought to be bought and worn and used in some way; and it would be worth the trial if one just had the money to give to one of these beauties and tell them to go on to the end of the string. There would be some talk shopping for a fortnight or so. But as the times grow worse the desire for moneyed men to marry seems to decrease; and hence the out-look for pretty faces with small incomes is not the most cheerful. It might, indeed, be a very satisfactory thing to it is. Now, I never did regard this mercenary proceeding of catching a rich husband with anything but disgust; this species of horse and land purchase, or rather, a barter of affection and beauty for money and a husband. And I am glad the business is getting less profitable and less successful. I have no doubt that the present state of things is opening many eyes to the necessity of looking in some other direction besides a matrimonial match for a settlement of an impending crisis. Perhaps many of these who have waited for something to turn up during these last three years—something that would go to make them happy forever more—leave at last, come to the conclusion that they must find themselves, in their hands and brain, the means through which they shall gain a competency. I think it is much better that this fact should stare them in the face, than that they should be reading love poems for a year or so yet.

faith in "great expectations" unless you work for them. Among the largest Foundling Hospitals in the world are these of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The one in the last-named city was founded in 1762 by Catherine II., and in the first year of its existence received several hundred infant inmates. To accommodate the increasing number of children annually applying for entrance, a series of buildings have been erected, which, for magnitude and imposing architecture, rival the largest and finest structures in Moscow. Bayard Taylor estimates the size of the hospital at three times that of the Capital at Washington, and the length of its front, at 1,000 feet. Its construction is in every particular of the most substantial character; its walls are of brick or stone, its corridors are faced with marble or tiles, its stair-cases are of iron, and the apparatus for heating and ventilation are admirably contrived. Its management is most orderly and systematic; and an air of cheerfulness, cheerfulness, and comfort reigns throughout. The charity of the institution is not limited to illegitimate children, but the offspring of respectable parents are admitted without reservation. No information is asked with regard to the parentage of an infant; it is enough that it here seeks the fostering care of the State. The only question put is whether it has been baptized, in order that, if the rite has been neglected, it may be immediately performed by the priest connected with the hospital. Children are brought from all parts of the Empire, even from remote Siberia and Bessarabia, and the doors of the great building are open night and day to receive them. In 1857 the number of children admitted was 14,000; and, between 1852 and 1864, it was 35,387. Within 100 years from its foundation the institution had taken within its sheltering arms about 400,000 foundlings. The little ones are retained at the hospital for six weeks or two months, and are then sent into the country, where they are reared in private families until old enough to be put in schools. About one-third of the children received die in infancy; and yet this death-rate is much lower than that among Russian infants cared for at home. A nurse is provided for each child in the hospital, and her wages are about \$50 a year, in addition to board and lodging. At the time of Bayard Taylor's visit, there were 1,200 babies in the nursery, and 1,200 nurses. The expense of maintaining this immense institution amounts to \$5,000,000 annually, and the management of it is given into the control of some great nobleman or distinguished person. The foundlings are regarded as children of the State, and it provides for their education and trains them for a condition of usefulness. One department of the hospital is appropriated to the orphans of Government officers. The boys of this latter class are educated to some profession, and the girls to become teachers and governesses. If any among them manifest talent in a particular direction, it is given opportunity for a full development. The common foundlings are trained to various industries, and many of them enter the army, or are established as colonists on vacant crown-lands. The system prevailing at the lying-in hospital is based on as generous a plan as that of any similar institution. All women are received without question, or reserve and are admitted a month before confinement, and retained until well. Those who wish to conceal their identity are carefully protected from observation. Many wives of poor men, and even of those in comfortable circumstances, take advantage of this opportunity to save themselves trouble and expense. When restored to health, they are at liberty to either leave or to carry away their infants; and they may remain, if they choose, and take the place of nurses to their own offspring, receiving the usual pay accorded to one of the regular staff. Parents are allowed to visit their children at stated intervals, and may reclaim them at any time. The Foundling Hospital at St. Petersburg was established in 1772. It exceeds in extent that of Moscow, and its buildings cover twenty-eight acres of ground in the heart of the city. It is divided into four departments, comprising the nursery; twelve country districts, to which the children are sent to be educated; a city hospital for the crippled and incurable; and a country institution for legitimate children. In 1850 it annually received 7,000 foundlings. Ten years later 30,000 were annually received at this and the Moscow Hospital. The institution at St. Petersburg employs upward of 500 teachers, and a corps of 5,000 nurses, servants, and other functionaries. The cost of the education of the children is more than \$1,000,000 per year, and the property devoted to the support of it and the Moscow Hospital is above \$5,000,000. In considering the moral influence of an institution like these described above, the fact must be taken into the account that the crimes of feticide and infanticide are unknown in Russia. It must also be remembered that the children of respectable parents swell the number of those received at the Hospitals of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Charles Mathews' First Engagement. The first regular engagement was at Dublin, where he had a very good taste of the miseries of the calling which he had chosen. The manager was impetuous, and salaries were seldom forthcoming. More than once our aspirant passed a couple of days without food, but all the while studying, with undiminished enthusiasm, parts which he never might be called upon to play. He burned for long, comely, but was cast for walking gentleman. He was at the time a lanky boy of seventeen; he had been subject to fits as an infant, and these had distorted his features. "The off side of my mouth took such an affection for my ear," he says, "that it seems to have made a perpetual struggle to form a close communication with it, and one eyebrow became fixed as a rusty weathercock, while the other

popped an inch apparently beyond its proper position." Lewis, the comedian, described him as the tallest man in the world (he was only five feet ten, however) and the funniest, with no regular mouth, but speaking from a little hole in the cheek! The celebrated Miss Farrow came to star at Dublin, and she was cast as her lover, a sentimental spooon, in the now-forgotten comedy of the "Citizen." For this part he describes himself as being dressed in a scarlet coat made for a man a head shorter than himself, the sleeves reaching only within an inch of his wrists, a yellow embroidered waistcoat, a pair of black satin breeches scarcely covering the knee, and showing a leg gullible of calf; powdered hair, tied in a queue, and a chapon hair which he scarcely knew what to do with. When he came before the audience there was a shout as if a clown had made his appearance. "Oh! see the mopestick!" "Ah, Pat, hold your breath, or you'll puff him out the stage." "Oh! the creature! what a slice of a man." "Arrah, where's yer other half? Why don't ye bring it with you, me jewel?" Such were a few of his greetings from the gallery. When he made his exit, he was followed by a universal "Whoo!" Then a voluble orator "A groan for the long lobbers, which was given with great emphasis. Temple Bar. The Jain Temples of Girnar. The Jain Temples on Girnar are very elaborate and beautiful. The older one, and older portions of others, are of granite, but all the modern work has been composed out of a soft oolitic stone which is to be found on the base of Girnar and abounds over Kathiawar. The principal temple, seven in number, are on the ledge that runs above the great precipice of Girnar; but there are others gathered about on the peak rising immediately above, and some of these latter are in course of repair, and also of erection, the funds being supplied not only by Jains, but by wealthy, pious Hindus. In outward appearance the temples are much alike, and are of the Hindu architecture. The most striking characteristics of their interiors are their tessellated marble pavements; their painted domes; their exquisitely shaped and carved pillars, sometimes of granite and green syenite; their antique porticoes, and beautiful small sculptures, and colossal statues. The central dome of the first temple, that to Neminath, is curiously painted and surrounded by female figures. It has beautiful marble pillars. The pavement is composed of alternate slabs of brown and white marble, and it contains a large statue of Neminath, in black marble or ornamented with gold and jewels, and with a symbol of Vishnu inscribed in the marble floor before it. There are two or three apartments of the central dome; the doors are of carved stone, and there are blocks of stone on marble stands, with merely a thousand small footprints of disciples of the Tirthankara. Another temple has a colossal statue covered with marble-like carvings, of Kishaba, the first Tirthankara, who is also called Adahana, and Adhi-Bhambhastha. The temple is sacred in Parsi faith, and it contains a very large white marble statue of that saint, though his proper color is blue, so dark that he is sometimes mistaken for a black man. The temple is a fine specimen of the Jain architecture, and is strengthening it with a view to enlarging it and taking it to Parsi next year. There are in England, Scotland and Wales 1,066 Roman Catholic priests and bishops; 611 Roman Catholic churches, chapels and stations; 328 convents and monasteries and 10 Roman Catholic colleges. A Patterson (N. J.) man recently disputed about ten cents in a carpenter's bill. Suit was brought, and he won his case after a cost to himself of \$5.25 and to the court of \$8. How precious are our rights! 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In the other thirty-six States and eight Territories there were 14,007,522 children entitled to instruction. Pupils enrolled in the public schools, 8,756,060. Calculations have been published showing that over twenty-three millions of animals and birds were wounded without being captured, by the licensed sportsmen afflicting with steamboats and other corporations the first lien on the property of the company employing them, without regard to mortgages, sale or conveyance of any kind, and the deaths from unnatural causes reported in a New York paper it appears that during 1876 more than a thousand persons died from violence, and there is an excess of more than a hundred over the similar record of 1875. Last year 3,781 unclaimed bodies were buried from the morgue and hospitals of Paris. At Pere la Chaise there were buried during the last fifteen years, 218,212 bodies; at Montparnasse, 136,810; and at Montmartre, 95,522. 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NEWS IN BRIEF. —Washington has 160 professional gamblers and only 540 clergymen. —Sageet Creek made \$1,200 from his book on laughing, and that's "why do he laugh." —Joe Jefferson (Rip Van Winkle) has a son in the 5th artillery of the United States army. —Sageet Creek's army now in Cuba \$24,000,000. And she is likely to owe it in the future, too. —The Salem, Mass., Gazette is one of the oldest papers in the country, having been established in 1768. —The letters of a Jersey City man have been used for his board bill. The bill covers the space of twenty-seven years. —Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley Square, London, is nearly one hundred years old, and is still one of the most fashionable of the private hotels. —An Illinois hunter, on the 29th of December, shot an eagle that measured seven feet across, and in his next shot killed six more. —Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of beer and soda water was sold on the Centennial Grounds during the Exposition at ten cents per glass. —Cardinal Antonelli chose his own resting place in the church of St. Lawrence, and had a monument erected over it, in 1870, at a cost of \$1,000. —The duty on English playing cards last year amounted to \$12,528, which covers the salaries of Louis Beaconsfield and Derby and leaves \$328 over. —A Londoner, Mr. Sawyer has offered to take the Crystal Palace and grounds for a long term of years at an annual rental of \$26,000. —The Williamsport saw-mills cut 180,000,000 feet of lumber last year, or from 37,000,000 to 40,000,000 less than the preceding one. —President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, has been elected in Europe, some memorials slabs for that institution. —Lieutenant-Governor Sisson, of Rhode Island, raised 2,500 bushels of corn from thirty-five acres of land the last season. He found the land to do it in his own State, too. —Auber's monument has at last been completed. It is a pyramid of black marble bearing his name, and the dates of birth and death, and the titles to forty-eight of his principal works. —The Orpheon societies in Europe, are to hold a monster reunion in Paris during the Exposition of 1878. An appropriate concerted piece for a chorus of 8,000 strong is being prepared. —A niece of Mungo Park the African explorer, is living in destitute circumstances in Scotland. She is seventy-three years of age. A subscription paper is going the rounds for her benefit. —There are seventy Protestant churches, with 20,000 registered members in Eastern Turkey; in Central Turkey 26 churches and 8,000 members, and in Western Turkey twenty-four churches and 5,000 members. —New Hampshire is the only State that requires its Governors and legislators to be Protestants, and its Constitutional Convention, now in session, recommends the abolition of the religious test. —The swamps in Louisiana are said to be drying this year. Some have been thirty-five years. A man may ride on her back or a wagon may be driven through tracts of country heretofore impassable within the memory of man. —There seems no limit to the performance of this year. Somebody died in New York, a box containing \$25,000 worth of silk-worm eggs that were going across the city in transit, from Hong Kong to France. —Mrs. Maxwell, of Colorado, the huntress who was killed by a grizzly bear, has her collection in Washington and is strengthening it with a view to enlarging it and taking it to Parsi next year. —There are in England, Scotland and Wales 1,066 Roman Catholic priests and bishops; 611 Roman Catholic churches, chapels and stations; 328 convents and monasteries and 10 Roman Catholic colleges. —A Patterson (N. J.) man recently disputed about ten cents in a carpenter's bill. Suit was brought, and he won his case after a cost to himself of \$5.25 and to the court of \$8. 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