

EPICRAMS.

THE LAWYER TO HIS CLIENT, MR. MORSE I hope I shall not fail from grace If I decline to plead your case. No lawyer should pursue a course Which he must docket in *Be Morse*.

ON A SLOW WALKER.

They call you "walker," but I vow That no mistake is greater Than to suggest you move about, This I who am the slower.

A VISITOR.

A terrible rapping I heard at my door, And I trembled for fear of a dun or a score; But I found that I had been mistaken for once, It was a dun, it was only a dun.

ON A FASHIONABLE WIFE.

I thought her a beautiful creature, And dearly I thought her with gold; But there is one disagreeable feature— 'Twas I and she am the poorer.

THE LOST LETTER.

They are standing on the veranda; He is bidding her good-night. "I am going away, Miss Legrange," he says, "Wing earnestly into her face as he speaks.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

The oldest living graduate of West Point is Prof. John H. Hewitt, of Baltimore. He is eighty-nine years old, and was a member of the class of 1818.—N. Y. Herald.

Simon Knowles, of Meredith, N. H., though in his ninety-ninth year, still daily works at his trade, as a cooper, and promises to last out his century.—Boston Post.

Thackeray's name was derived from the occupation of his ancestors—thackers or thatchers. Whittier's name came from white tawler, tanner of white kid leather.—Chicago Tribune.

David Furthermore, Charles Fancy and Anonymous Higgins were three men with odd names who happened to come together in the town of Rome, Ga., the other day.—St. Louis Globe.

Since the publication of the fact that Queen Victoria has a fondness for fried hominy, the London hotels have begun to print on their bills of fare: "Fried hominy, Her Majesty's style."

The Newburyport family of the Arctic explorer spell their name Greeley, and the Lieutenant also is said to write it so, but the Government officials insist on spelling it Greely all the same.—Boston Journal.

The Grand Darling of Canada is Miss Emily O'Neil, of Montreal, who saved two boys from drowning recently. During the last four years she has saved no less than ten lives by her courage and ability to swim.

President Arthur's state dinners last winter are said to have surpassed those given by any of his predecessors in costliness. The nine he gave last season averaged eighty hundred dollars each.—Chicago Journal.

Rev. William Nealeigh, of Darke County, Ohio, and Mrs. Thomas Sedalia, Mo., were married at Indianapolis, Ind., recently. They are each seventy-three years old, and were lovers in their school days.—Indianapolis Journal.

The President is paid his salary by the United States Treasurer's draft, issued on the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, based on an account audited by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.—Washington Star.

Wah Sin Lee, a Chinaman, who has saved over \$15,000 in the laundry business, has applied for admission to the Cornell University. He says that he has been converted to Christianity, and that he intends to go out as a missionary to China.—Buffalo Express.

On appeal from the Jews in Jerusalem the Sultan has annulled the sale of a part of the Mount of Olives, which contains the graves of the prophets Haggai, Zachariah and Malachi. The purchasers were the Russian priesthood. The burial place of the prophets has been secured to the Jews in perpetuity.

Secretary of the Navy Chandler has issued a general order concerning the Arctic relief expedition. He says: "The Navy Department extends its cordial and earnest congratulations to Commander Schley, commanding the expedition, and to the officers and men of his command, upon the distinguished success of their efforts, and in recognition of their valor and courage on this occasion to publicly commend the courage, zeal and judgment with which they executed their difficult and dangerous duty."

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

"The Pies My Mother Made" is a new song, it is said, but it is not. Every young husband has sung it for the last two centuries.—Philadelphia Call.

"Was the assault made with precision?" asked Judge Norton of a witness. "No, Your Honor, it was made with a clothes' line!"—Chicago Journal.

"Will the coming man be happier?" asks a writer. It depends to a great extent upon whether his wife has got tired and gone to sleep or is still waiting up for him.—Chicago Tribune.

"Parson, will you join us to receive the congratulations of our friends this evening?" was the naive manner in which a gentle maid settled courtship and marriage at one stroke.—Waterloo Observer.

"Yes," sighed Amelia, "before marriage George professed to be willing to die for me, and now he won't even get his life insured in my favor," and the poor girl burst into tears. Between the floor of tears.—Burlington Hawk.

"Which is the shortest way to the menagerie?" asked a stout old gentleman of Gilhooley who was walking in the Central Park. "Want to see the animals, do you?" "Yes, I should like to see the animals." "If you want to see them to the best advantage you had better try my plan." "What's that?" "Eat a mince pie before you go to bed!"—Texas Siftings.

"So you struck the man because he called you a liar?" said the Police Judge. "Yes, sir." "From which I am to infer that you were not a liar?" "Oh, no; I was a liar, and am yet. If I had not been a liar I should have paid no attention to the fellow's remarks. Truth is so scarce, Judge, that when I hear it I can't keep down my enthusiasm."—Arkansas Traveler.

"So you would like to become a blacksmith, would you?" he said to a little barefoot boy, as he stopped blowing the bellows for a moment. "Yes, sir," the boy replied. "I would like to learn the trade." "Are you strong and healthy?" "Yes, sir." "And quick?" "I wouldn't have a boy around who would quit quick." "Yes, I'm quick. Here the boy stopped his bare foot on a hot horseshoe, and the blacksmith remarked: "Well, I guess I'll give you a trial. You seem to be one of the quickest little boys I ever saw."—N. Y. Sun.

A widow who has had a box at the post-office for the last year or two called at that institution yesterday and informed the chief clerk that she desired to change her box. "Look out of order?" "Oh, no." "Isn't the box convenient?" "Oh, certainly, but I've just moved from Ninth avenue to Third street and I—that is—why, how stupid I am! I was thinking I'd have to change my post-office box, too! I can keep the same box, if you please. All I need to change is my door-plate. I knew I'd have to change something or other. Excuse me—good morning!"—Detroit Free Press.

Cuisine and Table Manners of the Moors.

The cooking one meets with in a Moorish house is very peculiar, and, I may say, also, very indigestible. They have three different ways of cooking everything by frying, baking in earthen pots and steaming together with, in the case of soup, boiling. The meals served being usually three in number, consisting of a light breakfast in the morning, at which is served hot milk, coffee and bread and butter. The hot milk is quite nice, it being sweetened and having boiled in it an herb which gives it a flavor very like cinnamon, which I, at first, thought it was. The coffee is like all Turkish, sweetened when boiling, the berry being ground very fine; you getting, in consequence, many of the grounds. My host always flavored his with a little dash of orange flower water. The bread was better than I was usually met with in Morocco, the flour from which it was made being ground and sifted in his own mill. The butter was on my account, fresh, the Moors liking their meat as fresh as possible. Between the ground in stone jars, and leaving it to season as long as four years. Some of it is made of sheep or goat milk, and is very white, having a not unpleasant flavor. Lunch was about the same as dinner, only the courses fewer. For dinner soup was served as the first course, and was ordinarily very nice; a steamed dish of meat, usually mutton, then followed, or a sort of stew, the whole swimming in butter, very rich and indigestible; fish next, fried in cooking; this was shad of the very finest description, more excellent and larger than those in our country, their size, fatness and flavor being incredible to believe. Chicken baked in butter came next, finally sweets and coffee, the sweets not being very nice—too crude, as is all the rest of their culinary art, being used. Between the plates, and also spoons, knives, plates, spoons and napkins, mine host having learned the art of using them in his travels. Such awkward and unnecessary implements as knives and forks to eat with the Moor despises. He tips the soup from the common bowl by means of a little wooden ladle having a rounded-bottom cup, and in it carrying the soup to his mouth, or when eating, rolling up his flowing sleeve, he dips his left hand into the mess of meat, selecting a piece, putting it on a plate, and by means of that hand alone, breaks it up into pieces and carries it to his mouth, the right hand being used. Between the courses he holds this hand carefully away from everything, first having licked it all over, in the most approved canine fashion, and at the end of the meal a large brass basin is passed around, which is used to wash the hands, hot water, which is dried off by means of a towel. I have spoken of the tea, and the way they drink it, the latter being the greatest drawback to the drinking being almost defensing, those of powerful lungs sucking up a cup of tea in one "pull." From this it can be seen that the table manners of the Moors are not exact, as we are accustomed to meet with amongst the "first families," either in Europe or at home.—Cor. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Pawnbrokers' Signs.

The pawnbrokers' insignia is understood to have its foundation in the arms of the Medici family, a representative of which went from Lombardy to London in the Middle Ages, and, being very rich, set up business as a banker or money lender. His sign consisted of three gilded pills, which had direct allusion to their profession of medicine. Beside being "doctors" they were the richest merchants in Florence, and the greatest money lenders. The branch of the family which settled in London commenced business in Lombard Street. Whether the family arms were used as a sign to attract has not been stated, but there seems to be no question that this was the origin of the three golden balls now used to indicate the presence of pawn-broking establishments. It is observed that the business of lending money on pawns was carried on in England by Italian merchants or bankers as early, at least, as the reign of Richard I. 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