FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-Less than 200,000 of the 125,000,-000 heathen women in India can read. -Cardinal Manning has been promoted to the vice-presidency of the London Newspaper Fund.

-A profit of eight million florins was notted by the national library of Austria-Huagary last year.

A line was let down into an extinet erater at Molokai, Saudwich Islands, a distance of three thousand five hundred feet without reaching bottom.

-Quito, in South America, is the only city in the world on the Equator, and the sun rises and sets there at six o'clock the year round .- N. Y. Witmess.

-Denmark is known as a remarkably level country. Surveys of last season find only two points in the kingdom that reach an elevation of five hundred and forty feet. -Golden Rule.

-A Glasgow yacht, destined for perch fishing in South Australian waters, has been fitted with electrical apparatus expected to light up the water to the great depth of seventeen fathoms.

-Cyprus is proving to Great Britain an expensive luxury, because, although the income from revenue rises some \$300,000 above expenses, something over \$450,000 has to be paid annually as a subvention to Turkey .- Congregationalist.

-In a Liverpool eigar factory, where one thousand girls are employed, a fire brigade, composed of the operatives, has been organized. The girls are well officered and drilled, and at a recent blaze in the factory did efficient service in subduing the flames. - N. O. Times-Democrat.

-The project of connecting Italy with Sicily by a sub-narine tunnel is again discussed. The estimated cost of the work is over fourteen millious of or others-an admirable series, which is dollars. The depth of the sea along the proposed line is over five hundred feet. The length of the tunnel would probably not exceed five miles. -- N. Y. Ledger.

-Bunyin Nanjio, now professor of Sanskrit at Tokio, has been sent by his monastery on a scientific and religious mission to India. He went to Oxford, some years ago, to study Sanskrit under Prof. Max Muller, and received the honorable degree of M. A., on leaving England. He is the auther of several learned works on Buddhism.

-One of the newest and best of the many circuses in Paris has just brought out an old production-a Spanish fair with all its adjane s, its beggars, its mandolinists, its peasants and merchants in costume, its audiences and songs, and, to crown all, its bull fight. This is one of the most amusing and pleturesque spectacles seen in Paris for many years.

-The monks of St. Bernard, who devoted themselves as ardently to the study of science as to the rescue of wayfaring men, have brought the telephone into their service of mercy. The famous hospice is now in telephonic communication with the Cintine de

entrance from the Place du Palais Royal, seated in niches softly lighted by two modest reflectors, are the two totelary geniuses of the house. Moliere and Corneille, chiseled in marble by the sculptors Andron and Falguiere. Let us pass along the broad lobby between two rows of marble busts and walk up the grand stair-case, which is comparatively recent, having been added by the architest M. Chabrol, when the Theater Francais was enlarged in 1854. thanks to land gained by street improvements on the skle of the Place du Palais Royal. The public foyer and the whole south facade of the theater date from the same year. This stairase, with its marble caryatides by Carrier Belleuse, its rich iron balustrade, its fine architectural lines, deserves nothing but praise. Unfortunately it leads only to a lobby, and one must turn to the left to enter the public foyer or erush-room. This foyer

looks like a rich and artistic salon, with its profusion of delicate gilding. its pilasters, its mirrors, its graceful ornamentation, and five decorative paintings. Seated comfortably in an arm-chair or on a sofa, one can contemplate at one's case a rare collection of masterpieces of French sculpture of the eighteenth century placed around the room. In the midst of a mass of verdure and flowers Voltaire occupies the place of honor at one end, not as a dramatic

author, not as one of the grand ancestors of the house, but because his statue is the finest that Haudon ever made. At the other end of the room, on each side of the monumental chimneypiece, are busts of Moliere and Corneille, and in front of each of the sixteen fluted pilasters that divide the walls into panels stands on its pedestal a marble bust of some celebrated author, by Haudon, Caffieri, Pajon, Boizot continued along the adjoining gallery, at the end of which we admire Clesinger's seated statue of George Sand. The fover and the gallery of busts constitute for the public the museum of the Comedie Francaise. But these two reoms contain only a very small part of the artistic treasures of the house. In every passage, in every room, on every stairway, on every wall, there are busts, pictures, engravings, historical souvenirs, which the public does not see. 'The artists' green-room, the directors' cabinet in particular, are most interesting, but, of course, unless you have friends at art you can not enter these rooms. Happily, as far, at least, as the sculptare is concerned, the greater part of the masterpieces are placed permanenty within the public view, in the foyer and the passages.

At the present day the riches of the fomedie are so abundant that for want of room even masterpieces have be lef. n dark cornors, unseen and almost forjotten. At the Comedie Francaise, in he actors' greenroom, and in the pubie fover, almost all the master portraitsts of the eighteenth century, sculptars and painters alike, may be studied

WOOD PRESERVATION. The Method Successfully Adopted at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

For many years there were many complaints and dissatisfaction with This is called clouted cream, and is modern ships in the navy, because of their early decay, resulting from a law of nature which has never been entirely overcome. Many unsuccessful efforts have been made to do this, but thus far practical tests have not demonstrated the thorough efficiency of any of them. The process of preservation, as applied at the Charlestown Navy Yard, adopted in 1877, gives the most satisfactory results, greatly increasing the durability of the wood. The creosole process was applied to several ships, and, although meeting all requirements as a preservative, it emitted a strong odor which tainted all the food on board ship, rendering it so distasteful that it could not be eaten. For this reason it was found necessary to abandon this process. The chemicals used in the present method of preserving do not smell bad, and after exposure to air or water for a few weeks there is none whatever. It is admitted that this process is superior to all others, and as it may be of interest to many of the readers, here appended is given the method of timb r preservation by imprognation at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Timber of all'dimensions is loaded on cars, which are run into a copper cylinder six feet in diameter and eighty feet in length. A pipe leads from the bottom of the copper boiler to a steam boiler; this pipe is pierced with numerous small holes to permit the free escape of the steam. Steam is then admitted, which will thoroughly saturate ripeaing the curd charges to a rather the timber, pressing out the sap, with the exception of some of its albumen parts, which, together with the conleused water, will run off at the bottom of the copper cylinder. The steam answers the double purpose of briving out the sap, and at In the opening process the cheese ache same time rendering the timber, which as found in the marset, can not be expected always to be to a warm temperature, a very good evenly seasoned, uniformly prepared to "Limburger" may be made in this receive the impregnation. The gate at | way, the end of the boiler being hermetically sealed makes the huge cylinder perfectly air tight. Now a powerful air pump, connected with the cylinder, is set in operation, for the double purpose of extracting the condensed steam sontained in the fimber and of extractng the air to form a vacuum. When the vacuum is established, the copper dersey cow would make these chooses velocity, to grind further into the sides ylinder is filled with a solution of sulphate of copper, and by means of a orce pump a pressure of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch is applied. After the timber is saturated with sulhate of copper the residuum is let off and a vacuum is formed again, and a olution of chlorida of barium is admitted. This forms, in a short time a chemical combination with the sulphat of copper, forming insoluble salt tin; a small fruit or oyster can, having get ong of the round stones out of its of sulphate of barytes, and the timber is ready for use.

nres in salt-water by the ship worm is | should be pierced with holes to let the ture stand almost three thousand feet

moved from the stove and set back on the shelves. After twelve hours it is ready to be skimmed, and the cream is Wild and Impressive Scenes in the Mounttaken off in a thick, semi-solid mass. often eaten by itself as a delicacy, which it really is. If it is churned it makes a rather flat-flavored butter, but it will keep sweet a very long time-for months, or a year, or more. This thick cream is dipped off from the milk and put in small wooden molds, about five inches long, three wide and two deep. These are laid upon a folded linen or cotton cloth which absorbs the wher which drains from the cream, The cream soon becomes solid and of the consistency of new-muls batter; then the molds are lifted off from the cheeses and these are left to drain for a day longer. A little salt is sprinkled upon the cheeses when the molds are removed, and they are fit for use at any time after draining for twenty-four hours. These cheeses sell in the European and English markets for fifty cents each and weigh one pound.

Another small cheese is made from the card of sour skimmed milk or buttermilk, and is a very pleasant relish for a supper or a lunch. The sour milk is set upon the stove in the pans and warmed until the curd sets. This is dipped out into a thin muslin cloth and hung up to drain. When the whey is drained off the curd, slightly salted, is molded with the hands into small, round cakes, flattened somewhat, and these are packed into a stoneware jar and set in a warm closet for a few days to "ripen," when they acquire a prononneed cheese flavor. By longer pasty consistency, and the cheeses may become sticky and covered with blue mold. When this happens, the ripeness is complete; the cheeses are scraped free from mold and set away in a cool, airy place for consumption. quires a buttery texture and becomes soft. By longer keeping and exposure

An exquisite small cheese may be made in initation of the Naufchater, which is exceedingly popular in the large cities both in America and Europe. This is made of sweet fresh milk, to into the bosom of the larger stones. which is added the sweet cream of As the depth increased a corrospondthe previous micking. The fresh ing resistance ensued, causing the remilk of a good butter-vielding volving stones, by their increasing without the addition of cream. The of the walls, until they had wora them mixture of milk and cream is warmed into the shape above described. to eighty degrees, and sufficient reunet [Measurements were made by several is added and stirred into it to make the visitors a short time ago and the shape card in an hour and a half or two of each cavity was exactly the same in hoars. The curd is dipped out very form, only differing in size in proporcarefully with a strainer, as soon as it tion to the round dense stone lying at is firm enough not to break, and is put the bottom. In all instances the neck into exlindrical molds about six inches of the ovoid-shaped hole was the merest in height and two or three inches in trifle larger in diameter than the round diameter. These molds are made of stone. Several efforts were made to How the Forgers of the Past Defaced the the top and bottom melted off on a hot resting place and to the surface, but stove, would make an excellent mold | the attempts always failed. The destruction of all wooden struct- for this kind of cheese. The molds These monuments of the birth of na-

NATURAL MONUMENTS. ains of West Virginia.

Up here among the highest altitudes

of West Virginia, on top of the anticlinal ridges, 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, among the conglomerate series, stand a number of stupendous monuments or monoliths whose peculiar features, preserved by their silicious character from the leveling power of atmospheric agencies, degradation by water and erosion of time, to all appearances sound and perfect as when in the carboniferous age the lands were cast up in lateral folds. These impressive monuments are in some cases 150 feet high by several hundred in width; their crowns are generally somewhat concave in shape, the outer rim of the bowl being in some instances several feet higher than its center. The most peculiar feature, and one which has been gazed upon by visitors with awe, and is regarded by the native with that degree of reverence only found among a rural Christian people, is the fact that in the center of each stone is a hole, varying in size, but perfectly smooth and regular in all. In one instance, which will describe all, the hole at the surface is two feet in diameter, descanding into the hard stone several feet, with a regularity of size which could not be made more perfect with modern ingenuity and instruments. Below the space begins to broaden into an ovoid shape until it has assumed the shape and form of the interior of a long-uccked bottle or that of a perfect cone with a long stem. At the bottom, many feet below the mouth. lies a round stone of great density, surrounded and often covered with very fine sand, which partakes of the nature of the rocky walls about it. The belief and theory of the natives and those visitors who have gove many miles through these almost pathless wilds to see them is that when this part of the world was covered with water, many centuries past, large rocks or stones of great density had been carried by the flood and deposited upon these stones, whose concave crowns having created a sort of whirlpool by the resistance of the outer walls or rigs, sent the denser rocks in a which and constant grind until they had warn themselves down

crutch for him, however, but apart from that little inconsistency he did not weigh his words. A walking-stick is a crutch, more's the pity and a cheap one, too.

"Then, there are a great number of men who carry their love for elegant canes into the regions of foppery, whereas the best false leg that was ever made was only intended to conceal its identity, and could not be worn more gracefully by a fop than by a pensioned miner. Canes with silver tops (with which the market has been glutted for the past two years, silver being cheap;) sticks so light that if the fingers grasping them opened they would be apt to fly up instead of falling down; sticks so heavy that they seriously handleap their owners in a long walk, and would disappoint both hound and hunter by sinking if she of them were thrown into a pond for a water-dog to replevy; canes with the head of the 'missing link' on the handles, and canes without any handles at all. They combine to knock the false leg from under the men who tell the same story, whether they left a limb on the battlefield of Gettysburg or in the vicinity of a Pennsylvania coal-mine."

"Ironwood and lignum vita make the favorite canes for heavy men; bamboo and malacca sticks are more in vogue among light ones. The redwood of British Columbia has recently come into the market, and makes about as heavy a stick as any wood known. It has a rich port-wine color, and is very handsome. In the event of an argument, it would strike home when logie failed, for it is as convincingly weighty as a bar of iron, and has a great advantage over a sword or a pistol, inasmuch as it never misses fire, and its possessor can't out or pierce himself by falling upon it in an unguarded moment.

"Another objection to the artificial leg is that a man walking with one through the snow feels the cold in his toes, although he has no toes to feel it in. It is very queer, but it is an absolute fact. The sensation of chill remains, even when three feet of iron, wood, cork or steel spans the space between the cold carth and the sensitive point. Whether a man wears a wellmade artificial leg or an old-time wooden 'peg,' it is very necessary that the lower extremity of the false limb should be well shad. A cane used in conjunction with a common 'stick leg' eases the pressure on the ground, and may have ome advantages over the scientifically made limb, but it decreases our profits normously.

"I once sold to a sportsman a leg that was simply a gun-barrel, with a cork in the bore. He loadd1 it before he went out for a walk, and if he came across a flock of birds he just pulled out the stopper, leveled his limb and fired at them."-San Francisco Call.

----CLIPPING AND FILING.

Coin of the Realm.

"Milling" the edge of our gold and silver coins, termed also "graining" and "erenating," first employed in 1646, to prevent their being injured by

Proz and the village of S. Pierre, as also with the Cantine d+ Fontinte and the village of St. Chemy, on the Itallanside. - Brooklun Kagle.

-Mrs. Henry Wood's grave is in Highgate Cometery, near those of George Eliot, Parepa Rosa, Frederic Maurice, George Vandenhoff, H. Ccabb Robinson, Alaric A. Watts, Lord Lyndhurst, and the father, mother and little daughter of Charles Dickens. Near by, also, is the tomb of Wombwell, the famous menagerie showman, surmenued by a full-sized lion in marble,- Hoston Budget.

-Some odd residents have arrived at the Paris zoo. They include a threestriped paradoxuve from Indian; a Scop's owl, captured at sea near Aden; a white-fronted heron, from Australia; a Stanley parakeet, from West Australia; a Barmeister's cariama, Southwest Brazil; a black sternothero, from West Africa, received in exchange, and two smows. The "smews" slightly troubled us, but the paradoxure, the Scop's owl, the black sternothere, and the Bormeister's cariama * puzzle us entirely. - Chicago Times.

THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

The World's Most Magnificent Theater as a Monument of Art.

It is a superb monument, this house of Moliore, a veritable Grand Seigneur's palace, with sumptuous saloons, a stair-case adorned with statues, galleries full of pictures, busis and statuary, and the thousand souvenirs that bear eloquent witness to a long and glorious past. The exterior, from the surrounding colonnade to the lanter n on the summit of the roof, gives one the impression of immutable and grandiose stability. . . The narrow entrance doors of indescribable color, and innocent of all ornament, charm you because they remind you of another age. And the grand vostibule, which looks like a Fiorentine crypt, that spacious, vaulted rotunds peopled with statues, the walls covered with antique mirror-glass in small squares, the stairways that radiate on all sides, guarded by the ushers of the Comedie, correct and courteous, with their heavy silver chains of office hanging round their necks, how different from any thing one has ever seent ... Facing the controls stands a marble statue by David d'Angers, representing Talma sendying a role, in the costume and attitude of a Cæsar thinking of the destinies of his empire. On either side of Talnua are allegoric statues of Tragedy and Comedy by Duret, and to the left Clesinger's statue of Rachel, also representing Tragedy, draped in an antique peplum, and holding a poniard in her hand. In the vestibule of the

a their best work. The sculpture is and busts of the museum of the Comelie may be compared with the antique he conclusion will be that the sculpdid by the chise of Hondon, Caffieri, '. jon and David d'Angers. For they are really splendid and radiant with sounty and genius, these busts to which one has contributed the masterouches, giving life to the flesh, and eccutuating the expression according o the sculptor's indications. - Theodore

Child, in Harper's Magazine.

ALL ABOUT CALICO.

Introduction of the Fabric from India Into Holland and Great Britain.

The derivation of this word is very interesting, as of such an ancient date sits origin. Mrs. Leonowens says in her "Travels in India" that "in the year 1498, just ten months and two lays after leaving the port of Lisbon, Vasco da Gama landed on the coast of Malabar at Calicui, or more properly Kale Rhola, City of the Black Godensive territory, which, stretching was at an early period, so famous for its weaving and dycing of cotton of the Dutch East, India Company and carried to Holland, whence it was introduced in London in the year 1676." It was surprising for grown-up chillren, as well as our young folks, to learn that "Pliny as early as the first century mentions in his natural hispary that there existed in Egypt a them are delicacies as well as nocloth" Calico can not be despised proudly ask .- Chicago Trabune.

dude. - Omaka World.

reasures of the museums of Italy, and area so thoroughly in two years that they become thereby unfit and unsafe or's art never achieved its end with for use, and have to be renewed. All nore truth and more of the ideal than efforts to stop the action of these mi- fresh when ten or twelve hours old, or either such that they would not enter into the green, sappy wood, or that dition. they washed out easily by the action of the water, and partly because such applications were confined to an outside coating, which, when removed from any one given point, afforded no protection, for worm after worm then entered and the whole stick was quickly destroyed. Even to case a whole pile with sheet copper is only a temporary, though costly remody, for only so long as the whole armor remains intact and incloses the stick in a water-tight manner is it protected.

The nature of the process here described is such that sticks of any length, even when cut the same day, can easily be imprograted thoroughly less,' Callent was as that period not from one end to the other, and the only a very ancient seaport, but an ex- erystals precipitate I along the inside of the pores of the wood, as the result dong the western coast of Southern of the combination of the two chemic-In lia, reached from Bombay and the als, form a coating inside these adjacent islands to Cape Comorin. It pores, which neither can be removed by mechanical action por the action of water, as sulphate of barytes is insolucloth, that its name became ble in water or acids. Soft wood, such identified with the manufactured as pine, whitewood, beech, etc., fabric, whence the name calico. which, when unprepared, only last It is now generally admitted that this from two to three years, has been ingenious art originated in India in found when prepared by this process very remote ages, and from that coun- to be in good and s and condition aftiry found its way into Egypt. It was or sixteen years' service. Railroad not until toward the middle of the ties which have been impregnated seventeenth century that calico-print- have been found free from decay after ing was introduced into Europe. A exposure for fifteen years, which testiknowledge of the art was acquired by | fies to the efficiency of impregnation. some of the servants in the service |-Boston Manufacturers' Gazette.

TOOTHSOME CHEESE.

Nutritions Delicaries Which Can Be Made by Every Intelligent Farmer.

There are several kinds of cheese that can be made where but two or three cows are kept, and several of wonderful method of dyeing white tritions food. First may be mentioned the cream choise, as rich as butter but when it boasts of such antiquity. The with a pronounced choese flavor that while gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, sholdy make-up of the present day makes it quite acceptable as a dish may look down with contempt upon for dessert. This is made as follows: the calleo dress, but "What kind of The milk is put to shallow pans in the a knoage has it?" the calico can usual way, and at the end of twelve hours the pans, are set on a store only moderately hot so that the milk will -For a picture of abject shame warm through gradually until the film study the face of a pug dog that is of eveau shrinks and becomes wrinbeing led through the streets by a kied. The milk must not boil, and when warmed sufficiently it is re- offering .- Pailadelphia Press.

only a question of time when the wood whey drain off, and are placed on a above the level of the lands of Ohio wear, and more especially by being particularly admirable. The statues has not been impregnated. When the clean folled cloth to be filled. As soon bordering on the river of that name.temperature of the ocean is high this as the curd becomes firm enough it is Port Montas (IV. Va.) Cor. N. F. World. ship worm will destroy wooden struct- jurned out of the molds and set on a table covered with a straw mat to permit the still exuding moisture to drain off. These choeses are calen A Dealer Claims That They Are Supplantcrobes failed until this process was in- they are lightly saled, wrapped in

making, that the growth of these pecu- with it myself occasionally.

2410 at the expruse of the ultragenous pore and, hang me, I'm proud of it." tion, and thus prevent the formation of -- I believe the manufacturers of

-The coal bols of China are five iron, marble and petroleum are al found in the greatest abundance. Owing to the prefadice of the people the mines have never been worked to any xtend, it being the popular belief, in China that if these mines are opened thousands of demons and spirits imprisoned in the earth would come forth

----CANES AND CRUTCHES.

lug Artificial Limbs. troduced. Many failed partly because paraffine paper and kept in a cool limbs in San Francisco, "men are get-the nature of some application was place, neither dry nor damp, where ting to be proud of plain wooden legs over with silver. * * Clipping, they will keep a long time in good con- and empty sleeves. The time has not | filing and sweating coins-that is, imlong gone by when I received nu- mersing them in some strong acid that This same process is used for mak- merous orders for legs, with feet at- will cat away the surface, thus causing ing small, flat, round cheeses and oth- tached, wondrously combined with them to lose their weight, and conseers square or formed in molds of vari- cork, wood and steel, with springs that quently their value-are among the ous shapes as tarts are made. Cheeses moved as finely as those in a watch; in | clumsier dedges; while the plan of covof this kind are often flavored in vari- fact, legs that, with their trousers cov- ering pieces of iron, lead, copper and ous wave by the addition of powdered erings, were quite as presentable in other metal, cut to the size and shape sage, anise seed, dried sweet herbs good company as the lost limbs they of the coin to be imitated, with a thin powdered, etc., and for the production replaced. If any attention was at- plate of gold or silver neatly stamped of a very rich choose like the English tracted by the somewhat stiff move- and soldered at the edges, which can Stilton, or the French Roquefort, some ments of their owners, the pitving ob- only be detected by weight and sound, blue mold is sown among the curd by servers would say. Poor fellow, he calls for a greater degree of skill and adding small fragments of an ald has a touch of the rheumatism. I can manipulation. By a law of the Emchoese. It is a curious fact in choese-sympathize with him; I am troubled peror Constantine false coiners were

> liar fungi in the enerd develops a re- "Nobody then ever said to a friend markable chauge of character, pro- who asked him to take a walk: You ducing a soft, rich, butters texture, must pardon me, but I have only one and a very pleasing, sharp flavor, leg." He made some different excuse; without any of the strong animolitizeal fillness in his family; indisposition; any odor acquired by some of those ripened thing but inability. But how is it now? in a warm temperature and with- Why, a fellow who, half a dozen yours the mold. These blue- ago, poked his leg into a sewer when veined cheeses are highly es he was staggering to his home a little teemed and exceedingly popular before dawn, and fractured it so badly in European countries and especially that no repairs were possible, leans in England, where the very fine Stilton back in his chair and, resting a dirty cheese sells for fifty cents a pound, stick upon the table, while he quietly and requires one or two years to smokes a big cigar, says to the comripen before it is thought fit to be eaten pany; There, gentlemen, is what The fungi doubtless grow in the cheese Shiloh left me. I'm an old soldier

ammonia which accompanies a certain canes are responsible for the decrease stage of putridity, while they keep the in the sale of artistically made crutches. choese sound and develop a more high- You see a man with a strong stick in ly earbonaceous character-a buttery his hand can manage to holdble along character-by the exhaustion of some tolerably well, even though he has of the nitrogenous elements. Such only one lower limb to support him, choose is highly digestible and putri- and if he has in addition a plain, oldtions, and while it is a matter of taste. fashioned wooden-leg, nat undermined it is certain that the mold is not at all in- by drink, as one of Dickens' characters jarious, and to some extent may be says they sometimes become, he can considered useful .- Rural New Yorker, walk about well enough to finish all the business that a one-logged may is ever likely to be called upon to do. Of course men knew this long ago, but it times as large as those of all Europe. is only lately that they have taken it Into their stupid heads to imagine that one leg is botter than two, if the lie with which they account for the loss of the missing one is only sufficiently skillfully constructed to be credited.

"It is for this reason that I have taken to selling walking sticks and canes. False legs won't support me and fill the country with war and Literature is a good walking stick, but a bad crutch." It was a very good

clipped by rognes, is a hint taken from the ancient Syrians and Romans, who treated their coins similarly and for like reasons, by cutting out regular notches round the border, so as to show the inside of the metal. But the old forgers were not to be so easily heaten. "Yes, sir," said a maker of artificial and made corresponding incisions in declared guilty of high treason and condemned to be burned alive; by the law of Athens, all counterfeiters, debasers and diminishers of the curcent coin were subjected to capital punishment, and in our own country these offenses are deemed high treason, and not only these, but the mere fact of buying, selling, concealing or knowingly having It possession any implements or tools for the coinage of money. A curious statute was framed in the reign of George II, to the effect that "any offender shall be pardoned in case (being out of prison), he discovers and convicts two other offenders of the same kind." It is also contrary to law to consign money to the melting pot, the punishment for which, in the reign of Charles IL, was-"(1) forfeiture of the same, and also the double value; (2) the offender, if a freeman of any town, to be disfranchised; if not, to suffer six months' imprisonment." By a statute of William III., "any person buying or selling, or knowingly having in his custody, any clippings or filings of the coin of the realm, shall forfeit the same and £500, one molety to the King. and the other to the informer, and be branded on the check with the letter R.3 The counterfeiting of foreign coin is also considered a misdemeanor and breach of the peace, and liable to a punishment of one year's imprisonment for the first offense and seven years' penal servitude for the second. - Chumbers' Journal.

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-Naval academies and school-ships turn out some pretty good skippers, but old choese can doubly discount them when it comes to quantity.