

who were also tired and fretful, and kept form and shape the cause of that teasing for this and that until the poor mior, and to find out if possible remedies can be applied." The mother looked ready to sink. "Pretty tired, marm," remarked Jonathan, a tall Yankee, who was un-easy himself, and anxious for something is to be divided into districts, in which an assistant commissioner make inquiries in person. The con to do. "Going fur?" of agriculture not only in the "To Boston, sir;" replied the lady d States but in Holland, France, courteously. im and other Continental countries "Got to wait long?" "Until 3 o'clock" (glancing at me). "Oh, dearies, do be quiet, and don't tease mother any more." also be examined. Mr. Cross bethat "the instructions these as commissioners have received as to "Look-a-here, you young shavers, and see what I've got in my pocket," and he

morni.

out.

oints as to which they are to inquire as to the kind of information they to get will satisfy the most fasnons men that the inquiry is to thorough and complete." This stateat from the Home Secretary disof any doubt that may have been whether the work of the Commisra would embrace the tenure of land in England. Whether there be or be not connection between this subject and present condition of English agrire, there are many men not at all stidions" who think that there is, and my more who would like to see the eviee for and against such a connection oughly investigated. It is in the thest degree improbable therefore that Cross should have expressed himself thus strongly as to the universal satisfac tion with which the instructions to the istant commissioners will be received. if he know all the time that a question in the opinion of many persons lies at the root of the present depression was to be excluded from the inquiry. Even without this assurance there would iave been no reason to fear any such illd limitation. When once a royal mission has been appointed its anrs have little or no power over the exient or direction of its labors, and in the ent instance there are men enough in the commission who will be deter-

ied to make their work a reality. inquiry of this nature undertaken at this particular time is likely to lend to important results. It matters little The Commissioners may report; inreal, it is improbable that they will ever tree upon a single report. But the imbody of evidence that they will together will throw an extraordinary upon the economical and social ition of agricultural England. Whatever they themselves may recomnd or refrain from recommending, the pon which their conclusions will nded will be open to all the world. and the possession of such a mass of in-formation will in a great measure put all nation will in a great measure put all to are interest d in the question on a al with the Commissioners. Whether he conclusions that seem to follow from facts are accepted by a willing ernment or have to be pressed upon ctant Government, it will be an indable gain to have the facts themes before the country, Hitherto, when over the land question came up for dis ion it has been approached under the ionse though unavoidable disadvanof almost total ignorance. When he labors of the Royal Commission are ed this disadvantage will exist no rer. It is of far greater moment. efore, that the inquiry should be exstive than that it should be speedily mupleted. This much, at least, is corthat whether or not in the end any rightion is founded on the report of commission, the effect of such legis on must be exceedingly gradual immediate sufferings of the farmer will not be relieved by anything that the mission may suggest or Parliament dept. Consequently, haste cannot do even momentary good, while, in so far as it tends to make the materials for ir. m less complete, it must do permanent harm. The real matter of the inis the conditions under which altural produce is raised and the medens that weigh upon the producer; such an investigation every ele it that helps to determine the success or failure of agriculture in England will

aboard," and the train moved away As I looked around at the empty seats thought, "something bright has gone something bright has go out of this depot that doesn't come into it every day-an honest heart."

first met him, ten years ago, and wonderfully spirited, bright and attractive articles did he contribute. He had been for two years previous the financial editorial writer of the New York Tribune. but the offer of a higher salary had transferred his brilliant pen to its name-sake on the lake. In 1872 he left it on account of ill health, which resulted in

a most distressing insomnia, and he has since done little newspaper work except to write the serials of long, exhaustive and scholarly articles on "Modern Thinkers," now running in the Chicago Times.

drew out a handful of peppermint drops. "I well remember when I first met Mr. In a few minutes they were both upon his knows, eating their candies and listening Greeley," said Denslow. "I was just twenty-one, and had recently been adeagerly while he told them wonderful mitted to the New York bar. I was at stories about sheep and calves at home. the residence of one of my first clients, But the baby wouldn't go to sleep. Mr. Partridge, publisher, when Greeley called. When I went into the room he He was quite heavy, and wanted to be tossed the whole time. Jonathan nostood with his hands under his coat-tails, ticed this, and finding a string some-where in the depths of his old carpetlooking at some pictures. "Mr. Greeley, said Partridge, 'this is Mr. Denslow, a young attorney.' Greeley uttered a short grunt of recognition, but did not bag, he taught the two children a game which he called "cats' cradle." Soon they were seated on the depot floor, as even look around. I, embarrassed, happy as two kittens. Now lot me take that younster, shrunk away into one corner and took a

ment.

chair. He went on around the room, lookhe said, "you look clean beat ing at pictures and what-not, and in about ut. I guess I can please him. I'm a overful hand with babies," and he ossed the great lump of flesh up until five minutes, when his back was turn-ed on me and I thought he had forgotten me, he suddenly, without looking at me, it crowed with delight. By and by it dropped its head on his shoulder and feil said: 'Hem! So you're an a'torney, are you?' I confessed it. 'I hate lawyers; fast asleep. they do more mischief than their heads

Two hours afterward I peered through are worth! e window as he helped her and her bengings aboard the cars, and I don't believe if he had been the Czar of Russia she could have looked more grateful, or thanked him any sweeter.

" "Tain't nothin' at all, marm," I heard him say, bashfully. But I knew she thought differently, and so did I.

He came back, resumed his seat and trary" he squeaked, in his odd falsetto; sught a pint of peanuts from a thinthey cause disorder, and they are the faced little girl-giving twelve cents inchief obstacles to good government." stead of ten for them-and sat munching away in hearty enjoyment until the haps you will tell me,' I suggested, 'how Northern train came due. Then he debts would be collected without lawsnatched his dilapidated carpot-bag and VOTS. that of an old lady near by, who was struggling feebly towards the door. want 'em collected!' he squeaked; 'if A Lean right on me, marm, I'll see you

afe through," he said cheerfully. The conductor then shouted, "All on to serve as a police to get it back! No

debt should be collectable by law. It's monstrous! Let a man trust another

Where's Sam ?' (Wilkinson). I saw that writer on the Chicago Tribune when I Where's Sam? (Wilkinson). I saw that the old man was puzzled and had mis-taken the day. 'They have not been down to-day,' I said. 'They do not come on Saturday.' 'Is this Saturday?' he asked with a start. 'I think it is,' I answered, as if doubtful. The revela-

tion irritated Mr. Greeley, for he thundered out, as nearly as his curious voice could be said to invitate thunder, 'O! you think it is, do you ? you think it is ? And who the --- are you ?

which Mr. Greely introduced to make his exact meaning plain.

Seminole Villages.

The Secretary of the Interior has received the report of First Lieutenant Pratt, Tenth United States Cavalry, on the condition of the Seminole Indians of Florida, with the view to the inaugura- tion, illustrating its phases, eclipses and tion of measures looking to their civilization. Lieutenant Pratt was accompanied from Washington by the Chyenne Indian Tieh-ke-mat-se, of the Smithsonian Institution, as Taxidermist. From St. Augustine he was accompanied by Lieutenant A. T. Brown, United States Army, and then proceeded to Fort Meade, Polk county. The report shows a bare rem-nant of the great Seminole nation, which in the fastnesses of the everylades of Florida kept the whole power of the United States at bay from 1835 to 1842, and again renewed the struggle in 1852 and 1857, and after a desperate series of encounters finally succumbed. The total population of the Seminoles who still remain in Florida, Lieutenant Pratt says, number less than 300, the last vesthe aboriginal nations of this continent. Their desperate exploits under the leadership of the Seminole chieftain, Billy Bowegs, their strategy and deeds of heroism for years, were more than a match for such Generals as Jackson and Scott, backed by all the resources and power of our great nation.

Lieutenant Pratt says that the Indians of Florida are divided into four villages; lets B have his property without pay-ment, I don't see why C, D, E. F and all the rest of the alphabet should be called and one of the leaders of the Dane massacre forty years ago, is situated slong clock, are four human figures represent-the lake about Fort Unich, thirty tailes ing infancy, youth, manhood, and age, northeast of Fort Meade. This village is Each of these figures has a bell in one composed of Creeks, who claim a separate tribal origin. The second village, under Chies Tus-cu-nu-gga, is situated near Fort Center, on the western border of Lake Okechobes. The third village, governed by Old Tigertail, lies in the vicinity of Fort Shackleford, and is scattered along the borders of the Big Cypress Swamp. The fourth, ruled by Young Tigertail, is called Miami, and is situated on the Atlantic coast. Lieutenant Pratt spent some days at Chipco's village, him again to speak to him. I had been which stood in a fine forest, in the vicinity of clear lakes, in which black bass and other food fish abounded. The buildings were substantial, showed skill in construction, and were fully as com-The Inscratching away for dear life on a desk dians possessed orange trees, fields of nearly level with his chin, the paper on corn, sugar cane and rice, and were situated in the midst of a dense hummock, reached by a crooked pathway, and pracand resting on their toes. He didn't tieally inaccessible except to those famillook up. At last I spoke to him and told jiar to forest paths. The lands were culhim I had come in response to his sum- tivated by men and women, who used mons, 'Did you write that article?' he hoes instead of plows in the rich alluvial Chipco himself assisted his squaw rn editorial on 'The Means of Resump- in planting sweet potatoes and melons. on,' I said yes. 'It won't do at all,' he The Indians also possessed hogs, chick-'I'm disgusted with this talk ens, ponies and cattle in small numbers. about "means!" "means!" We don't The men wore a breech-clout, calico shirt want means. We want to resume! Sup- and a shawi of bright colors wrapped pose a Methodist minister should call on around their heads like turbans, and on sinners not "to repent," but to look up | State occasions ware moccasins and leg-The women wore short jackets him an idiot. And think right. The and shirts of calico, with head ornaments. Lieutenant Pratt mentioned to the old chief that he came to see what they wanted. Chipco replied that he did not wish the hear any Washington talk; that he wanted no education for his people, nor no ploughs, and simply wanted to be let alone. He emphatically declined to attend the proposed conference at Fort Myers, and on the Coloosahatchie, on July 7th. The weapons used were the old-style Kentucky ritle and bows and arrows. An Indian named Tom put an arrow into a tree 100 yards distant. The conference at Fort Myers was a failure, a long war, and by the actual exhaustion | and indicated the distrust which the Indians felt towards the whites. A party of seven from Big Cypress Swamp were distant and declined to shake hands, and said that they wanted no Washington talk. all noted men in the desperate war of 1835-42, were present, but still bearing their ancient hatred of the whites, refused food and tobacco from Lieutenant Pratt, stating that they could buy what they wanted. The progress made by the Indians was quite marked within five years, now living in comfortable houses | day if I were permitted to do so. sales of buckskins, pelts, hogs, cattle and produce amounted to \$6000 per annum. Whisky is their most deadly enemy The old men oppose education. At the annual green-corn dance their chiefs are elected and hws made. Among them there are but few of mixed blood, and the women are notably correct in their morals. They frequently indulge in the Indian propensity of stealing cattle and hogs, and they understand but little English the representation of the Seminoles in own way and to be let alone. They live apart from the whites and strenuously oppose removal to the Indian country. Lieutenant Pratt recommends that the old fort barracks at Tampa Bay be put I told him, and that I in condition for a school, and that an had brought him the letter for him to read, but he was again absorbed, and I could not induce him to again permit his these people.

er half. The upper half is 6 inches deep and has a circle top. The largest wheel is 13 inches in diameter. The longest shafting is 3 feet. Weight of clock, 118 pounds; of weights-two in number-8 and 22 pounds. The case and works are made mostly of walnut wood. In addition to its time-keeping capacity, this clock minutely illustrates (it is claimed) the composition and movements of the solar system. Time is indicated at the center of the sun, a ball 15 inches in "I have omitted the theological term diameter. Around the sun the planets circle in their respective orbits. The earth is 3 inches in diameter, turns on its axis once a day, and goes round the sun in an orbit 9 feet in circumference once a year. In its daily revolution the earth indicates the time of day everywhere, shows day and night, longitude and so

> The moon, 134 inch in diameter, accompanies the earth with its proper mothe rest. The motion and phases of Venus are illustrated in like manner, and similarly the orbits and motions of other planets. Halley's comet, 7 inches long, traverses an orbit 14 feet in circumference, with a period of 76 years.

At the right of the clock a skeleton, 10 left another skeleton plays a tune as often as required. A skeleton "Father Time" swings his scythe at the center of the lower half of the clock. Above are places for showing pictures of historical events. Other details are described, at great length and with much enthusiasm, in the local newspaper, the most remarkable feature being the circumstance that the | and there terminated.' entire contrivance was whittled out with jack-knife in the space of one year.

This Abingdon clock, however, appears tige of the most powerful and warlike of to be a very rule affair in comparison with one now on exhibition in Detroit, eclipse the famous clock at Strasburg in complexity and interest. It stands 18 feet in height, and is enclosed in a black walnut frame elaborately carved and ornamented. The crowning figure is that of Liberty, upon a canopy over the head As regards Mr. Placide, could not I preof Washington, who is seated upon a vail upon the management (if they do not exact forfeits) to make a lump job of columns on either side. by niches below, at the four corners of the thereby scenring his name from exposure clock, are four human figures represent- so very often, and relieving has from

stood a table, the green baize upon it worn thin. Tacked on the side of one of the desks was a card marked, "The property of Ludlow & Smith, St. Charles Theater, 1845." These gentlemen managed old Drury after it had been rebuilt from the ashes of the fire of 1843.

"Here is a curious book," said Major Strong, handing out an old ledger. "Here you will see what salaries were paid some of the leaders. Look at that

There it was recorded: "J. W. Mc-Vicker, 89 per week; Neaffiie, 825; Tom Plocide, 825; James Wright, 815; Mr. and Mrs. Vance, \$40." This was during the season of 1845-6.

Opening the drawer, Bob took out long, narrow book, looking like a diary. It was a prompter's book, one page containing the pieces of the even-ing performance, the other such notes of the prompter on the conduct of the actors and their contretemps as merited attention. It was a sort of black-book where one could read how Mr. So-andso did not put in an appearance in his part, and how somebody saw him tight at shades, an old cafe on Perdido street, behind Masonie Hall. Turning over the leaves we came across the following

entries: Monday, June 22, 1845.-Ninth week inches high, strikes the hours. At the of the season, the first night of the engagement of Mr. J. B. Booth.

'Mr. Booth was suffering under the effects of previous intoxication, and could not get through the part ("Iron Chest" was the piece) without being hissed. Mr. Smith explained to the audience the circumstances, and announced that his engagement was then

A little further on we read:

"June 24th .- Mr. Booth, at the request of the public generally, re-engaged y the management.'

Then for night we note: "Full and en-Michigan. The latter is the work of Mr. thusiastic houses," "brilliant recep-Felix Meier, a mechanic, and is said to tions," "Mr. Booth electrified the throng present.

Looking on we see more complaints. "Follies of a night, Merchant of Venice - Mr. Tom Placide absent at On it with him at the end of the season, making use of it in so had a cause?"

monograph by the celebrated publicist, Sir Travers Twiss. The transference of the remains in 1795 was made with the utmost caution and with great formality and solemnity, so that it would require overwhelming proof to conclude that a blunder had been made, and the wrong body had been carried. Now, the sarcophagus discovered in 1877 was, it is true, inscribed with the name "Christoval Coloa," but he is called "Baron' which title the great admiral did not bear, while his grandson of the same name, who, it is known, was also buried in this church, was, through his mother, noble lineage. There are several other inscriptions on and within the sarcophagus, mostly abbreviated, and one (D.de la A. per) has been interpreted as Descubridor de la America, Primer Almirante. It is easy to show that the grandson of Columbus, in the inscription upon his body, would never have spoken of the New World as America-a name which was never used in Spain until 1572, and which the family of Columbus would have been the last to adopt. The letters of the inscriptions, moreover, do not belong to the period at which the body was deposited there. On the whole the reader e unot but agree with Sir Travers Twiss ."that the evidence at present forthcoming is insufficient to displace the established belief." He ap-parently does not think it a part of his duty to do more than establish this negative conclusion; for, although he hints

Santo Domingo to the French.

evidence in the case was referred by the

Spanish Government to the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, which

has just made its report, averse to the

alleged discovery; and the ground for the decision are clearly set forth in a

The

at fraud, he does not make any direct He does, however, show a mocharge. tive on the part of the Bishop of Orope, the voucher of the discovery. "The re-port (of the Academy) suggests that the judgment of the Bishop of Orope may have been unduly biased by his desire to secure the beatification of the great Admiral, respecting which a postulant has already submitted his petition to the Holy See, and by his hope that the shrine of Columbus in Santo Domingo would become a place of pilgrimage for mariners, as famous in its way as the shrine of St. James the elder, at Compostella in Old Spain." It is hard, on any

have its appropriate place.

Send for Mother.

"Dear me! it wasn't enough for me to nurse and raise a family of my own, but when I'm old and expect to have a for mother" And the old soul is and grumbles, but dresses hers fast as she can, notwithstanding. you have trotted her off, and got ely in your home, she flies round istoring remedies and rebukes by you feel easier. It is all right or soon will be - mother's come! In is, no matter who is there, or how doctors quarrel over your case, thing goes wrong somehow till you for mother. In trouble, the first g you think of is to send for mother. this has its Indicrous as well as its ing aspect. The verdant young do, to whom baby's extraordinary es and alarming yawns, which aten dislocation of its chin; its wonul sleeps, which it accomplishes with eyes half open, and no perceptible r of breath on its lips, causing the g mother to imagine it dead this and to shrick out, "Send for mothin tones of anguish-this young in the light of the experience h three or four babies bring find they have been ridienlous and given ter a good many trots for nothing. any one ever send for mother and failed to come? Never, unless sickor the infirmities of age prevented As when, in your childhood, those ing feet respond at your call, so still do, and will continue to do so ing as they are able. And when the ons comes, which none yet disreded, though it will be a happy day her, it will be a very and and dark for you, when God, too, will send for

Eaglewood, N. J., a few days ago. lightning struck a team composed of ule and a horae. It struck the mule at, but true to his natural instincts, he jeked it through the horse and saved is own life.

Be Careful What You Read.

The rule made carly in life to read only the best books will be found of the greatest value

Mr. Balph Waldo Emerson's advice is never to read a book till it has been out a year, supposing that length of time to show whether the volume ALCOUNDATS. nas, as the French say, "a reason for being.

One should not read everything that intrudes itself upon his notice any more than one should admit to his companionship every person he meets. "Books like friends, should be few and well chosett.

There is always danger of reading too much, but the best authors may be read many times with profit. If you should read Macaulay until it becomes thorough familiar to you, you will have a solid oundation of historical knowledge, around which you may group carlier and succeeding events. Adopt Dr. Johnson's method, and when you have read something you particularly wish to remember, sure to tell it to some appreciative friend, and thus fix it in the mind. The modern novel may become a "thief

of time. Reading too much fiction saps the mental powers as surely as dissipation weakens the body.

At one of our public libraries quite recently a boy was reported who had actually read one hundred and two novels, or stories, in ninety-one days. To a large class of readers our public libraries are only known as containing a supply of the most exciting tales, and it becomes a question whether it is right for them to furnish any literature but that which instructs and elevates, -- Youth's Com-

Poctor Bolmes on Reading.

panion.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' life of study, of reflection, and of literary pro-duction, gives to his opinions on reading peculiar value. His answer to the ques on "How shall we read ?" is brief. He believes in reading by subjects rather than by anthors-and certainly for sysematic, accurate culture there can be no better plan. While such a method gives to the mind plentiful stores of fact and argument, it also insensibly leads it to arrangement, combination, reflection and discussion; and it, no doubt, excludes much trash which unsystematic reading ignorantly admits. "Some books," says the doctor, "must be read, tasting as it were, every word, But once become familiar with a subject so as to know what you wish to learn about it, and you can read a page as a flash of lightning reads it. Learn lesson of tloudin and his son's practice of looking in at a shop window and remembering all they Learn to read a page in the shortest BAW. possible time, and to stand a thorough examination on its contents." There could be no wiser injunction in regard to reading than is contained in this last sen-The number of books that are tence. devoured, leaving "not a wreck behind," is almost incredible; perhaps to five persons in fifty the reading of a fresh volume is something more than temporary ex-

citement and amusement. Assimilation in the matter of reading is not taught in the schools of any country. Dr. Holmes has but small patience with the habit of novel-reading, and of those young women who pursue it he says : "What are they doing but pouring water into buckets whose bottoms are as full of holes as a colander, and which would have nothing to show if Niagara had been emptied into

them ?

man at his own risk. Even a gambler pays his debts that he isn't legally obliged to pay, and calls them debts of honor, but men will put their property out of their hands to prevent the legal collection of their grocery bills. Abolish all laws for the collection of debt, and that would abolish most of you lawyers-good riddance!"

"'I suppose they are a necessary evil.

I suggested, deprecatingly. "Wholly unnecessary," he insisted. "I suppose you will acknowledge," I

said, 'that they promote good order and

remove impediments to good govern-

"'Just the contrary! just the con-

'Don't want 'em collected! don't

Per

"I thought the man was erazy.

"It seemed impossible to talk with a man with such eccentric notions. "It was eleven years later when I raw

writing editorials on the Tribune about a month, when Mr. Young, managing editor, who had employed me, told me that Mr. Greeley wanted to see me. I went into his dark, little den, where he was fortable as those of the whites.

which he was writing within an inch or two of his nose, and his feet drawn up asked, putting his finger on a proof of soil. mid. the means for repentance! They'd think gings.

way to resume it is to resume!" "I said, 'I don't see how the Government is going to pay off six hundred millions of greenbacks with sixty millions of gold, and if you can tell me how to pay ten dollars with one, I will go and write such an article." "'Don't want it paid!' he insisted. 'If

the Treasury Department resumes, people won't want the gold. I went through the panie of '37, and it was just so then.' said, 'but then both the people and

the banks had assets. Now the assets are used up. That panic was caused by of the national resources.' I failed to convince him, of course.

And this story of Professor Denslow's reminds me of the method by which Seilheimer got on the Tribune ten years | The chief's doctor, Mottoe and Jumber, "I brought a letter from my uncle, ago. Thad. Stevens," said Seilheimer, "and up to Greeley's cubby-hole I went. There he sat with his chair titled forward, writing away rapidly, with his paper close to his nose. The boy thrust my card between his nose and the paper, but he knocked it away and wrote on without looking up. I waited until I had been there an hour. Greeley never looked at anybody and rarely spoke. When Young wanted him to sign anything he brought it and thrust it unceremoniously between his nose and the nanuscript, and held it there until Greeley signed it. At last I thought I would try that with Stevens' letter to him which lay on the desk unopened. I opened it, and slowly slid it along on the desk from the right, the signature uppermost. He took no notice. I cantiously pushed it a The Constitution of Florida provides for little further. Scratch, scratch, scratchhe was oblivious. I timidly advanced the both branches of the Legislature, but document till its edge overlapped his writ-ing, but when he came across the paper the to avail themselves of these provisions. next time he pushed it away an inch or In 1871 the Methodist denomination two with his pen and kept on. Em-boldened now, I waited a moment; then out success. The tribes preferred their when he reached for ink, I deliberately pushed the letter till it covered up his manuscript, He looked down, saw the signature, and gently pushed it off again, merely saying, in a high, shrill voice,

hand and a hammer in the other. The niches are supported by angels with flaring torches, and over the center is the figure of Father Time. At the quarter hour the figure of the infant strikes its tiny bell; at the half hour the figure of the youth strikes his bell of louder tone; at the third quarter the man strikes his bell, and at the full hour the graybeard. Then the figure of Time steps out and tolls the hour, as two small figures throw open doors in the columns on either side of Washington, and a procession of the Presidents of the United States follows. As the procession moves, Washington rises and salutes each figure as it passes, and it in turn salutes him ey move through the door on the Th other side, and it is then closed behind them. This procession moves to the accompaniment of music played by the clock itself. The music machinery is capable of playing several airs. The mechanism also gives the correct

movement of the planets around the sun, comprising Mercury, which makes the revolution once in 88 days; Venus, once in 224 days; Mars, once in 686 days; Vesta, once in 1327 days; Juno, once in 1593 days; Ceres, once in 1681 days; Jupiter, once in 4332 days; Saturn, once in 29 years; Uranus, once in 84 years. As these movements are altogether too slow to be popularly enjoyed, the inventor has added a device by which he can hasten the machinery to show its workings to the public.

NILSSON AND HER FIDDLE. - Mine. Nilsson sets great store by her photo graphs, but beyond these-beyond even bust of Victoire Balfe; beyond the Cabanel "Ophelia," with its "fey" look; beyond the golden laurel crowns of Russia, Austria, France and America; beyond all the treasures acquired during a life of unceasing devotion to art-she cherishes the little box containing the carliest musical instrument, with which she was acquainted. Opening it daintily and delicately, she will produce a batter ed and patched specimen of the genus violin-no costly Stradivarius or Guar- | tle choice. Both are unbusiness-like, unnerius, no milky toned Strainer, but a plain "fiddle," cracked and stringless, a sorry specimen of the most perfect of musical instruments. As she takes it from its retreat she falls naturally into the position of the violinist, and in a voice of that subtle, penetrating force which constitutes what is loosely called a "sympathetic quality," continues: "I love the violin, and would play it every But 1 and raising cattle. Their revenues from am not permitted. It is suspected that the constrained attitude and the powerful vibration would by no means improve either my physical or my musical tone for the evening. But I regret the violin, nevertheless, and love this one very much indeed, for it is the instrument I played on at fairs round to help my people to money while I was yet a little child. I am, as you hear, a peasant born, and am proud of it;" and the fair head is flung back, and the blue eyes throw out a brighter ray, and the soft curls are shaken as the well-known position of Mme. Normann Neruda is copied with life-like accuracy.-London World.

> The return to life of a gentleman whose obituary has been published with double black line adjectives, ordinarily causes some embarrassment in a news paper office. But it is not so in Texas. The Waco Ecominer sternly remarks: "The death of 'Hightoned' Brown is denied by the Kaufman Times. That makes no difference. Having written makes no difference. Having Young persons who wear games is dead to all intents and purposes. We shall refuse to recognize in the streets are supposed to have sent their walking hats to the bleachery. purposes. We shall refuse his existence from now on."

Indorsed on this is. "The prompter may hereafter omit

writing Mr. P.'s name in the book. Let the prompter at Mobile take his turn. Ludlow & Smith, Managers."

Next we meet a familiar name to all. The prompter writes: "Messrs, Joe Jefferson, English and Fredericks reported as being very noisy in their dressingrooms. This is becoming a common thing, and requires notice."-New Orleans Democrat.

Finances of the Household.

A man may be a capital financier, capable of managing the interests of a store, factory or railroad, so as to have the balance of losses and profits always on the right side, but when he undertakes to buy hats for his wife, shoes for the baby, and saleratus for the cook, to prevent their being cheated, he makes a lamentable failure. It is out of his profession, let us call it, which a man who has anything else to do has no time to master, and he only makes himself ridiculous by pre-He tending that he has mastered it. might with equal propriety set up for his own tailor and shoemaker in order to cut

down expenses. Some men realizing this difficulty seek to avoid it by not knowing or trying not to know anything about their house and While all other financial leakexpenses. ages are scrupnionsly watched and closed on the instant the butcher and grocer are allowed to run up their accounts at will, and have them cashed monthly or quarterly in a lump, without question as to the items. The provisions are sent to the kitchen and the bills to the office. The husband has no leisure and the wife no inclination to see whether the goods are the best or the prices the lowest the market affords. Having no special responsibility in the matter one way or the other, the housekeeper very naturally gives her attention to matters more interesting, and here it is, if anywhere, that "the wife throws out at the window faster than the husband can carry in at the door." Between excessive interference and no interference on the part of the husband in domestic finances there is lit-

satislactory and uncalled for. A wiser and more economical course i for the head of the family to pay the wife a certain fixed, sum weekly or quarterly, as may be most convenient, to be expended by her in meeting the household expenses. The amount of the allowance must be regulated, of course, by the insome and the family necessities, but it is highly important that it be a constant quantity and paid at regular intervals. Knowing exactly what she has to depend upon, she can make her calculations accordingly, and lay by a certain amount for each article needed. Thus made responsible manager of the domestic finances, she will feel more independent, will systemize her affairs, and take pride in making every dollar bring its full equivalent. If either the husband who has tried to run this department himself to save expenses, or the husband who has let it run itself to save botheration, will pay a fair weekly or monthly allowance to his wife and let her manage it in her own way, at the end of a year he will be surprised to find how greatly his domestic comforts have increased and his expenditures have fallen off.

Women may not be equal to the successful management of railroads and extensive mercantile establishments, but where their interests and reputations as successful housekeepers are at stake, they often display a financial ability, a fertility of resource and facility in adapting means to ends that would do credit to a Stewart or a Vanderbilt .- New York Furmer.

tion: "Una parte de los restos des Prin Almirante D. Cristoval Colon Descubridor.-N. Y. Nation.

As They Average.

The average boy believes that he may be happy when he is a man and can do as he likes; the average man finds that he cannot do as he likes, and sighs to think he was not aware of the fact when he was a boy.

The average maiden imagines that most husbands are indifferent to their wives, and that a wife may keep a man a lover until he is old enough to die; the average wife finds it about all she can do to bear and train her children, cook, wash, sew, keep her house in "half decent order," and twice a year visit her mother, who

lives six miles away. The average teacher imagines that never yet was one so tried as he, nor had a harder lot and endured it better; the average parent of the average scholar thinks that in some things the present teacher might be improved on.

The average spinster believes that no-body but herself knows just how to bring up children; while the aged grandmother realizes that most people have to bring up two before they can know how to oring up one properly.

The average man or woman who has never had the care of children wonders 'how people can have their houses so cluttered up and budgets in every chair, and they imagine that a person's bump of order must be small indeed who cannot successfully manage by moral suasion any five ordinary boys and girls.

Those who love and have care of children know that they are not like grown people, but must have both playthings and pets, and physical as well as mental exercise, even though they may be a budget in every chair, and muddy footprints on the floor. So it comes to pass that on an average each is happy in his own conceit, and would not change him-self, his views and his lot in life with any own conceit, and would not cha man.

ELECTRICITY IN MORNING GLORYS.-Last evening a gentleman of this city accidently made a most singular discovery respecting the electrical influence of the ordinary morning glory vines. Seat ed near the lattice work, over which the vine was trained, his attention was attracted to a single little branch tipped with a growing line extending straight out from the rest, and speculated within himself whether the tiny hairs with which the stem was clothed were not placed there for the purpose of conducting the electric fluid of the atmosphere to the plant. In order to continue his investigation he approached his finger within half an inch of it, and was amazed to find a slight, almost imperceptible, yet unmistakable motion of the stem. As he pushed his finger a little nearer, the stem trembled very visably, and was seemingly attracted and repelled from him. The hairs which he noticed before did not move, but remained erect. There was no wind at the time, and the motion was purely an induced one. After this interesting experiment he placed the end of his finger within a short distance of the growing bud and slowly moved if it a circular direction. The stem followed the motion until it was bent in the shape of a letter C, and when the finger was withdrawn instantly regained its former straight position. This last experiment was witnessed by several persons, all of whom tried it, with varying success.---Lafayette, Ind., Courier. a circular direction. The st

Never come to the table in your shir alcoves, with dirty hands or di hair.