

Marinomial.

Little Miss Featherweight,
Mincing along,
Haughty and arrogant,
Train a yard long!
Too proud to notice
Shop windows or wares,
Bude and unlady-like,
Putting on airs!

Young Mr. Nobody,
Living quite fast,
Boasting of pedigree,
Rank in the past!
Nursing with fondness
A few silk hairs,
Leaning on relatives,
Putting on airs!

Little Miss Featherweight
Meets Mr. N.
"Angel in petticoats"—
"Sweetest of men"—
Giggles and badinage,
Love unawares;
Each to the other one
Putting on airs!

Young Mr. Nobody
Marries the maid;
She blushing tenderly,
He half afraid.
Now we've two Nobodies—
Doves go in pairs—
Spending the honeymoon,
Fattening on airs.

One year has passed away,
Masks are thrown down;
She a virago proves,
He but a clown!
Strangers, the Nobodies
Pass on the stairs;
Void is the pedigree,
Gone are the airs!

Farm and Garden.

The following we extract from the *American Agriculturist* for July in its "Hints for the Work of the Present Month."

Late Haying.—The failure to gather the hay while it is at its best, is a too frequent and inexcusable neglect at this season. If farmers could be convinced of how much of the feeding value of hay is lost by leaving the grass to become ripe, hard, and woody, it would no longer be permitted.

How to Cure Ripe Hay.—Hay that has been cut late may be improved by curing it in the stack instead of drying it in the sun. Being comparatively dry when cut it is very soon cured; and if put up in cocks as soon as it is thoroughly wilted, it will heat and steam and become much softened, and will remain greener than if sun-dried in the swath.

Cutting Wheat and Rye.—If there was any doubt about the best time for cutting grain, the general experience last year went far towards settling the question. All over the country a hot spell came on just as the cutting became general and the grain shrank badly. Had the harvest been a few days earlier, the total gain would have been enormous. In the writer's field, stopping the cutting for the 4th of July holiday last season, caused a loss of \$100 in the quality of the grain and in shrinkage of weight and bulk. As soon as the grain is solid, but will still crush dry between the finger nails, it may be cut and hot weather will not injure it in the shock as it will when standing. Dead ripe grain is not only less valuable, but the straw is worth less than if cut three or four days earlier.

Hay cops will serve a good purpose upon grain shocks and are much more secure than cap sheaves.

Rake the fields after the grain has been drawn; the labor will be well repaid.

Protect the Horses.—A cotton sheet will be found a great protection to the horses working in the harvest field. It screens them from the heat, from flies and from dust, and the labor of cleaning them is lessened. When horses are washed, use a soft sponge and water in which some carbolic soap has been dissolved. This cools the skin, assists perspiration, removes the strong pungent smell, greatly refreshes the animals, and drives away flies. Where there is a river near by, a bath in the evening will be agreeable and safe, if the horses are kept in the water only two or three minutes, and driven home at once and rubbed dry.

A scraper for the horses may be made of a piece of old sycamore, with the edge dulled on the stone; with this the sweat or moisture, after washing, may be easily removed.

Green Feed for Horses.—Give a share of the green fodder when horses do not run at pasture. If at pasture at night, a generous feed should be given before they are turned out.

Corn should not be neglected in the hurry of harvest. Frequent cultivation hastens growth and the maturing of the crop. To see the difference, leave a row or two uncultivated. Much hand work later in the season may be avoided by a little work with the cultivator, and by keeping the weeds down.

Fodder-Corn may yet be sown. A rye or wheat stubble may be ploughed and planted in drills with three bushels of corn per acre. The large Western or Southern corn, or Evergreen Sweet Corn, may be used. Some extra good ammoniated superphosphate, with potash added, or special corn fodder fertilizer, should be sown broadcast and harrowed in before planting. Dropping the fertilizer in the drill does not answer well for corn when other manure is not used broadcast.

Roots.—Sow Rutabagas early this month, and White Turnips later. Superphosphate of lime, or fine bone dust, is specially adapted for these crops. A stubble may be prepared for them by giving one good ploughing and harrowing; a cross harrowing a week later will kill many small weeds. One of the hand garden drills will sow these small seeds.

Potatoes.—After early potatoes are dug for market, they may be followed by

Cabbages.—In planting late cabbages on potato ground there is no need to plough the whole area before planting. Plough open furrows, three feet from centre to centre, and mark out by cross furrows two feet apart. Drop a forkful of manure at each crossing, close the furrows over the manure, and set the plants in the lines of the cross furrows. After the planting is finished the ground may be worked out with a light plough or a cultivator.

Fodder Crops.—Hungarian Grass, common Millet, or the Golden Millet, may be sown this month for green fodder or hay. A bushel of seed per acre may be sown, though rather thick seeding, the fodder will be all the finer and better for it. Millet that was sown in May should be cut before the seed is ripe or the fodder gets hard, unless the seed is wanted. Millet seed makes an excellent addition to ground feed when mixed with corn and rye.

Buckwheat may be made profitable upon a piece of rough or newly cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough cloddy land. The seed in northern localities should be sown before July 12; otherwise early fall frosts may catch the crop. Grass and clover may sometimes be sown successfully with buckwheat this month.

Seeding to Grass alone.—Last year the

writer sowed a piece of fallow ground to orchard-grass and clover on the first day of August. The ground was thoroughly prepared in July, and was top-dressed with short manure harrowed in. Three bushels, 42 lbs. of orchard-grass seed, and half a peck of clover were sown, and covered by drawing a smoothing plank diagonally across the harrow marks. This covered the seed evenly, and smoothed the ground. The present year one crop of hay, equal to two tons per acre, was taken in May, and the after growth will give a second crop this month or next.

Cows.—A cool, dark, clean stable for the cows is for many reasons preferable to a hot pasture in the middle of the day. Cows that have been kept up on moderate feed, will shrink in their milk, on being turned into a luxurious pasture on a hot day. Dry earth or sand makes a better bedding than straw during the hot season.

Artificial Food.—Butter dairymen will find some of the artificial foods profitable to feed with green fodder or pasture. Scouring caused by green feed, may be stopped at once, by giving the cow two quarts of dry cotton-seed meal.

Sheep.—Keep ewes intended for the butcher by themselves, and feed liberally. A quart of mixed ground feed or bran and oil-cake meal will soon bring them into marketable condition. Keep store sheep in a light pasture, and give a handful of feed daily. Provide shade of some kind.

Dysentery in sheep is to be guarded against. Ailing sheep will retire from the flock, and may not be found until too late, unless the flock is watched and counted frequently. As soon as a looseness of the bowels is perceived the sheep should be moved to a cool shed, and one ounce of castor oil be given. A bran or oatmeal mush will be beneficial.

Flies of all kinds are now very troublesome, and should be watchfully guarded against. If maggots are found upon the sheep, apply tar and grease (rancid butter or lard) to the parts, and clip off the wool closely. Carbolic sheeps dip, and other preparations of carbolic acid, may be used to prevent attacks.

Pigs.—Young pigs may be made ready for market in 100 days, if desired, by good feeding. The sow should be well fed with rich slop to force a good flow of milk, and a feeding place for the pigs should be provided, in which they can get spare milk with a little fine ground barley meal or wheat middlings.

Poultry.—The flock should now be weeded out; all unprofitable fowls, poor layers, and poor mothers, should be used or marketed. Two weeks' feeding in a coop will be sufficient to make them fat. A few of the best old hens may be kept over for early setting, but many in a flock are unprofitable.

The utmost cleanliness should be preserved about the premises in hot weather. All wastes and garbage should be disposed of on a compost heap; a load of good soil and sods from fence rows will be useful, as the basis for it. Weeds should be gathered and added to the heap. Liberal additions of plaster will prevent disagreeable odors.

Pure drinking water is of the first importance. More dangerous poisons are taken into the system with the water used, than in any other way. That from brooks is dangerous, as wash from manured fields, and seepage from the soil flows into them. Water from clear wells and springs only should be given to cattle, and if such precaution is needed for them it is equally so for the owners. Much avoidable disease is due to impure water.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Marketing.—The marketing of early fruits will be a large part of the work of the month. See that crates, baskets and other packages are at hand, and are tidy and neatly marked; always assort the fruit, making three grades, firsts and seconds for market, and the third for the pigs. Pack so tight that it cannot bruise in transit.

Pruning can be done in this month. Look to an open head to the tree, that the sun and air may reach the interior.

Grafts will need attention. Pinch all those that are growing too vigorously.

Thinning.—Though rather late, it will still pay in the apple and pear orchards. The first thinning is rarely sufficient. Better remove the excess even though the fruit is of some size; that which remains will be enough better to pay for the labor.

Budding should be done as soon as the buds are mature, and the bark of the stock rises readily.

Insects.—Destroy any Tent Caterpillars' nests that may have escaped earlier notices. The Codling Moth is best caught by bands of cloth or of heavy paper placed around the trunks; these should be removed once a week and all worms found under them killed. Let the hogs eat the wormy wind-falls.

Slugs on cherry and pear trees can be killed by dusting with lime from a muslin bag tied to a pole.

Blight.—If this appears there is but one thing to do, cut away the blighted twig, branch or whole tree, as the case may be. Cut down to bright sound wood and burn the removed branches.

Young Trees.—The nursery rows should be kept clear of weeds. The horse-hoe will reach most of these. Use a short whistle-tree, wound with cloth or otherwise protected. Beds of seedlings must be weeded by hand. They should be shaded and watered if the weather is dry. If seedling evergreens damp off, sift dry sand upon the bed.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Grape Vines.—In the spring vines planted should be allowed to bear but a single shoot. It is well to wait until the vines are older before putting up a trellis; a stake five or six feet out of the ground will answer for the first two years. Keep the shoot tied up to this; if other shoots start from the root or the old wood, remove them. In the axil of each leaf, or where the leaf joins the stem, a shoot may appear, this is a lateral, do not remove it entirely, but pinch all off but one leaf; if it makes another start, pinch that back to one leaf, and so on, should it start again. Should the vine reach the top of the stake, let it take care of itself. If the vine was planted last year, and two shoots are grown, keep these tied to the stake and treated in the same way. On established vines keep the laterals pinched as above, and when the shoots are as long as desired stop them by pinching. Insects that now appear are mostly those that can be hand-picked.

Mildew.—Keep a careful watch, and if whitish patches appear on the underside of the leaf, the growing shoot, or the fruit cluster, use sulphur at once. Bellows for the purpose are sold at the seed and agricultural warehouses. Sift the sulphur before putting it into the bellows, and in using the bellows so manage it that a light cloud of the sulphur will be scattered, to settle upon the vines.

Choose a calm day. Repeat the sulphur after a rain.

Strawberries.—If grown in single rows, remove the mulch when the picking is over, fork in manure, keep the ground clear of weeds, and remove the runners. If the alternate system is followed, the spaces that have been used as paths this season are to be manured, forked up, and raked level to make a rich fine bed into which the runners from the old plants are to be directed. If pot layering is practised, layer the earliest runners. This is to be commended for private gardens; it is simply to sink in the soil small pots filled with rich soil, under the runners as they appear; place the runner on the soil of the pot and put a clod on the stem to hold it until it has taken root. When the pots are filled with roots, turn out the balls of earth and set them in a new bed. Plants so treated will go on and grow and bear a good crop next year.

Blackberries and Raspberries.—Treat all plants that come up and are not wanted for next year's fruiting as weeds. Those to grow should be stopped by pinching at six feet for blackberries and four feet for raspberries. When the fruit is off of either, cut out the old canes that have borne it.

Currants.—The long, weak shoots that push from the interior are to be broken out, and also all others not needed. Pick the fruit early, as soon as well colored, for jelly, but for table use let it be thoroughly ripened.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Have no waste ground where weeds may grow. When the early crops are off, clear and plant again.

Asparagus.—Pull such weeds as appear, and if the Asparagus Beetle is discovered, cut away the branches on which their eggs are placed.

Beans.—Plant for late; the Refugee is best for salting and pickling. Pinch the Limas when they have reached the top of the pole.

Beets.—Sow for succession of young roots and to supply beet greens. Sow only early sorts now.

Cabbages.—Set out for late crop. They need rich soil, and must be kept clean and watched for worms. Catch the white butterflies early in the morning, when they are slow in moving.

Celery.—Set in rows three feet apart and six inches in the row on the level, in well manured soil. The trench system has nearly gone out of practice.

Carrots.—Thin; hoe until the tops prevent further work among them.

Corn.—Plant early sorts for late use and drying. Save seed from best specimens of the early crop.

Cucumbers.—Dust with ashes or lime to keep off striped beetle.

Egg Plants can be forced by the use of liquid manure. Keep the fruit off the ground by placing straw under it. If potato bugs abound, it is difficult to save the egg plants without daily vigilance.

Melons.—Remove late sets that would not ripen. Save only pure seed. Turn to secure even ripening.

Onions.—Harvest as soon as the tops die down. Store in a cool, airy place.

Sweet Potatoes.—Do not let the vines root. Move them when hoeing by lifting with the hoe handle.

Squashes.—Keep clear of bugs by hand-picking. Let the vines strike root at the joints.

Tomatoes.—Keep from the ground by frames or trellises. Brush or hay is better than nothing.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

Everything should be kept in good order. Mow the lawn when it needs it. Remove large weeds that may start up. If the weather is dry water should be used freely. The edgings to beds and walks should be kept neatly out. Bedding plants need much care now, as they will grow rapidly and will often need the knife. Cut away flower clusters of plants cultivated for their foliage and trim and shape to suit the design. Tall flowering plants, like dahlias, gladioluses, lilies, etc., will require stakes. Do not use unsightly devices for holding up plants; straight stems of shrubs are better than painted sticks. Climbers should not be allowed to fall away from their supports. Keep the ground clean around perennials and save seed of all plants as they ripen.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

This is a difficult time of year to keep the greenhouse looking attractive. Shading must be used. Whitewash is the cheapest—mushlin on the outside of sash is perhaps the best. Frequent sprinkling of walks, etc., is necessary to keep the rooms cool. Fumigate at frequent intervals, and allow a good circulation of pure air. If the weather is dry, it is a good time to get and store the year's supply of sphagnum moss from the peat bogs.

Absence of Mind.

Some of the following cases of absence of mind are fairly good:—

A gentleman wishing to boil an egg placed his water in the saucepan and retained the egg in his hand.

A gentleman who walked down King street in a shower holding up a walking stick under the impression that it was an umbrella, nor found out his mistake till he was wet through.

A gentleman who placed his clothes in bed and hung himself on the door-hook.

A gentleman who forgot to provide himself with a ring for his wedding.

A gentleman who called at his own house and asked if he was at home.

The man who sat on the bough he was sawing off.

The gentleman who went upstairs to dress for dinner but undressed and went to bed.

The old lady with a wooden leg who knitted herself a pair of stockings.

Looking for spectacles on your own nose.

The man who put the candle in the bed and the extinguisher on his own head.

The gentleman who presented his foot to the pillar-box to have his boots blacked.

The man who made a will and left himself residuary legatee.

The man who came to his own door, but finding he was not at home left word he would call again.

The gentleman at the opera who bowed reverently in his hat before taking a seat.

The gentleman who took a header into a marble bath with no water in it, and killed himself.

The gentleman who said "Season Ticket" when the churchwarden approached him with the plate.

The gentleman who put on his spectacles to look for them.

A very much larger quantity of wheat than usual is being cultivated this season by Nova Scotia farmers.

A CANNIBAL.

An Indian Devours His Wife and Four Children.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—An Indian has been arrested at Fort Saskatchewan, near Edmonton, for murdering and eating his wife and four children. The Mounted Police found the bones and skulls, which had been boiled and the flesh taken off, and the skulls smashed and the brains extracted.

"Freckles."

"Your wife going to the country?" asked Green as he met Brown on Woodward avenue yesterday.

"I guess not. I offered her \$50 to get ready, but she declares right up and down that she won't go."

"Have you worked the ill-health dodge?"

"Well, I tried to; but she has gained thirteen pounds since last January, and never looked better than now."

"Can't you make her believe her nerves are relaxing? That generally works pretty well."

"Can't do it. She sleeps like a brick, and her nerves were never stronger."

"And she doesn't want to see her mother?"

"Her mother is dead."

"Digestion good?"

"Splendid. She eats everything, from a radish to limburger cheese, and I can't talk change of diet to her."

Green fell to musing, and by and by continued:

"Mr. Brown, you have been a good friend to me."

"Well, I hope so."

"Yes, you have stood by me like a brother, and now I'll do you a favor. My wife left for her mother's yesterday, to be gone ten weeks. I tried every dodge I could think of, but she was bound to stay home. At last I hit it. She has freckles!"

"Ah! Egad! So has mine."

"Nothing but the country air in June will start freckles."

"True—true. Peels 'em right off in from four to eight weeks, leaving the complexion as fair as a babe's, and without injury to the most delicate eye-brows."

"You see—"

"Mr. Green, I see it all. I shall never forget your kindness. In less than a week my freckled wife will be in Berrien County, and you and I will stay out till two o'clock in the morning, and then go to my house and sleep in the best bed with our boots on! Mr. Green, Lor' bless you—shake! Any time you want a favor you may rout me up at midnight and command!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Kisses.

When turning over the columns of an old newspaper we met with the following. Probably some fair lady in this city will be able to explain if the grammatical rules in question have been correctly stated: "The grammar of the kiss has not been written. True, a young lady being once asked if the kiss, being a substantive, was proper or common, archly replied that it was both proper and common, but a most enlarged view may be taken of the subject. We find there are only three regularly defined kisses, properly so-called, and these may be denominated—First, the kiss negative; second, the kiss positive, and third, the kiss superlative. The first, or negative, consists in kissing a lady's hand. The second is positive, and consists in kissing her cheek, and the third, or superlative, consists in kissing her lips. There are, besides, two 'auxiliary,' viz., the kiss 'passive,' such as is inflicted by old maiden aunts, nurses and grandmothers, and the kiss 'active' in use principally on the Gretina Green road. The first, the kiss passive, is generally declined by the kisser, whilst the latter, the 'active,' governs both 'kisser' and 'kissed,' or as it is more analytically written, 'kiss he' and 'kiss her' in number as well as gender."

A CLOWN'S FUNERAL.—A clown was buried at Finchley, England, on Sunday, the 25th May, according to his directions. First in the funeral procession rode the ring-leader, leading four *dames de la cirque* in costume. These ladies were followed by the bounding brothers, the sword swallowers, the saltimbanges, the bare-back riders and other male performers. Then came a dwarf carrying a black flag, and after him the Barbary ape Jacko on a Shetland pony. Jacko was in a suit of sable and his steed was also decked in the trappings and the suits of woe. The coffin was borne on an open bier, and on the plate where the royal coronet should be were the motley garments of the clown. Two clown colleagues followed the hearse, but if they filled the position of chief mourners their garb was certainly not in keeping with their place, for they were chalked, ochered and dressed as if for a performance. This strange cavalcade was wound up by part of the circus band in one of the gaudy professional carriages. They played such airs as "Go where glory waits thee," "Down among the dead men," "In some fair, sultry clime," and other *morceaux* selected by their deceased comrade. At the cemetery the last remains of Billy Walton were laid in the grave, and when the daisy quilt was snugly spread over him, each of his brother clowns turned a somersault over his resting-place, and with that the remarkable interment concluded.

A "Danubian Society," with the object of guarding and developing the communications on the Danube and its tributaries, was formed at Vienna on the 9th of June. The committee consists of eminent commercial men from both halves of the monarchy, representatives of the principal towns on the Danube and engineers. Professor Sues, a well-known scientific authority and a member of the Austrian Parliament, is at the head of the undertaking. In his speech at the opening of the Society he pointed out how little has been hitherto done to facilitate the navigation of the Danube and its tributaries, which form a water channel of 625 German miles, for commercial purposes, and that the removal by the Berlin Treaty of the restrictions hitherto imposed have now made it possible to open the Danube to the trade of the world.

An English lady in the Court of Vienna with whom an Imperial Highness danced three times on the same evening, flattered by his attention, frankly expressed her gratification at the compliment. "I did not intend it as a compliment," was the answer. "Then," said the lady, "your Highness must be very fond of dancing." "I detest dancing," was the unsatisfactory response. "What, then, may I ask, can be your Imperial Highness' motive for dancing?" "Madame," was the exalted personage's curt reply, "my medical attendant advises me to perspire."

Candles have come into fashion in New York.

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

How He Died—English Public Opinion on the Subject.

The cable has given us the facts connected with the death of the Prince, but some very interesting details are contained in the despatches from South Africa. The Prince, who was always desirous to be actively employed, was anxious to join Lieutenant Carey, of the 98th, who was starting with six men of Bottington's Horse on a reconnoitring expedition. The staff objected to his going, but he laughingly overruled their wishes and started. Lieutenant Carey, the leader of the reconnoitring party, gave the following account of the expedition: "We left Koppie Allien at half-past seven, rode to Itelzi and waited for the Basutos. The Prince being impatient at their non-arrival, we rode on without them to a hill seven miles and a half this side of Iehlawni Hill; reconnoitred with telescopes for one hour but saw no one; descended to a deserted kraal in the valley below, off-saddled and rested one hour. I reminded the Prince of the time. He said, 'Wait ten minutes.' At length, as we were about to resaddle our horses, I saw the black faces of Zulus peering out between the maize stalks all round. The Prince, looking aside, said, 'I see them too.' We leaped upon our horses and rode off amid a sudden volley of musketry from the Zulus, who, as soon as they saw us mounting, rushed forth on all sides from the maize. All rode off. On crossing the donga, 200 yards away, we noticed the Prince's horse following riderless. I expect the Prince had been killed in the kraal. Two of the escort were killed." From all accounts it appears that Lieutenant Carey and the troopers who saved themselves ran away at the first sight of the Zulus, and left the young Prince, who had some difficulty in mounting from the tearing of the saddle flaps, to his fate. Later accounts say that Lieutenant Carey galloped five miles without stopping after the scare.

On an Atlantic Steamship.

Shut out from the ordinary cares which vex the landman, it does not require much to provoke excitement and fun at sea. A passing ship, the glimpse of distant land, or anything in the slightest degree out of the usual course, will be provocative of conversation. When a dirty night is coming on, sailors will be bothered with questions as to whether it will be very bad weather, if it will last long, and such like. Sunday at sea is generally observed. Hid away, however, in some quiet corner may, perhaps, be seen a squad playing at cards, while within a dozen yards of them another group will be singing hymns, with a crowd around them, a few of whom are joining. Service on that day is held once at least on deck, and is very impressive in fine weather. Nothing is heard to break the silence but the soft gush of the wind through the rigging and the gentle ripple of the waves as the vessel quietly ploughs its way onward. It has been no uncommon thing in passenger-ships to have a weekly paper, all sorts of possible and impossible nonsense finding its way into its columns. One might read that a frightful murder had been committed at some early hour in the morning on board, which resolved itself into the fact of a sheep or a pig having had its throat cut. When a serial tale is attempted it sometimes proves especially interesting, as embracing the life-history of some one on board. In one vessel, each man of the crew was presented with a bound copy of the paper printed during the voyage. Quizzes made from rope are sometimes used by those who are fond of the game, and kite-flying is indulged in by others, when the kite very often gets lost.

A Use for Niagara Falls.

If we may believe Sir William Thomson the famous complaint which was once expressed as to the waste of good water-power at the Falls of Niagara is destined to be at last satisfied. Sir William, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Electric Lighting, proposed to light North America, or a good part of it, by means of electricity generated by dynamo-magnetic engines in the neighborhood of the Falls. These engines would not only light the homes of New York and Philadelphia, but also turn their sewing machines and boil their kettles. This prospect was at first a little too much for the committee, and Dr. Playfair seems to have timidly suggested that the Falls of Niagara were a little out of the record. He evidently forgot that Great Britain, by means of Canada, has a certain proprietorship in those falls, and that we must not allow our friends of the States to monopolize the good gifts of science and Providence. Possibly the Atlantic cables might be utilized so as to make Niagara light London, and in that case amiable benefactors of the future will have other associations besides Britannia's trident on the azure sea to couple in verse with the great cataract. There is an opening, too, for his enterprising Highness the Khedive to utilize about the only thing in Egypt which he has not yet utilized—the falls of the Nile. It would not be surprising if some enterprising projector had already telegraphed for a concession of the second cataract after hearing Sir William's evidence. He is evidently an enthusiastic partizan of the new method of illumination, and no one can deny that his opinion is a weighty one.—*London (Eng.) News.*

The latest educational returns in Russia show that among the recruits for the Imperial army only ten per cent. could read, and only four per cent. could write. The rest were perfectly ignorant. The peasantry are still more ignorant—only about five per cent. being able either to read or write. The peasant women are so deplorably ignorant that not above one-half of one per cent. of them can read the Scriptures in the most imperfect fashion. They live in extreme poverty, and in spite of all representations to the contrary, are kept down simply by the over-awing force of the army. Among these peasants the leaven of Nihilism is spreading, and however much this may be deplored, it can be little wondered at.

A man who made a business of writing obituaries, epitaphs, etc., used to solicit patronage far and near. Hearing of the death of a man in a distant part of the country, and business being a little dull, he made a journey there. Finding the widow of the deceased person he stated his occupation, and asked if she wouldn't like a few lines about her husband. "Lines about him!" she said wofully; "he had all the lines he wanted. If he had one line less he would have been alive to-day." "What called him, madam?" "He was hung."

It is announced the new Viceroy of Egypt, Tewfik Pasha, has relinquished half his civil list and that he is appointing excellent advisers.