A Country School.

Pretty and pale and tired
  She sits in her stiff backed chair,
While the blazing summer sun
  Shines in on her soft brown hair;
And the little brook without,
  That she hears through the open door,
Mocks with its murmur cool
  Hard bench and dusty floor.

It seems an endless round—
  Grammar and A, B, C;
The blackboard and the sums;
  The stupid geography;
When from teacher to little Jim
  Not one of them cares a straw
Whether "John" is in any "case,"
  Or Kansas in Omaha.

For Jimmy's bare brown feet
  Are aching to wade in the stream,
Where the trout to his luring bait
  Shall leap with a quick, bright gleam;
And his teachers blue eyes stray
  To the flowers on the desk hard by,
Till her thoughts have followed her eyes
  With a half unconscious sigh—

Her heart outruns the clock,
  As she smells their faint, sweet scent;
But when have time and heart
  Their measure in unison blent?
For time will haste or lag,
  Like your shadow on the grass,
That lingers far behind,
  Or flies when you fain would pass.

Have patience, restless Jim,
  The stream and fish will wait;
And patience, tired blue eyes—
  Down the winding road by the gate,
Under the willow shade,
  Stands some one with fresher flowers;
So turn to your books again,
  And keep love for the after hours.

Memories o' the Past.

I canna think o' ither days,
  Or sing the songs o' gladness;
Na merrie thocht can drive awa'
  The ghaistly shades o' sadness.
Ilk bird upon the leafy tree,
  Ilk moment fleeting fast,
Ca's to my mind and jeers me wi'
  The mem'ries o' the past.

Na mocking bird, like that I hear,
  Soft warbling on yon tree,
In bonnie Scottie sings, and yet
  It sadly brings to me
The bitter thochts o' ither years,
  When in that auld lang syne,
She sang to me the songs so dear,
  Her little hand in mine.

I ken the flowers are bloomin' now,
  That bloomed so sweetly then;
I ken the pebbly brooklets flow
  Still thro' the silent glen;
I ken the birds are building nests
  Amid the yellow whin;
It gars me turn as cauld as death,
  That *all* is not as thin.

The blushing daisy blooms the same
  The mossy braes adornin';
The golden sun, still frae the East,
  Proclaims the comin' mornin';
But she, who in those happy days,
  Made life so sweet and fair,
Now sleeps beneath the mossy braes,
  An' left me lone and sair.

The mockin' bird's sweet song to-day,
  Brocht tear-drops to my 'ee.
Wiin thochts o' ither brighter days,
  For iver gone frae me.
We swear our love should last thro' life, I
  By ilka burn and tree;
And 'ere I wad forget my troth
  I'd lay me down and dee.

—*G. A. Cutler, in the Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

CREMATION STRONGLY FAVORED.

Dr. Joseph Leidy's Reasons for Preferring it to Burial.

Dr. Joseph Leidy, the eminent anatomist and President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences, has written a letter to the Philadelphia *Times*, in which he says: "I have always been an advocate of cremation on sanitary grounds, and I believe that if it were adopted in thickly populated communities it would promote their healthiness. Ordinary burial is the easiest and most economical mode of disposing of the dead, and when removed a proper distance from human habitations answers all good purposes, but in cities and in contiguous positions, where, from the accumulation and decay of bodies, the air and water become liable to pollution, it is better to dispose of them by cremation. Many diseases have their source and others are greatly exaggerated and rendered more fatal in crowded communities by the decay of dead, excrementitious and waste organic substances. These are rendered thoroughly innocuous by burning, and this means to destroy them should be employed when it can be readily done. Fire is the great purifier. Cooking food in a great measure secures us from many parasitic affections. If we could with as little objection treat the water we drink and the air we breathe n the same manner we would greatly diminish our liability to disease. My experience has led me no regard cremation with agreeable feelings compared with those produced by the reflection of rotting in the grave. I was glad to learn that my honored friend, Dr. Gross, made the provision he did, and I look upon it as a last good act o a good life. It is an example I wish to follow and I hope many others may do likewise. The objection made to cremation, that it is a heathenish custom, is absurd. In cremation and ordinary burial the ultimate result is the same. In one it is rapid, the other slow, combustion. In both processes the material of the body endure and, according to Christian doctrine, await the Omnipotent call at the last resurrection."

Prevention of Forgery.

According to the *Journal de Liege*, the forgery of bank notes goes on as merrily as ever, one clever set of operators being in a position to split into two, new notes that have never been folded. Blue ink, which was adopted by reason of the difficulty involved in reproducing it by photography, is not now relied on so much by bankers abroad; some of them have recently taken another means of defeating the photographic forger. This is no other than the employment of an invisible actinic ink, of which no trace can be seen on the bank paper nor upon the image on the focussing screen. As soon, however, as you come to develop your plate bearing a reproduction of the bank note, the word "forgery" appears in bold letters right across the negative.

The *Colonies and India* says: "A woman named Harriet Cleaver has been struck dead by lightning at Evans Creek, Stoney Pinch, near Mudgee, New South Wales. She had just covered up her sewing machine, and had one of the needles in her hand when the electric fluid penetrated the slabs of the hut and killed her on the spot. The needle was twisted in all directions."

Within two months the House of Lords has had two Roman Catholic accessions—he Earl of Abingdon and Lord North both converts.

CURRENT TOPICS.

BALACLAVA, although its name will be ever famous in history as associated with the famous light cavalry charge, has hitherto remained an unimportant town. It is, however, now beginning to develop resources, and bids fair to become a fashionable resort for invalids. A medical commission visiting it last summer has reported very favorably on its sheltered position and climate.

A RETURN lately published in the *Journal Official* shows that the unfavorable condition of France as regards the increase of population is more marked than ever. As far as such increase is dependent upon the augmentation of births over deaths, the population can now double itself but once in 267 years. In reality, the doubling takes place more rapidly, owing to an increasing number of immigrants. It is once in 165 years.

THE London *Medical Times* believes that the sympathy expressed for criminals supposed to suffer pain on account of the continued action of the heart after the neck is broken in hanging, is misplaced. It cites the recent triple execution at Prague to show that the heart may pulsate for a quarter of an hour after deaths which are shown to be instantaneous. Many cases are recorded where the heart's action has continued for a long time after complete decapitation.

FASHIONABLE weddings are expensive enough in this country, but in India they are even more so. There a fashionable wedding means unlimited hospitality to all the country round during the several days of the festivities. At the wedding of the Ras of Cutch 34,000 were fed on the first day, 37,000 on the second and 36,000 on the third. Such a custom in this country would be warmly welcomed by the poor, but in a majority of cases it would make the groom's savings of a lifetime look frightfully indisposed.

THE Canadian *Gazette* points out that though only eight years have passed since Canadian phosphate was first put on the market, and the trade then was not thought to have a great future before it, the demand for the article has grown so rapidly that last year no less than 19,000 tons of phosphate were shipped from Montreal, and the shipment this year is expected to amount to 24,000 tons. It is, moreover, a more concentrated phosphate than any other in the world, and there is every reason for believing that the trade will continue to develop year by year.

AN interesting piece of news comes all the way from South Africa, and it is that a diamond weighing 302 carats has been unearthed at the Kimberley Mines. This stone is only a trifle smaller than the celebrated Pitt gem, which was sold in 1717 to the Regent Orleans for £130,000. The London *Standard*, in commenting on this find, points out that no such price could be obtained for s stone now, and attributes the depreciation in diamonds to the increased supply from these mines. It is not generally known that diamonds have become comparatively common.

IN other countries besides England flowers have not lacked their followers. "Charge for the golden lilies," was ever a potent war cry among the chivalry of France. The *Giglio Blanco* of Florence in its days of evanescent greatness, the red and white lilies, more bloody even than the English roses, of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, the linden of Prussia, the mignonette of Saxony, and the appropriate sugar maple of Canada, are all badges of more or less universal acceptance, while the violet has been the selected symbol of the two mightiest empires the world has seen—the autocracy of the sword of the first Napoleon and the universal sway of art and literature in ancient Athens.

THERE will be a vacancy for a maid-of-honor in Queen Victoria's household in consequence of the marriage of the Hon Victoria Baillie, who, in accordance with the usual custom, will receive a present of £1,000 from Her majesty. A list of candidates for these posts is always kept, but there are very few names on it just now. When the Queen and Prince Albert visited Taymouth in 1842, Lady Breadalbane's nieces went away for the period of the royal sojourn, as neither of them was anxious to be offered a court appointment, such offer, of course, being practically equivalent to a command, and refusal being resented as a piece of ingratitude.

A BRITISH Parliamentary return just issued shows the number of electors in Great Britain upon the register now in force. The total is 2,660,444 in England and Wales, 331,264 in Scotland and 230,156 in Ireland. The largest county constituency in England and Wales is Middlesex, with 41,299 electors; the next being Southwest Lancashire, with 30,624; the third Southeast Lancashire, with 28,728; and the fourth, the southern division of the West Riding, with 27,625. The largest borough constituency in England is Birmingham, with 63,483 electors; Liverpool having 61,326 and Lambeth following with 55,588; but Glasgow is the largest in the United Kingdom, with 68,025.

THE national monument at Washington, when finished, will be the loftiest structure in the world, by about thirty feet. The towers of the cathedral at Cologne, just finished, have a height of 524 feet and 11 inches; tower of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, 473 feet 1 inch; cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, 469 feet 2 inches; cathedaal spire at Strasburg, 465 feet 11 inches; pyramid of Cheops, 449 feet 5 inches; tower of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 443 feet 10 inches; tower of St. Martin's Landshut, 434 feet 8 inches; cathedral spire at Freiburg, 410 feet 1 inch; cathedral of Antwerp, 404 feet 10 inches; cathedral of Florence, 390 feet 5 inches; St. Paul's, London, 365 feet 1 inch; cathedral tower at Magdeburg, 339 feet 11 inches tower of the new votive church at Vienna 314 feet 11 inches; tower of the Rathhaus at Berlin, 288 feet 8 inches; towers of Notre Dame, Paris, 232 feet 11 inches. Of American structures, the Washington monument, Baltimore, is 210 feet; Bunker Hill monument, 221 feet; Trinity Church, New York, 284 feet; St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, to be 330 feet.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to *Notes and Queries* from Lincolnshire, England, says: 'I am told that in the villages near here confirmation is considered a safe cure for rheumatism, and that, consequently, old persons are in the habit of presenting themselves to the Bishop from time to time, as often as they can get an opportunity, to receive the rite. The following story was told me lately as a fact, though I cannot be responsible for its absolute truth. The present Bishop of Lincoln, knowing of this belief, was on one occasion almost convinced that he had already lately confirmed a certain old man who presented himself among the candidates, and therefore he sent Archdeacon K. to ask him. The Archdeacon went up to him, saying, 'Have you been confirmed before?' but the man was deaf, so he had to repeat his question, adding, 'The Bishop thinks he has confirmed you before.' But the old man was, or pretended to be, still unable to hear, so the Archdeacon spoke again in a louder tone: 'The Bishop feels sure he has confirmed you before.' Then the old man, hearing at last, and being perhaps a little nettled, replied gruffly, 'Tell un he's a lee'er,' with which unique answer the Archdeacon was forced to be content."

VANDERBILT'S STRONG BOX.

A Vault That Holds $200,000,000.

I stood the other day in the vault of the formidable fortress of iron and masonry on Forty-second street, where last year the richest nabob in the world locked up his $200,000,000 in stocks, bonds and other securities. It is one of the most redoubtable works of defence on the American continent, though you may not be entirely certain of that by surveying the building from the outside. Its foundations were blasted out of the rock; the front wall is five feet in thickness, and the side and rear walls are three feet, the materials used being pressed brick with brown-stone trimmings. The beams, girders and main pillars are iron, incased in fireproof material. The doors, window frames and minor partitions are iron, marble and glass. No wood is to be found in the structure. The great vault is 36x42 feet, of wrought iron, steel and Franklinite iron, is imposing in strength and proportions, and is situated on the ground floor. Its four outer doors weigh 8,200 pounds each, and have every effective and known improvement in defensive devices. A massive wall of masonry surrounds the ironwork. The vault, which is burglar, fire and water proof, constitutes a distinct building in itself. The armed watchmen who guard the building day and night are under the strictest discipline, their hourly movements being recorded by an electric clock connecting with various points on each floor of the structure, and there are also wires running to police headquarters and the offices of the district telegraph. In one corner of this great vault, behind heavy iron bars, are the heavier iron doors of the works containing the Vanderbilt securities, which can be opened only by skeleton keys held by the owner alone. I suppose that a hundred men in this building, with Gatling guns, could easily defend it against a mob of 100 000 assailants; it could be reduced by nothing less than the continued play of heavy artillery.—*John Swinton.*

A CONVICT'S DESPERATION.

His Last Great Effort to Escape Hanging.

An Oakland, Cal., telegram says: Lloyd Majors was hanged here this morning for the murder of P. Renowden in March, 1883. On Monday night Majors overpowered his two death watches and the jailer and reached the street door of the jail, when he was encountered by two firemen, attracted by the noise of the affray, by whom after a struggle in which his arm was broken he was captured and returned to jail. Up to the last moment he protested his innocence. He said to the brother of the murdered man, "You may draw the life-blood from my arm and with this pen I will write my innocence of all connection with the crime in my own blood."

Bees That Made Honey in a Stove.

Miss Valhe Case, Principal of La Sierra Public School in this county, is responsible for the following bee story: Recently on opening the stove, in which there had been no fire for several days, she was surprised to find that a colony of bees had taken possession of it and had commenced to make honeycomb. To get into the stove the bees had to come down the chimney and pipe, making the turn of two elbows before reaching the bottom. The bees, on being disturbed in their work, attacked the pupils vigorously and drove them out of the school-house. The school-mistress escaped injury by fanning the bees industriously with her pocket-handkerchief. The bees were at last thoroughly subdued by being smoked out and killed.—*St. Bernardino Index.*

Value of Money Earned

The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with its possessor; but money that is inherited, or that in any way comes in without a just and fair equivalent, is almost certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few shillings a month and thriftfully increases his store—every coin being a representative of solid work honestly done—stands a better chance to spend the rest of his life in affluence than he who, in his haste to become rich, obtains money by dashing speculations, or the devious means which abound in the foggy regions between fair dealing and fraud.

The only way to make the mass o man kind see the beauty of justice is by showing them in pretty plain terms the consequence of injustice.

A traveller in the back woods met with a settler, near a house, and enquired, "Whose house?" "Mog's." "Of what built?" "Logs." "Any neighbors?" "Frogs." "What is the soil?" "Bogs." "The climate?" "Fogs." "Your diet?" "Hogs."

FEMININE FANCIES.

Some of the Eccentricities of Fashionable Ladies.

Small cuffs are fastened with hammered silver buttons.

Dark, rich, plainly defined colors are coming into fashion again for parlor carpets.

Bed-room windows are hung with Swiss curtains edged with lace and looped with gay colored ribbons.

The new gauze crepe is a lovely material for millinery purposes, and much used in white, pale pink and blue for bonnets for evening wear.

Madras curtains in a mixture of æsthetic shades are more used for vestibule doors than anything else.

Visits of condolence can begin the week after the event which occasions them. Personal visits are only made by relatives or very intimate friends.

White stockings are coming in fashion again for children.

Moss green and almond colored plaids are very popular at present.

Nearly everybody has some sort of a gray gown.

Palest blue is extensively used in the decorations of fashionable bed-rooms.

Hall lamps of cathedral glass are extensively used.

Gold bracelets are very narrow, and may be a mere cord upon which bangles are strung, or else made of lapped coin-shaped pieces of nugget gold or of linked chains.

For stout ladies the side panels are still used upon skirts, and the space between in front is filled in by a lengthwise fan pleating, or else by two large box pleats that may be double or triple in their folds.

Ladies, it is said, prefer to dust their own costly brick-a-brac rather than to trust it to careless hands, and use small bellows, which are as luxurious as brass, leather, plush and embroidery can make them. But what, one might ask, becomes of the dust after it has been blown from the bric-a-brac?

Cards of congratulation are left in person, and if the ladies are at home the visitor should go in and be hearty in his or her good wishes. For such visits a card sent by post would, among intimate friends, be considered cold-blooded. It must, at least, be left in person.

Quaint feather fans are much in vogue. One shows a peacock with a proudly spread tail and jewelled head, and another an owl with crafty eye and outspread wings, springing with life-like action from a stick of natural wood.

The old splint straight-backed rocking chair has undergone a sort of apotheosis in linen, crash, paint and embroidery. Large-leafed pumpkin vines and flowers are the ornament. The drawing is carefully done and the forms outlined in green and yellow. The tint and shading are then put in with thin washes of paint, and the final touches are added in green and yellow ribbons at the corners and at the top.

One of Redfern's stylish designs for draperies nearly conceals the lower skirt, and consists of a soft puff falling below the belt in the back, beneath which are two very full broad box pleats that fall to the bottom of the skirt, and indeed form its entire back. The front is then a deep apron that opens with trimmed revers on the right side to show some pleatings of a lower skirt that extend from the belt to the foot. This is suitable for any fine woollen dress, and the revers are nearly covered with rows of soutache.

A novel use of embroidery and plush is found in a pedestal on which stands a basket of flowers. The pedestal has the top, base and upper and lower parts of the shaft covered with red silk plush. In the centre is a band of black wrought in irregular zigzags of gold with flowers and foliage in silk embroidery.

While short women delight in the unbroken lengthwise pleats in their skirts, those who are tall have rows of tucks or braid put on before the pleats are taken up, or else they get their best effect by having from three to ten gathered flounces across the front and side breadths, while the back is covered by the long drapery of two breadths, which now, though made of the richest satin, may have three wide tucks across it at the lower end. The coat sleeve is preferred to all others, and is high on the shoulders, but not as full there as it was worn last season. Scarf drapery, plain turn up cuffs of lace or velvet, and the puff that imitates undersleeves, made either of lace or of silk, are the trimmings most used on dressy sleeves, while for simpler woollens many rows of soutache are put on quite straight around the close wrist, or else to imitate a square cuff. For the front of the basque a fancy prevails for following the curving outlines of a zouave jacket with drooping lace, headed by a velvet band, and ending in a rosette or ribbon bow. When this is not done, the shirred front of the dress goods is used in vest shape, or there is a vest set in, or else the dress is cut away in V shape or in a pompadour square, and there is a chemisette set in which may be of the dress material or of lace fully gathered, or it may be of plain embroidery or velvet. There is usually a revers of some kind outlining this guimpe or chemisette, and this extends back to the shoulder seam, and sometimes crosses back of the standing collar.

A striking novelty for chair backs, and for the mantel hanging of a boudoir, is a strip of guipure d'art over crimson satin, the lace being richly overwrought with flowers in colored silks. A band of ecru hand-made lace is wrought with traceries of gold thread, and is laid over maize satin for the border of a small drawing-room table.

A Girl's Self-Sacrifice.

"Arabella, you do not doubt my love?"

"No, Alphonso, why should I?"

"Listen then; I have taken a solemn vow and you must aid me in its fulfilment.'

"With my life! What is it?"

"I have solemnly sworn to eat no ice cream this season, Arabella."

"Ah, Alphonso, you shall not find me lacking courage. I will aid you to keep your vow. I will eat it for both of us."—*Pittsburg's Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Modesty and dew love the shade; both sparkle in the light of the earth, only to ascend to heaven.—*Lamartine.*

A DASTARDLY DEED.

A Young Man's Unsuccessful Attempt to Wreck a C. P. R. Train.

On Wednesday the General Superintendent of the C. P. R. (Ontario Division) received a telegram from driver George Johnson, of the construction train, stating that two fence rails and a quantity of large stones had been placed on the track about a quarter of a mile west of Agincourt. The train, which carried about a hundred employees, ran into the pile, but the pilot of the engine cleared the obstruction. As if in good luck, the train instead of backing as is usual was running engine first. If the train had been running backwards the flat cars would have surely been thrown from the track, and under the circumstances what might have been a catastrophe was avoided. Detective Smith took the matter in hand, and yesterday he succeeded in bringing the matter home to a young man named John Little, who works for a minister at Agincourt. No reason whatever can be assigned by the young man for such an act, but it is understood that he is mentally affected.

"I could but love thee when I saw thy face," confessed Lilla Cushman in one of her peculiarly passionate sonnets. Next time, Lilla, we'll wear a veil and hide our charms. Poets, we find, are as fair and frail as the majority of womankind; a handsome, intellectual face and proud and stately form always succeeds in getting away with them.

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