Storming a Rat's Stron

I was once present when a very which had lain with other hancery for a long time, was r shall never forget the scene. were hundreds-I believe it would xaggeration to say thousands of was riddled, honey-combed by them t had preserved its shape and an egrity so long was a mystery, nasses of it fell in and seemed to o powdery nothingness when it urbed. Of course, the presence mnivorous vermin and their multip well known, and all available preparation made for giving them a warm when evicted. Nets were drawn sturdy men and boys stood behind armed with stout cudgels, and bludand dogs of all degrees, mustered from various farms and villages of the co side for miles around-sheep-dogs, o setters, pointers, spaniels, retrievers, logs even, with curs and mongrels of breed and every breed and no breed at Then the work began ; it was a ratty ni mare. At first little was to be seen of but their tails, as they darted in further towards the centre of their stronghold escape from the disturbance; but a storming of the castle proceeded, they ed determined simultan ously to de and poured forth as if at a given signal within. There was a great heave, black fl od overflowed the top, and rand in torrents; black streams spurted from the sides and welled and hubble from underneath; the rick, the gro the nets, the very air seemed alive eaping, tumbing, rushing, squeaking which, with the shouts or bystanders. barking and snarling of the dogs, the of excitement from their owners, and blows of sticks and flails made up a Pa monium of sights and sounds more like chaotic phantasy of some madman's h than any matter-of-fact reality. Dogs men worked with a will, and the result a goodly heap of battered carcasses; I get how many were killed, but they did represent one tithe, no, nor one twent part of the number that got away

A Temperance General.

It was recently reported that Sir Ga Wolseley is a total abstainer from icating beverages. A man who sat by side of him at dinner found that he left wine glass untouched, and that that his habit. Of course, the temper people will make much of that alleged f The greatest, or at least the most success English general of this day is a teetot His success they will attribute to his stemiousness, which is all the more markable in a soldier, or, at any rate, t will claim that the triumph of the End arms in Egypt has been greatly helped the sobriety of the general in comm And they will have good reason for claim. Undoubtedly a sober General is more trustworthy than one who relies stimulants to bolster him up when the a sion is trying. No man can be trusted to work which requires good judgment if h much addicted to drink. Alcoholvery affects the balance of the faculties, therefore the less people who need to h their heads about them take of it the be they are off. Drinking is the great via armies, and yet nowhere else does at require that all his faculties shall be nor more than when in the charge of troops the field, especially when he is high in e mand. If Sir Garnet Wolseley is a teet ler, he is a wise man. He is in better sical condition to stand the different mates to which military service may him, and intellectually he keeps himself better poised than if he followed the dri ing customs of the run of army officers. I mind is clearer, and he can trust his ju ment. How many thousands of lives wo have been saved in our war, for instance the Generals had all been as sober as selev is said to be. We observe that am Englishmen of education and ability, who carry the load of extensive affairs, ness, and that even total abstainers growing numerous. It is a tendency wh we commend to the thoughtful attention our men in public life, our professional business men .- New York Sun.

Claims for Compensation.

The Dublin Gazette contained recen further notices of claims, under the Pres tion of Crime Act, for compensation for rages committed upon persons in the co ties of Roscommon, Cork, Mayo, Sligo, Cla Queen's County, Tipperary, Galway Leitrim. Amongst them is a claim for £ 000 by John Dillon, of Carnacarta, Ma for the murder of his father; a claim Mrs. Henry F. Blake, of Rathville, Gala on her own behalf and that of her children for the murder of her husband and perso injuries to herself by being wounded at ! time of the assassination; one by Ju Connor, of Kilsariff, Galway, on behalf herselt and children, for the murder of husband ; one of £20,000 by Isadore William Bourke, of Rahassano Park, way, for the marder of his brother, Walter M. Bourke ; and a claim by Ma Dempsay, of Riverda e, Galway, on beh of herself and family, for the marder of husband.

A Hint to Lotter Writers.

To be accurate in little things is the way to become accurate in everything. A no one knows how many of the great and ances of life spring from little habits of lessness, and the little inaccuracies of tail, which one is often content to let rather than make, at the proper time, slight exertion necessary to complete so seemingly unimportant duty. A hint this line may be drawn from a recent let of a New England professor, whose letter are always marked by clearness of penm ship and minute attention to punctual

He writes: . I do not know that I ever told you in subscribing a letter, I write the of the State in full. I do so under the vice of a post-office official. "Sir," said "clerks in their hurry rarely look at thing but the name of the State. And letter gets into the right State, it will get into the right town. I have follow the advice, and found my account in it S. Times.

Lead Me.

My days go briefly past, In silence, one by one; What shadows have they cast Beneath the sun!

Have pilgrims found them sweet, By lengthened ways, And, resting weary feet, Thanked God with praise?

Upon these hours of mine Hang great demands; What task of faith divine Hath crossed my hands?

Have they drawn folds of calm Some heart around, Or touched with pity's balm A rugged wound?

I am thine own, O God, To serve each day; Wherein thyself hath trod-Point out the way !

AN ARMY OF COWARDS.

Egyptian Troops-How they Fled in revious Wars and Were Butcheredauses of their Poltroonery-Arabi Bey. t was my fortune-good or i l, it is hard say-to spend something over two years Egypt, in the service of the late Khedive. ail Pasha, as an officer of engineers in army. I lived in Cairo with my family daily in intimate association with the ive population, and had charge, as chief he Third Section, of the general staff of Topographical Bureau. ince the days of Mehemed Ali and his

at warrier son, Ibrahim Pasha, Egypt

entirely lost her military prestige; she had no recent victories of any imporce. In 1875 the Egyptian troops under of Pasha made a successful attack upon rrar, a walled town of the Sumalis. With single exception, all of their recent itary efforts have been most disastrous ures. I need only mention the series of rible catastrophes attending the abortive empts at conquest in Abyssinia during the rs 1875 and 1876. The writer was one of unfortunates who participated in those lorious undertakings, and knows wherehe speaks. The first expedition into vssinia was under Col. Arendrup, nish officer in the service of the Khedive. commanded a column of troops of all ns, numbering about 3,500 men. They re apparently excellent troops, were well anised, well drilled, well armed, and Il equipped in every way, and yet on the y first enceunter with the Abyssinians entire force engaged was literally wiped of existence. Only a few desperately unded, maimed, and mutilated men, who re left as dead by their ruthless foes, re the survivors of that bloody fight ese wretched sufferers. with wonderful ality, crawled off the field of carnage, hid emselves by day in the caves and jungles, on wild fruits and berries, dragged their tering limbs along at night, and reached assowah, some of them weeks after the ttle, and told the horrible tale. To wipe out this disgrace and avenge this

feat, a large army, which ultimately mbered fully 20,000 men, equally as well pointed in all respects, as the other force, s sent into Abyssinia. They reached e Abyssinian plateau without resistance, d about 12,000 of them at one time we gaged with the hordes of King John. O that met the King in the open field but ry few returned to the two forts which rmed the flanks of their positions. I have intention of giving a description of this ttle of Gura, as it is called, but simply of owing the fighting capacity of the Egypin troops. The position occupied by the typtian army was an excellent one; they ere on the open, nearly level plain, themlves posted on the rising ground; they ere splendidly equipped with Remington eech-loading rifles; their artillery was mposed of French mountain howitzers. nglish steel guns, and German Krupps, bedes a fine rocket battery; their cavalry as magnificently mounted and perfectly med; they were commanded by the Comtendency is toward increasing abstemic ander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army, and ore American and European staff officers encourage them. exhort them, and set em a good example. King John attacked hem squarely in tront, with his host of iked, bare-footed, bare-headed warriors, ho had but few firearms, no artillery, no ganization-nothing military, in fact, but burage. And yet, in one hour and a halt, l of 7.000 troops who were outside of the orts, except a bare hundred, were killed or aptured by the Abyssinians, who rushed pon them with sword and spear and shield, ed slaughtered them like sheep in the nambles. The loss of the Abyssinians was

consist of Nubians, Darfurians, Sudanese, to get off he looked back and said : the army in the Abyssinian campaign, and | Detroit Free Press. they were vastly inferior to the colored

tary life readily, and perhaps under good officers might make fa rly good soldiers.

The larger part of the Egyptian army is made up of recruits taken by conscription from the villages and fields of the lower delta. These fellaheen are the most abject slaves, and have been so for hundreds of years. They are not slaves of a single owner who would be responsible for their welfare, and would profit by their well-being, as was the case with the former slaves of the South. They are the slaves of the soil upon which they live, and of every man who occupies a higher position in life than they, from their own sheik-el-beled to the Khedive. Every effendi, bey, and pasha with whom they come in contact in any way whatever looks upon them as different beings from himself, calls them habitually "ebu-elkelb," sons of dogs, and kicks, cuffs, and beats them ad libitum. In consequence of are low, mean, cowardly, and cringing be- against artillery became still more urgent And the manner in which they are drafted into the army, and the way they are subsequently treated by their officers, does not in | war the Russian shells did great execution the least way improve them. They are on ships. Opinions differed greatly, howdragged from their fields while at work or ever, especially in England, as to the value snatched from their mud huts, chained to- of iron-clads and the necessity of their introgether in gangs, and carried to the citadel, duction, until the fight of the Confederate and there kept in close imprisonment until ship Merrimac with the wooden ships of the they are drilled and uniformed. They are Union in Hampton Roads, and her fight not allowed to settle their own affairs, to with the Monitor, placed the great superiormake any provision for their families, or ity of iron-clads beyond a doubt. On the even to bid their wives and children farewell, when the time for their conscription four wooden frigates and completely decomes. When the recruiting sergeants lay stroyed two of them. Next day she unexhands upon them, it is as if a sudden and terrible death had claimed them, and they are mourned and wept over by friends and relatives as it they were dead.

Desertion is generally punished by death, great piercing power. even in time of peace. They are treated by their officers no better than they were by value of iron-plating in a conflict, ship to their task-masters in the fields. The courship, on the high seas, was afforded by the bash is the instrument of punishment for battle of Lissa on the 20th July, 1866. In every trivial offence, in spite of the fact that | that action the relations between armor and flogging is prohibited by law. Not only is the common soldier whipped by his company officers, from Sergeant to Captain, but 11 Italian, The armor of the ships were even the subaltern officers are subjected to pretty equal in strength on both sides; the the same indignity by their superiors. The Italians were stronger in artillery. The rewriter once saw a Lieutenant held down by sult is well known. Deducting 630 who two men of his own company, while his Colonel beat him unmercifully with a walking cane. When the beating was finished by the bey's becoming exhausted, the Lieutenant arose, took off his sword and handed it to his superior, and said: "You have disgraced me in the presence of my own men: of the whole. The battle of Lissa was an I am no longer worthy to be an officer; put me in the ranks." For this, the only manly act I ever witnessed among these people, the Lieutenant was charged with insubordination and mutinous conduct, was tried by court martial, was sentenced to be shot, and I saw the sentence put into execution,

No wonder, then, that such a people—so treated when in civil life that every spark of manhood is crushed out of them, and so abused as soldiers that they have not even | trustworthy that one can found no opinion the courage of a crushed worm, which strives to sting the heel of its destroyer-no wonder this date may be condensed as follows: such a people will not fight. And the in- First, unarmoured ships cannot maintain a glorious termination of Arabi Pasha's fight of any duration against the heavy guns wretched attempt at revolution is but the of ships and forts : secondly, iron-plating is legitimate result of his and his deluded fol- still an effectual defense against the heaviest lowers' antecedents. No one who knew him and his people had any doubt how the affair would end from its very incipiency. I made are, indeed, formidable weapons in sea fight-Arabi's acquainta ce in Abyssinia. He was then a Lieutenant-Colonel. After the Egyptian army was defeated by King John. Arabi of success in iron-clads (because of their was made an envoy, and sent to the King better protection against the enemy's artilwith presents and bribes, and propositions lery) than in unarmored thips. -Berlin for peace. He was so far successful in his | Special Dispatch to the London Times. miss on that King John gave the Egyptian army an opportunity to retreat from his country without molestation.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has conducted the attack upon the Egyptians in a manner altogether admirable. His taking Ismailia for his base of operations put him on the shortand end the war at once. Finally, the manknowledge of their calibreand his skill. He went at them with a rush, as the Abyssinians did, and that was the end of the whole matter .- S. H. L. in the New York Evening Post.

Not that Kind of a Man. he battle, wrote a book to explain it, but keep a seat in the street-cir and oblige a id not suc eed, I think even to his own sat- lady to stand up." She sank down with a sfaction. Why it so happened is easier to half-bow in acknowledgment, and he held nswer, and the answer is this: the Egyp- out his hand for her fare with the remark: ians will not, cannot fight. A disaster | "Some men are brutal enough to permit a qually complete, but on a smaller scale, lady to stumble to the fare-box and back, courred to a column of Egyptian troops | but that isn't me." He took her ticket and nder Manzinger Pasha, nearly contempor- deposited it, and then hung to the strap, and neously with the Arendrup tragedy. This | continued : "And I know men who think olumn was marching through the Galla | that passing a lady's fare to the box gives ountry to co-operate with Arendrup, and | then the privilege of entering into conversathen several days' journey from Tujurrah | tion with her about the weather, crops, vas attacked at night by the natives, and rate of mortality politics, etc. That isn't bsolutely annihilated. The writer saw one me, however." The speech had its due t the victims of this catastrophe, who es- effect upon all the other passengers, includaped because his wounds were thought to | ing the victim, and the man let out another e certainly fatal. He was an officer of en- link by remarking : "Giving up my seat in a car to a lady does not entitle me to offer to Theevents thus briefly epitomized pla nly assist h roff the car, or ask if she is married emonstrate the lack of fighting qualities of or single, or in any manner break down the the Egyptians. Now, the question naturally stern barriers of social formality, and I trises. Why are they thus utterly worth- know it. It is simply an act of courtesy, ess as soldiers? That question it is the and I shall so consider it." There was main object of this article to answer. There something painful in the situation to the re two classes of soldiers in the ranks of other six, but relief came by the man reachhe Egyptian army. The smaller classes | ing the end of his journey. As he was ready and Berbers from up the Nile. Many, in | have seen men whose conceit obliged them act it is said that most of them, are slaves, to lift their hat and bow to everybody in either taken or bought from the regularslave | the car before stepping off, but that isn't nunters and traders of the interior, and me. I shall step off without any formality iberated by the late Khedive Ismail, by be- and without hoping that I will be missed. ing placed in the army. However recruited, When the six looked back and saw him they constituted the only fighting part of | sprawled in the dust they were glad of it .-

can stand heat and hard work and long marches well; they are docile, obedient, and marches well; they are docile, obedient, and seemed to learn the routine duties of miliseemed to learn the routine duties of mili- every Sunday evening.

IBON-CLADS AS PIGHTERS. Conclusions Drawn From Experience Since the Monitor's Time.

Vice-Admiral von Her c's has pub is ed an article in a military periodical on the value of iron-clads with reference to the bombardment of Alexandria, As military history has as yet furnished but few materials for forming a final judgment as to the value iron-plating for ships, the purposes aimed at in its introduction, and the question whether these purposes have really been attained, the writer thinks it desirable to draw as many lessons as possible from every event in this field, and thus to increase our experi-

He begins with a history of iron-plating. The introduction of shell guns, soon after 1850, much dimini-hed the value of Nelson's battle ships, with 80 or 100 guns. The nethis bad treatment, and by heredity, they cessity of protecting ships of war better yond any people on the face of the earth. when the introduction of steam made their construction more complicated and thus increased their vulnerability. In the Crimean 8th of March, 1862, the Merrimac attacked pectedly met the iron-clad battery-ship Monitor, a mere dwarf in comparison, and was compelled to retreat, severely damaged. The impression made by this fact was enor-

The first opportunity of estimating the guns were about the same as they are now. Seven Austrian iron-clads were opposed to perished with the Re d'Italia and the Palastro, the Italians lost only 110 men out of 5,000. The total loss on the Austrian side was 39 killed and 124 wounded out of 7,000, the loss on the unarmored ship Kaiser being 22 killed and 82 wounded, that is, two-thirds eloquent advocate for the incipient system of iron-plating ships of war.

In the war in South America in 1877 two unarmored English ships had difficulty in repulsing the attack of the Peruvian monitor Huascar, and had in the end to let it go unmolested. Of that new, malignant, and deceitful weapon, the fish torpedo. we have as yet no experience, for the published reports of the Russo-Turkish war are so un on them. The result of observation up to guns, and consequently indispensable for battle-shirs; thirdly, rams and torpedoes ing, but cannot supersede artillery as the chief weapon, and they promise more chance

Queen Caroline and her Scapegrace Husband.

The most extraordinary glimpses we get

of the unhappy married life of the Princes Caroline are to be found in the diary kept est line of march to Cairo. His gradually by Lady Charlotte Bury, and published anforcing the enemy back until he could get onymously in 1838. This diary has furs best officers; they had some dozen or all of his forces together at their strongest | nished the chief materials for all the works point may have looked to some unwise and | which have been written upon the times of unmilitary, but it was exactly the right | George IV. On one occasion, says the thing to do with the foe he had. In this writer, she dined at Kensington, when "the way he was enabled to deal one deadly blow | Princess gave a long detailed account of her marriage, and the circumstances which ner of engaging the Egyptians showed his brought it about. "I, you know, was the victim of Mammon; the Prince of Wales' debts must be paid, and poor little I's person was the pretense. Parliament would vote supplies for the heir apparent's marriage; the King would help his little help. A Protestant Princess must be found ; they fixed upon the Prince's cousin. To tell you The seventh passenger was a lady. There God's truth, (a favorite expression,) I alwas an abundance of room in the car, but as | ways hated it; but to obline my father-The bare statements of facts make com- she entered an elderly man rose up with a anything. But the first moment I saw my nent unnecessary. How it all happened it great flourish and called out: "Take my futur and Lady Jersey together I knew how difficult to tell. Col. Dye, who was in seat, madame, I am not the kind of a man to it all was, and I said to myself, 'O very well.' I took my partie—and so it would have been if- But, Oh, mine God !' she added, throwing up her head, 'I could be the slave of a man I love, but to one whom I loved not, and who did not love me-impossible-c'estre autre chose. One of the civil things his Royal Highness did just at first was to find fault with my shoes, and as I was very young and lively in those days I told him to make me a better pair and bring them to me. I brought letters from all the Princes and Princesses to him from all the petty courts, and I tossed them to him and said, 'There, that's to prove I'm not an impostor !" On another occasion, referring to her wretched marriage day, the Princess said: "Judge what it was to have a drunken husband on one's weiding day, and one who passed the greatest part of his bridal night under the grate, where he fell, and where I left him. If anybody sav to me at this moment will you pass your life over again or be killed? I would choose death, for, you know, a little sooner or lat r we must all die, but to live a life of wretchedness twice over-Oh, mine God, no !"-Belgravia.

> The signal service is now ready to announce the approach of cyclones over six hours in advance This will give most men time to pay old debts and retu n borrowed tools.

> A PONY RANCH IN TEXAS.-A Texas

PERSONAL.

Pasquale Farale of Naples, bequeathed to Queen Vic oria an unpublished opera, "to be performed for the benefit of the poor of London," and \$3,600 for the purpose of granting yearly forever three marriage portions of \$60 each for three poor girls of London between the ages of 16 and 25, who are to be chosen by lot. The double bequest | tions. has been made known to the Government of London through the regular channels of formality, and the tortuous official course of getting possession of the treasures has begun. Meantime the English press has shown a disposition to make light of this benefaction.

Mr. Spurgeon, though in much better health than when he preached last spring, still bears traces of the sufferings he has undergone. His feet are gouty, and this detracts from the promptness and agility with which he ascended to the pulpit in former times, when the female members of his congregation would rise and peep over each other's shoulders to watch his movements. His hands are swollen and twisted with own. rheumatic gout so that his gesture is no longer free and unconstrained as of old, but his voice still possesses that charm and variety of tone which in times past have overcome the scruples of the most obdurate.

A London paper says that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has signified his intention to contest Whitby at the next general election. The Prince, who is well known and highly esteemed by all classes in Whitby, was asked to oppose Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the eldest son of the Premier, but was obliged to decline the invitation for the reasons that he was not then prepared, Now, however, the Prince is determined to be in good time. Once become soldiers, and branded as it mous, and it showed two things—the neces- The Maharajah rented for several years Malwere by the uniform, escape from the ranks, sity of iron-plating for battle-ships, and of until term of service expires, is impossible arming the n with guns of large calibre and Whitby. He is about 46, and has an allowance of \$125,000 a year from the British Indian Government, but has been much embarrassed of late years by reason of his expensive style of living.

Bertha Rothschild, who renounced Judaism to marry the Prince Alexander de Wagram, bringing to him an income of \$150,000 a year, is spending her honeymoon at his chateau in a suburb of Paris. This is a grand place, called Bois, though not so pleasantly situated as when Napoleon gave it to Marshal Berthier. It had belonged to a noble family that had emigrated, and it had become national property. The first Emperor was liberal in giving such estates to his military followers, who, in accepting them, bound themselves over to join in no conspiracy which had for its object the bringing back of the Bourbons and the old aristocracy. The Prince de Wagram succeeded in having the grounds cut across by two railroads, in order to replenish his treasury by obtaining excessive damages, which he did through official connivance. The money enabled him to secure brilliant matches for two of his daughters. The third married Prince Joachim Murat as the Emperor was declining, and has since been obliged to ask her father for that income with which it was expected the Emperor would keep his cousin Joachin supplied.

The Camp-Meeting.

The old-time camp-meeting is no more. So much has been shown by the experience of the past ten years. They were very earnest gatherings in the olden time. The devil was wrestled with and souls saved from perdition; at least good Christians thought so. As the Methodist says: "The camp-meeting of fifty years ago no longer exists, and that which we now have, while it bears the name and the traditions of its ancestor, has really developed into quite another thing. Our new-fashioned gatherings at the groves or by the seaside-for rest and left. recreation-possibly in part for gossip and display, with a very mild infusion of religion-or else for the promotion of some specialty-must not be looked to as to any considerable extent among the evangelistic agencies through which souls are to be saved. As an inexpensive device for summer outdoor holidays, with the accompaniment of religious restraints to guard against dangerous excesses, and of religious exercises for agreeable and not altogether unprofitable pastimes, these gatherings may have their use." Then it is also a fact that a land speculation is often at the bottom of these summer religious resorts. Still they do good and should be encouraged, even it they are not what they were.

A Subterranean Abyss Swallows up a

The Zirknitz See, in Carniola, is remarkable for the periodical disappearance of the water every summer, subterranean passages serving as the channels of escape. A rapidly-ripening crop of grass and some quickgrowing vegetables are gathered during the autumn from the dried bed of the lake by the neighboring peasants. A letter from Laybach reports a singular accident of which this place was the theatre. A peasant woman and ter daughter were being conveyed in a cart across the bed of the lake, which was still covered with water in some places. Suddenly the cart and its occupants were precipitated into a chasm, through which the water was being swallowed down in a great vortex, and which had not been noticed till too late. With great difficulty the woman was rescued, but the child and cart were sucked down into the abyss below.-London Times.

Thritt of French Women.

French women, often stigmatized as the most frivolous of their kind, are, in reality the most thrifty-a virtue that frequently degenerates into absolute parsimony. I saw a striking instance of making the best of unregarded trifles the other day when dining with one who certainly has a reputation for prudence. A cherry pie had been on the table, and the mistress gave strict injunctions that all the stones were to be scraped from the plates and placed in her store-room. I ventured to ask the reason, and was told that not only cherry, but plum, peach and all manner of stones, whether cooked or raw, were invariably saved, gently dried in the paper describes an 8,000 acre ranch in that oven and kept in a great jar. "Then," said State entirely devoted to the breeding of madame, "in the winter, when the fire In Mr. Spurgeon's church in London the popies for children. The breeding stock burns clear and bright in the evening, I eivil war. They have some soldierly quali- regular hea ersabsent themselves one Sunday consists of seven Shetland stallions and fetch a handful and throw them among the ties; they are strong, hard, able-bodied men, evening every three months, and the house forty-five mares, all thoroughbred, and two glowing coals. They crack and splutter for seldom be clearly traced home, as in the

SMALL TARK. BURELET

A Boston school girl describes a statue as bust with two legs under it. Inquirer: What is the extreme penalty

for bigamy ? Two mothers in law. Latin is a dead language, and this is why doctors use it for writing out their prescrip-

When Adolphus placed his arms around the neck of Angelina, he said it was for a neck's press purpose.

It was a Detroit girl that married at 15 so as to have her golden-wedding when it would do her some good.

"Stories of the Wore," would be an appropriate heading for the report of a society bull, in more than one sense. Nothing like being well up in arithmetic-

Vassar college girl has cone into half mourning. It is for a half brother. A young lady attending balls and parties should always secure a female chaperon

until she is able to call some male chap her When a woman wants to get rid of her husband for an hour she sends him up-stairs to get something from the pocket of one of

her dresses. A gentleman whose vocabulary was mixed wished to praise a certain lady reader. "Yes," said he "besides being a very fine elocutionist, she has a great deal of ejacula-

Little Lottie to her friend: "I have so many cares. Yesterday a little baby sister arrived and papa is on a journey. It was but a piece of luck that mamma was home to take care of it."

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid-of-all-work. "Why replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water, and I put them into the oven to dry."

A Hamilton lady refuses to permit her: daughter to go away on a visit. Last night she visited she came home and insisted upon eating with her fork and having an extra plate for her pie.

There is a young man in Port Hope whose surname is Lot. And though he is an agreeable fellow and well fixed financially, he remains a bachelor. The girls are, somehow, kind of shy of the name.

The daughter of a Texas cattle king has just returned from Paris, where she says she walked through the Tooraloorais, and visited a shottoe where she saw the statues of Pysic and Catherine the Medical.

The most fashionable thing in society now is a baby, and a young mother with a pretty infant is the envy of her sex. N. B.-Both mother and baby must be richly dressed, otherwise the couple are only a woman and a brat.

"How are the supplies, Dinah?" asked a gentleman of his colored cook just before starting down town. "Well, sah," responded the sable mistress of the kitchen, "I tink dah is combustibles enough to last till to-

"See here, my dear, how beautifully the sun brings out the dewdrops this morning. They glisten like - like -- " " Like diamonds, pa. They remind me ever so much of some I saw yesterday." The old gentleman turned the conversation immediately, but the diamonds have got to be

"I say, old fellow, where is your sweetheart—the girl you're engaged to? She is here to-night, aiu't s e?" "She is. Do you sec that b onde in pink over there?" "That magnificent creature with the dark eyes?" "Y.s." "By jove, old boy--" "My girl is the one alongside of her on the

"Oh, I've just had such a scare!" exclaimed a prim and pale housewife; "I feel as if I should faint." "Why, what's the matter ?" was asked. "Well," she replied, "you may not believe it, but as sure as I live that new girl deliberately opened the parlor shutters and the sun was shining

A society drama was presented at the theatre at Salt Lake City recently, but when in the third act the husband began to rave and tear round because his wife had run away with another man, the audience with one accord arose from their seats and exclaimed: "The idea of making all this fuss about one woman!" and left the place in dis.

When the conductor tore off the coupon from the ticket of a lady passenger on the Grand Trunk railroad the other day, she threw the remainder out of the window, and subsequently explained that she had seen him tear the ticket up, and thought the piece was of no account, and we'll wager she laid all the blame on the conductor and called him a fool, too.

It never rains but it pours. A Newport visitor, after a long struggle, managed to get foothold in society, and all of a sudden found that she had been invited to nine dinner parties, all on the same evening. Utterly unable to decide which to accept, she sat down and had a good cry over it, and that made her eyes and nose so red that she was ashamed to go to any.

An elderly Scotch woman went one day to an apothecary's shop with a prescription for two grains of calomel for a child. Seeing the druggist weigh the medicine with scrupulous exactness, and not thinking he did this from anxiety not to get an overdose, but from his penuriousness or desire to give as little as possible for the money, she said: "Dinna be she mean wi' it, man, ; it for a puir fatherless baird."

Novel Reading,

Excessive novel reading is a rapidly growing evil. It has been called a sort of mental dram drinking, and truly its effects are not dissimilar. The appetite for fascinating literature grows as it is indulged, and it appears that the taste becomes vitiated aftera time. Just as a man starts drinking light wines finds these grow insipid after a time. and resorts to something more fiery to tickle his abused palate, so the novel reader adds that he must resort to more and more sensational food to gratify a debased mind. The evils of novel reading are insidious, and can