ed with the facts the following romantic story: The fair personage was a woman. He name was Angello Lourino. Her lover, Franko Patricio, came to America, like many of his countryman, to better his fortune. The fair Angello pined in his absence, and finally determined to join him in the far off America. To carry out her plans she disguised herelf in men's attire, and having no money with which to pay her passage, she stowed herself away upon an ocean steamer bound for the United States. After the steamer sailed she was discovered and willingly did a sailor's hard duty to work her passage across the broad Atlantic. At length she arrived in New York city, only to learn, after patient investigation, that her lover had joined the army of Italian laborers upon the West Shore Railroad.

Nothing daunted, she, too, became a railroad worker, and labored for her daily pumice-stone and water. The cloth is then bread at various points along the West Shore | passed though the same operation as before, Railroad, ever keeping the object of her life—to find her long lost lover—in view. During her wanderings she came near meeting him. Once she caught sight of his form on the deck of a canal boat which passed near the spot where she was at work, but the overseer kept her at her task, and the boat went onward. At another time she caught a glimpse of him as he was rapidly whirled by the Amsterdam railroad station on an express train. In the course of her wanderings and changes she was finally located with a gang of Italian laborers a few miles below this village. Her constitution, naturally delicate, was unable to endure the exposure and hard work, and she tell a victim to typhoid fever. The fatal disease made rapid work, and the poor girl. who, until her sickness, had strictly kept to herself the secret of her sex, rapidly succumbed to its ravages. As the end approached, Angella awoke to consciousness from her feverish delirium and saw her lover bending over her. He had been detailed to work at this spot, and arrived only in time to see her die. She fixed her eyes on the face of her lover with a look of love, and faintly murmured, in the language of her native land: "At last we meet, only to part forever. Farewell, my dearest." With these words

she died. The remains of Angella were laid upon a platform, covered with a cloth, and stones placed beneath her head. For four days and nights the body was kept in this position, while the lover kept a ceaseless vigil beside it. At the expiration of this time the body was wrapped in a winding sheet and buried in the "dump" of the read bed, the remains being covered with earth from the dumping carts.

Cotton Manufacturing in the South.

The development of cotton manufacturing in the South is one of the most notable and promising industrial occurrences of the day. Not merely because of the rapid growth of the business, but more because of its appropriateness and apparent profitableness. The conditions would seem to be altogether in favor of the Southern mills, so far as the supplying of their home market is concerned at least, and it remains to be determined whether they have not also marked advantages in the competition for control of the markets of the West. The larger part of the charges for freight, jobbers' commissions, storage, insurance, etc., which the Eastern mill owner has to pay, the Southern mill is exempt from; and the difference from \$2 to \$3 a bale in freight alone is clear saving. The Baltimore Journal of Commerce estimates the actual capital now invested in Southern cotton mills at \$50,000,000, of which nearly one third has been invested within two years. Touching the prosperity of these Southern mills the Journal says that ten per cent annual dividends are the lowest reported, and this after a large amount has been taken from the earnings for increasing the size and capacity of the mills. Under more favorable conditions the dividends have been much larger.

To commemorate the services of Oliver and Oakes Ames in connection with the building of the first railway across the United States, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, the Union Pacific Company are erecting a granite pyramid on the highest point near its track. The monument is now nearly finished. It is 60 feet square at the base and 60 feet high, laid up in undressed red granite, in a style calculated to last for centuries. On the west side is a medallion bust of Oakes Ames, 9 feet high, with the date of his birth and death. On the north is the inscription: "In memory of Oakes Ames and Oliver Ames." On the cas: side the bust of Oliver Ames has yet to be placed. The top is rounded off, and does not make an acute angle. The cost is said to be nearly \$90,000.

A Curious Tree.

Lieutenent Houghton, who has recently visited New Guines and several other groups of is'ands in the Pacific, reports the existence of a phehensile tree. It appears to be a species of ficus, allied to the well-known banyan-tree, which throws out from its branches air roots, that eventually reach the ground, and take root there, and in their turn become new stems, which perform the same function; so that a single tree wil: eventually extend so far as to form a complete forest, in which the stems are united by the branches to each other. The prehensile tree in question similarly throws out from its branches long, flexible tendrils which, touching the ground, do not take root there, but twine around any article that may lie within their reach. After a time these quasi branches contract, so that they fail to reach the ground; but the finger-like processes continue to closely gripe the article round which they have twined themselves, and which are consequently suspended in midair. In this way, articles of considerable weight may be literally picked up from the ground and held in suspension. 1197 Car. 2 Pr. -

As a substitute for leather, enameled cloth is now largely used where lightness and pliableness are desirable. Having the appearance of leather, and nearly if not

quite, its durability, it is used where strength is not so important as a good appearance. In the covering of carriage tops, the upholstering of furniture, the covering of trunks and travelling bags, a great quantity is need, and it is also employed in garments, coverings, etc., as a protection from water Enameled cloth originated in America, and was first made at Newark, N. J., in 1849 The details of its manufacture are very sine ple, and can soon be told. The toundation of the article is cotton cloth of the best quality, and generally made expressly for this purpose. The cloth is taken from a bale and wound upon a large cylinder preparatory to receiving its first coat. It is then passed between heavy iron rollers, from the top one of which it receives its first coating of composition. In many places the covering is spread by a knife under which the web passes. The composition is made of linseed oil, lampblack, resin, and a few other ingredients, which are boiled together till they reach the consistency of melted tar. From between the cylinders it is carried to a drying frame made in the shape of a reel, and subjected to a high temperature in the drying-room which is heated generally by steam pipes. After the drying process it is given to workmen who make all the rough places smooth by rubbing with rolling, drying, and rubbing, and this is repeated from three to five times, or until the required thickness has been laid on. After the last scrubbing down, the fabric is taken to another department, thoroughly varnished, and again passed through the heater. It now appears as a piece of cotton cloth, with one black side looking very much like patent leather. One step yet remains to be taken. The cloth is passed between heavy rollers, which cover its surface with regular indentations resembling the grain of leather. It is now ready for the market. We venture to say that as many frauds are perpetrated in this article as in any other article that can be mentioned. Manufacturers who desire to turn out a heavy material first fill the cloth with clay, and the result is an enamel that will crack during the cold weather of winter, or, in their endeavor to turn out a cloth that will stand a low temperature without cracking, they fill the merchant's shelves with material that will be sticky in summer. The poor quality is used in the cheap trunk and bag trade, but none but the best will do for the outside wear that comes upon carriagetops.—Manufacturers' Gazette.

A Terribly Wronged Woman.

Tardy reparation has at length been made to the memory of a mortally wronged German woman, whose name has been unjustly held up to public scorn and contumely in the p ace of her birth for more than two centuries and a half. In the year 1617 the city of Tangermuende was destroyed by fire, and two years later several persons were tried, condemned, and executed at Brandenburg for acts of incendiarism, alleged to have caused the calamity in question. Amongst those who suffered was Grete (Margaret) Minden, the daughter of a Tangermuende patrician. She was stripped and chained to tall post in the market place. The five fingers of her right hand were torn off with red-hot pincers. Her arms and breasts were deeply seared with glowing irons. Finally she was burnt to death slowly. From first to last her martyrdom lasted nearly an hour. Ever since that time a so called "Conflagration Sermon" has been preached on each successive fourteenth Sunday after Trinity in the principal Tangermuende Church. This discourse describes Grete Minden as an abominable monster, the refuse of mankind, who burned down her native town to revenge herself upon the municipality for, as she believed, withholding paternal inheritance. It was a story by the eminent novelist Theodore Fontane, in which Grete Minden figured as a heroine, that suggested an investigation of the documentary evidence connected with her case to Ludolf Parisius, a member of the Reichstag and this gentleman found out that the unfortunate woman had most undoubtedly been the victin: of a judic'al murder. He lost no time in communicating his discovery to the Tangermuende authoritie, and on Sunday, the 10th September, when the clergyman on duty ascended his pulpit to preach the two hundred and sixty-fourth "Conflagration Sermon," he prefaced his discourse by an jouncing to the congregation that recent enquiry into the or gin of the great Tangermuende Fire had completely exonerated Grete Minden from any complicity with the authors of that catastrophe. For many days before and after the fire she had been lying on a bed of sickness many miles fron Tangermuende. Subsequently she had been wrongfully accused, sentenced, turtured and done to death with the utmost barbarity, an absolutely innocent woman.

Experimenting With Mushrooms.

It was in the Crimea, when rations were at the very worst-salt pork and biscuit alone being the every-day fare of everybody. Well, one morning, the bat-man of a surgeon of artillery, being out foraging, came upon a treasure trove of agarics. He took them to his master. "Sorr," said he, "Oi've picked up these. Faith, an' they be mushrooms! Oi'll broil them in pork fat, and ye'll not be so badly off for the male (meal) this blissid noight." The doctor, who was no botanist, feared that the fungi were toadstools. and advised their been th: own away. "Arrah, not a stick of em, sorr, before evening!" said Pat. "Be japers, no! Oi'll tell you what we'll do. The Vet.'s servant he has a capeful as well as me. They are for that officer's dinner. Now, he dines at l o'clock; your honor don't dine till siven. Let Mister Horseleech ate his first. You wait and see the iffict. If he be nayther sick nor sorry before your fading (feeding) toime, ye yourself can ate the things widout fear-they'll be mushrooms, and no mistake. But if the Vet, is complaining, or maybe dead-and Oi've asked a corporal farrier to lit me know-whoy, it will be pretty sartin that the vigitables aren't mushrooms, and ye nade not touch them at all at all." At 7 P. M.. the horse-doctor being all right, the human one devoured the delicious "vigitables" con gusto, blessed his bat-man, and was all right too. - London

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pondent that sods water is a solution, under pressure, in water of carbonic acid gas, The gas is generated under considerable pressure in a closed vessel by the action of d.luted sulphyric acid upon marble dust or ground marble. It is passed over into the cold water which absorbs it. The names sods or soda water are misnomers, as the liquid contains no soda. It was so miscalled from an imagined resemblance between it and the older effervescent bevarages prepared from bicarbonates of soda or potassa and vegetable acids or acid salts.

Sawdust is said by some one to be better than the bair in protecting rough cast from peeling and scaling under the influence of frost and weather. The sawdust should be first dried and then thoroughly sifted, in order to remove the coarser particles. mixture is then made of two parts sawdust, five parts sharp sand, and one part cement, which should be thoroughly stirred together and then incoporated with two parts of lime. -Scientific American.

Mediterranean fishermen complain that their sea, formerly free from sharks, is now infested with them. The sharks come through the Suez Canal from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and make sad havoc among good fish.

N. Jepson, an English vegetarian, not wishing to use poor and adulterated animal fats, has sought a substitute, and found it in a composition for which the following is the formula: Take four ounces of the finest | sent of his own. - Socrates. Brazilian nuts, pounded very fine in a mortar; four ounces pure olive oil; rub them into a smooth jelly; add eight ounces of fine wheat flour and a quarter of an ounce of salt. Rub the whole into a smooth paste, and use as

A Patent Medicine Paradise.

If the negroes of the south could read there would be such a demand for patent medicines, porous plasters, pills and stomach bitters as would force every manufacturer to double his help and capacity. The negro is always ailing. No matter how healthy he looks or how strong he seems, he believes himself afflicted. If he could read almanacs and circulars he would think so twice as strongly.

At Dalton, Ga., I saw a big fellow pick up a barrel of flour as easily as I could have lifted a twenty-five pound sack, and when I complimented him on his strength he re-

"Yes, boss, I seems powerful strong, but you doan' know what a hard time I has of it. Ize got liber complaint, dyspepsia and consumpshun, an' I reckon I won't neber see snow fly again."

I asked him what remedies he had been using, and he replied that he had been taking the dust of burnt leather and mixing it with cold tea. Nothing whatever ailed him, but if he could have got hold of ten dollars he would have used eight of it in baying medi-

I was in a livery stable at Marietta when a man came in with a bottle of prepared Jamaica Ginger. One of the colored men employed about the stable, who hadn't lost a day for years and who looked as ragged as a mountain, looked at the bottle three or four times and then asked:

"What ye got dar, Kurnel?" "Something for apoplexy," was the re-

"Would ye mind givin' me a sip of it, kase my apoplexy has been takin' on in de

moas' drefful manner fur de las' week ?" The cork was drawn and the negro litted up the bottle and took three heavy swallows of the fiery stuff. The next three minutes were the longest and hottest ones he ever saw, but as soon as he could speak he remarked:

"Ah! but dat stuff seems to hit de right spot! I reckon it will cure up my apoplexy all right, an' like 'nuff I may light on sumthing good fur congestion of de lungs an' water on de brain!"-Detroit Free Press.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two church missionaries, William F. John and John Williams, and their wives, are being tried at Sierra Leone, in Africa, for the wilful murder of a native girl by flogging and other ill treatment.

The extent to which Highland estates are now being cleared of sheep, with a view of "foresting," is likely to excite the attention of Parliament before long. Deer forests are very profitable possessions; but if the whole country is to be turned into a vast game reserve, rents are likely to fall considerably. Since the beginning of August nearly 50,000 sheep have passed through Inverness, by the Highland railway, on their way south.

The eiderdown duck feeds chiefly in Iceland on the refuse of fish thrown out from the houses. In spring the female duck plucks her breast to line her nest, and, instinctively knowing that summer is coming, lines it lavishly. When it is stolen she plucks her breast again, and on it being stolen a second time assesses the drake for some down from his breast, and the nest is built a third time. The quantity of genuine down obtained is but about 7,000 pounds

Baron Wilhelm Rothschild of Frankfort is so strict a Jew that during his recent tour through Switzerland he was accompanied, not only by his ritual cook and butcher, but also by ten devout persons of his own religion, who went solely for the purpose of praying with him, as, according to Moraic law, a congregation must consist of at least ten worshippers. The Baron returned his income for 1881 at \$1,187,500, so that he can certainly afford himself these ritualistic iuxuries.

Numbers in War.

Sir Garnet Wolseley had under his command at Kassasain about half an army corps—that is to say, not quite one-tenth of the number of soldiers captured by the Germans on the surrender of Metz. But, in estimating the importance of the decisive battles of history, mere numbers count for nothing. The three hundred of Thermopylæ, the three hundred and thirteen who fought the first battle of Islam at Bedr, the hundred and sixty-eight with whom Pizarro overthrew the Empire of the Incas, and the thousand Englishmen commanded by Clive at Plassy, have left a deeper impress on the history of man than most of the

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

A slave has but one master. The ambitious man has as many masters as there are persons whose aid may contribute to the advancement of his fortune. - La Bruyere

Though authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is oft led by the nose with gold .- Shakspeare.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at 5 in the morning, or 9 at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at the tavern, when you should be at work, he sinds for his money the next day. - Frank-

Flattery is often a traffic of mutual meanness, where, although both parties intend deception, neither are deceived. - Colton.

Foppery is never cured; it is the bad stamina of the mind, which like those of the body, are never rectified; once a coxcomb, and always a coscomb. - Johnson.

Get not your friends by bare compliments, but by giving them sensible tokens of your love. It is well worth while to learn how to win the heart of a man the right way. Force is of no use to make or preserve a friend, who is an animal that is never caught nor tamed but by kindness and pleasure. Excite them by your civilities, and show them that you desire nothing more than their satisfaction. Oblige with all your soul that friend who has made you a pre-

He who receives a good turn shou! never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—Chanon.

A word—a look, which at one time makes no impression, at another times wounds the heart; and like a shaft flying with the wind pierces deep, which, with its own natural force, would scarce have reached the object aimed at.—Sterne.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.—Tillotson.

While we retain the dower of rendering service, and conferring favors, we seldom experience ingratitude.—La Rochefoucauld.

If we did but know how little some enjoy of the great things that they possess, there would not be much envy in the world. -Young.

What an argument in favor of social connection is the observation that by comunicating our grief we have less, and by communicating our pleasure we have more.-Greville.

Every one must see daily instances of peop'e who complain from a mere habit of complaining. - Graves.

Saving The Train.

The usual crowd of autumn liars were gathered toget er in the store, occupying all the grocery seats—the only gross receipts that the proprietor took no pride inwhen a little, blear-eyed, weazen-faced individual sneaked in by the back door, and slunk into a dark corner.

"That's him," said the ungrammatical bummer with a green patch over his left

"Who is it?" asked several at once. "Why, the chap who , saved the train from being wrecked," was the reply.

"Come, tell us all about it," they demanded, as the small man crouched in the darkness, as if unwilling that his heroic deed should be brought out under the glare of the blazing kerosene lamp.

After much persuasion, reinforced by stiff horn of applejack, he began:

"It was just such a night as this-bright and clear-and I was going home down the track, when, right before me, across the rails, lay a great beam. There it was. Pale and ghastly as a lifeless body, and light as it appeared, I had not the power to move it. A sudden rumble and roar told me that the night express was thundering down, and soon would reach the fatal spot. Nearer and nearer it approached till, just as the cow-catcher was about lifting me, I sprang aside, placed myself between the obstruction and the track, and the train flew on unharmed."

The silence was so dense for a moment that one could hear a dew drop. Presently somebody said:

"What did you do with the beam?" "I didn't touch it," he replied: "but it touched me." .

"Well," persisted the questioner, "but if you couldn't lift it, and didn't touch it, how in thunder did the train get over it?" "Why, don't you see?" said the sad faced man, as he rose from his seat and slided toward the door. "The obstruction was a moon-beam, and I jumped so that the shadow of my body took its place, and—"

Bang! flew a ham against the door; and if it had struck the body of the retreating hero, there would have been a much bigger greasespot frescoed on the panel -Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

Not Gwendolen's Foot.

"You have stepped on my toot!" The murmuring zephyrs of a June morning were kissing with dewy breath the rose bushes that were soon to burst forth in a wealth of bud and blossom; the twitter of the robin and the meadow lark rose cheerily upon the cool, fresh air that came from beyond the hilltops in the west, and athwart the eastern sky faint bands of crimson light, rcsy harbingers of the golden flood that was to come, made a vivid contrast to the deep blue of the zenith, while over all was spread the solemn hush that comes before break-

"You are mistaken, darling," said Gwendolen Mahaffy, looking up tenderly at Pericles Perkins; "it was the horse." "Perhaps you are right," the man re-

plied, stroking the neck of the horse-a beautiful Norman that weighed nearly a ton -" but it would have deceived even a more trusting heart than mine."

The Ambassadors from Madagascar.

The Ambassaders from Madagascar wear Europe in costume, black frock coats, and silk hats; they are from forty to fifty years of age, and the hair of the chief of the mission is turning gray. They are all of dark complexion, and a journal of Marseilles, where they have landed, describe their manmyrial armies of ancient or of modern ners as those of English gentlemen "cold .34 ISOLDER FORMARY THE CALL THE PROPERTY OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE CALL STATE OF THE PARTY O

invelghed against modern dress. of a sanitary institute, it was held i Carpenter, should include not the alone and its surroundings. but the the men, women, and children who it. What principally attracted the the Doctor was the stiff silk "chimney pot." This was declared one of the most idiotic of all human ments of torture. In England, a bard hat is the prescribed head-dress for lads. Young gentlemen of that arist. character who may have walked in w procession from Dr. Blaider's s:hool wear such hats or lose all social position boy sans a shiny hard hat would be a n a vulgarism. "The custom and fast said Dr. Carpenter, "might be unha but the votaries did not know it." ruled that boys' brains should be born iron, and fashion ignored the teaching common sense. But as to shoes, foot ings were worse than those used in head. One-half of the population in civilized world did not walk on me feet. As a child grew, its limbs taking bulk, fashion dictated that the feet is not increase in proportion to the rest body. If we did not exactly imitate & fashions with women's feet, we did thing equally stupid. We did our he waste the muscles and distort the bones; we tried all we could to hamne natural action of the ankle. A greatern nation than a high-heeled or a point shoe Dr. Carpenter could not imagin " queen of society " who could not nor keep her balance this presuming apostrophized as "a person of very intellect." It was a source of dyspeps; consumption. A woman who could walk must be more subject to disease one who could walk; We did, too, a could to thwart nature by applying liga to the wrong parts of the body, good sense of the English nation," said Carpenter, "was abolishing at least a from the list of articles which your? wore, but they were sadly too much ? even now." Then the clothing of in was discussed. In summer fond more dressed their babies too scantily, and winter too much. Fine lace looked no when in contrast with infantile nudity weather, whereas in winter sumptuouse could be produced upon a baby if it con overloaded with velvet and plush. How did this presumptuous doctor go ? "W he said, with mingled regret and des "if Parliament were to make a rule imprisonment should follow the man wore a chimney pot, the prisons in smile country would be sufficient to contain t who would suffer martyrdom soone meeten in give up its use." plifie

Modern Dress.

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At the late Sanitary Congress

Newcastle, England, Dr. Alfred (

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A good story is told of Modjeska. in a fashionable London drawing-room, asked to give a Polish recitation. some hesitation she commenced. As proceeded her eyes seemed to flash fire, her audience were almost spellbound by brask impassioned delivery. They presume ass course that she was uttering the aspiration with of her countrymen for freedom and pale nouncing the oppressors of Poland, and most enthusiastic plaudits rewarded he in was explained. however, that she had me sound. only reciting the ordinal numbers from

Barry Sullivan, who is about to tures Parliament as a supporter of Parnell states the born in Birmingham in 1824, and brough an my in England. He made his first appear ter in in Cork in 1840, and after winning constitute qua able fame in Liverpool, Manchester, Interpretage burgh and Dublin made a successful at the Haymarket, London, in "Hamme before Burton's Theatre, N. Y., and madea to mail of the States. After six years in Australian assing he returned here in 1876, and player the sh series of unsuccessful engagements. He careful, correct, and perspicuous declarate bat never startles his audience. He the first actor who has held a seat in that House of Commons.

Carrie Swain, in "Cal, the Tombor es im having a genuine boom.

Handsome Harry Meredith, the actor thor is making a tremendous success through out the country in his own drama, "Ra

Williams' Manchester & Jennings Commer at "specialty" company quite above the surse of average has been drawing exceptionally con, which, audiences. Its performances are quite angements of the beaten track of variety entershe has ris ments. ymnasium ath and a

Albumen in Cow's Milk. Dr. Schmidt, Mulhemin, has been books a da tigating the nitrogenous bodies' in the until milk, about which so much diversity of the sty hu ion has prevailed. He says that three en sp buminoid substances are regularly provided school in the milk, viz: caseine, albumen, and put or co ton. The average of seven analyses plannarke 2:43 per cent. of caseine, 0 38 per cent laced albumen, and 0.13 per cent. of peptition be hot Under certain circumstances the amount albumen may increase until it equals the the albumen. The pepton is formed the caseine by a fermentative process; ferment is destroyed by a boiling temp ture, but its activity is not destroyed salicylic or carbolic acid, so that in this spect it resembles the ferment that diff the albuminoids. Since milk, on long ing, may lose 10 per cent. or more of caseine by it; conversion into peptor should be made use of as fresh as pos when employed for making cheese.

Big Yield.

Some idea of the enormous quantity grain raised in this country may be obtain from the following reliable informan This year four brothers—the Elliot3-11 Elliot settlement have grown so much that to team it to this city it will requi four teams drawing every day for a twee month to clean out their grasaries. though these, probably, are the growers to the south, there are others crops are more extensive than is readily alized. The importance of immediate way connection is very apparent, and action of the City Council in dealing the matter is not taking the step a more too soon. -Brandon Sun.