V. CRIST.

my neighbors

FOSTER.

. 17, 1882.

nts:-This is

dall's Spavia

ms, druggist.

or Curbs.

b. 15, 1881.

WRENCE.

. 27, 1581.

one spavins.

ess and other

e of my men

. I applied

ver saw any-

a few days.

vell as beast.

it was the

EARSON.

rcular, which

E, (Mutual)

Cure.

nined at once the classes, have their matrimonial

here to send ficulties, they generally succeed in con-

I took them saling them better than the rest of the it a thorough only, and almost always manage to avoid

tions and the chopen scandals as to them would be

be lame and bolly ruinous. At the same time, if

used but one matters suggestion that the pricetly class

as free from ould consist of superannuated generals, or-

horse in the ws, and statesmen, when no longer able

he cure was discharge their other duties with effici-

who are now belieful whether the profession would con-

ev, were ever carried into effect, it is

age to be equally popular with the fair

Theology is the one science for which

emen, who shudder at the bare mention of

risprudence, medicine. or political econo-

imagine that they have a talent and a

A writer in the London Spectator says : I at hesitation what help being inflammable, especially e remedy for the neighborhood of Milan, which is sureresponsible for the prettiest women in several years seworld. With their wavy fingers, nutnoved, and I wown eyes, marble-veined complexions, and any Spavin, Sci., black dresses, they would move an anised. I have propoble logist (whatever he means in Enge it, who have that I fell sione a poet. So it was that I fell gladly make love, in and for ten minutes, under Mrs. questions on albus' eyes, at an open-air breakfast on the ola Bella —and that my passion was return-We never spoke, but we loved. She E BRYCE. Is obviously engaged to the gentleman who Cure as with her, but thet did not matter. She as so pleased with my frank, but I trust, spectful adoration from the next table, that e changed her seat, and put herself, with grace beyond the reach of art, in the light its:—Several st calculated for me to study her. When e joint which he left, she made a Parthian turn, and gave the size of size one bow and smile, in which the were pain all a: presumptuous of men could have dewhen I began and nothing wrong-which were a privilrith the most ge. I rushed to the strangers' book, and cirely remove and her name was Antonietta C-, of the lameness lian. Surnames are, as Charles Surface t to be exceled, to formal to be registered in love's it to be the de dar. Besides, the gentlemaa looked that I am ac- try and might see this. And Italians fight rels, and I do not. But the surname was ren more beautiful than the Christian. And Antometta C--, if ever you should bithis, remember a poet who for that one impse would go to the world's end for you nts:-I have he had not so many other things to do, and at success on Mrs. Bilbus did not say: "Tom, you now it to be

The Khedive's Wife.

esimply foolish!"

the wife of the khedive is a remarkable oman, both by descent and for her personqualities. Her mother was the daughter a furkish sultan: her tather, the son of Lgyptian khedive and a descendant of he horse that the horse that ali. the founder of the present masty. Tewfik Pasha, who married her regears ago, when she was only 20, has ever given her arry rival in his affection or his household. They have four children, Wo sons and two daughters, who are eduated by English governesses in Eng ish way f its virtues. the princess looks more like a European than ch unqualifi- uridea of an Egyptian lady. She has beast as well town hair, a dazzling white complexion, a reat brown eyes and a queenly carriage. ottles for \$5. he dresses in the latest Parisian fashion, et it for you, ad does not, like most Oriental ladies, on recept of sunstantly smoke and eat confection. She J. KENDILL Peaks French fluently, and uses that langage when she receives foreigners. Such sitors she greets with a slight inclination the head and gives them her hand to kiss. treal, P. Q. der own countrywomen kneel before her nd kiss the hem of her garment till she them a sign to rise. She has estabshed a much stricter etiquette than pre-AGENT, address nothing in the present AGENT, and does nothing in the present and does not him and aled at the court of Ismail Pasha. Her edgment, and does nothing important with ather approval. Her powers must have een severely taxed during the late events, at any rate she never lost her courage. der sharing all the perils of the khedive hard the shelter offered hor on board e English ships has endeared her to the

A Rival of Mrs. Langtry.

Laiy Moncton, the wife of London's well laried town-clerk. and a "blue-stocking" the most p onounced type, will shortly hake her appearance on the regular boards s a professional actress. Lady Moncton is airly good looking, though she will never an a name as a "professional beauty:" but | debate.

like the Jersey Lily, she is a great favourite of the Prin of Wales, and her amateur performances have been largely patronized by the nobility. Truth to add, the lady is a great imitator of Mrs. Leo Hunter, and her dinners and parties are among the best of the season. Lady Moncton's "professional consert" and "stage lover' will be Sir Charles Young, an eccentric baronet, who has written a score of pieces, and who always represents his own heroes, Sir Charles is not a good actor, but he looks npon himself as Henry Irving, Toole, Kendal, and Charles Wyndham rolled into one. As he is the first "real live Baronet" who has trod the boards since Sir Walliam Don's time, his appearance as an actor will possess a certain amount of interest. It will certainly be followed by a trip to America, that bourne from which so many professionals quickly return.

Patti's Dresses.

Patti, in the ball-room scene in "Traviata says a New York correspondent, wears \$220,000 worth of diamonds. They were around her neck, in her hair, on her wrists, in her ears, up and down her breast, all over the front of her dress-in fact, from every part of her they glistened and gleamed so that it hurt your eyes to look at her, and made more than one person wish for a piece of smoked glass through which to watch the third act of the performance. At Tiffany's there is \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds displayed in one show case; but Patti, with her \$250, 000 worth, makes infinitely a better display. She has them so grouped and scattered that they show for even more than they worth. I heard more than one lady say last night that they envied Patti her diamonds more than they did her voice,

Her dresses were elegant, but somehow or another they did not seem to hang gracefully and fit as well as Langtry's or Nilssons. Upon inquiry I found that her clothes were made in Vienna instead of Paris, and that probably accounts for them not being up t. the mark bypeople who consider Worth per-

Thy Face.

Such a starved bank of moss Till that May morn, Blue ran the flash across: Violets were born!

Sky-what a scowl of cloud Till, near and far, Ray on ray split the shroud;

Splendid, a star!. World-how it walled about Life with disgrace

Till God's own smile came out; That was thy face!

-Robert Browning.

Queen Margherita.

Queen Margherita of Italy is devotedly fond of literature and the fine arts. Sig Bonghi, formerly minister of public instruction, an erudite Greek scholar, and the translator of Plato, is an habitue of the Quirinal; as are also Sig. Minghetti, who has been over and over again president of the council; Sig. Massari, a deputy and journalist; the Senator Prati, a poet; and above all, Baron de Keudall, the German ambassador, who is himself a musical composer, and who has made Queen Margherita an admirer of Mendelssohn and Wagner. Among the ladies who frequent by invitatin the Palace is the Princes. Triggano, an American heiress married to the Prince of that name, whose parents, of the bluff Yankee type, create no little amusement among the other ladies of honor. The princess has deservedly attained a high reputation for beauty and talent at the Italian court.

The Trade in Tropic Woods.

The traffic of this country in tropic timber is annually becoming more important and valuable. Fleets of freight steamers and of tast-sailing schooners and brigs from Boston New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore pry into every Bay, River and creek along the coasts of intertropical America, and exchange cargoes of western produce and b:eadstuffs for tropic woods of all descriptions. The dye wood trade was one of the most valuable branches of the vast American commerce monopolized by Spain during the colonial regime. Annual fleets visited the ports at Campeche. TaSasco, Yucatan, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica, the Isthmus of Panama, and the northern shores of Columbia and Venezuela, and, after discharging their freights of European goods, loaded with tropic products, principally dye and furniture woods. From Spain these articles were re-shipped to different European coun-

Thus for more than two hundred, years the forests of the gulf coast of Mexico and the Caaribbean coasts of Central and South America, together with those of Jamaica, of Cuba and of Hayti have yielded to Europe tho r rich tributes of tropic timber. But at .ength the supply, in many places, has begun to diminish, but n t the quantity of wood spontaneously produced. The rivers, creeks, and bays that indent the coast, or empty their waters into the gulf or Caribbean have at length become almost denuded of trees. The wood-cutters find their trade less profitab e, for as . the remaining forests are far from the coast, transportation of logs to the place of shipment has become an important item of expense. For that reason the governments of the several Spanish. American republics washed by the gulf and Caribbean sea are bending their efforts toward bringing about rail communication between their seaports and their interior cities, plantations, forests and mines. British Honduras, Gauatemala, Spanish Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Columbia, and Venezuela have begun or have projected the construction of railroads which will penetrate the vast forests and bring to the coast, at a minimum rate of freight, cedar, sapodilla, mahogany, zapote, fustic, logwood, and all of the various kinds of dye and furniture woods in use, besides many other classes not yetfintroduced .- New Orleans Times-Demo-

In the Greek Chamber of Deputies on Monday a proposal was offered to proceed with the discussion of the budget. The Opposition protested on the ground of informality and retired in a body. The Ministerialists then adopted the proposal. M. Tricoupis said if the Opposition persisted in retiring, the Government would ask the Chamber to vote the budget without further

Natives. as being different from the Chinese and the Manchu : although there is no doubt that it has b roowed many words from both languages, specially from the former. Most names of dignities and public functions, many names of professions, trades, and those relating to natural history, instruments, and utensils have been taken from the Chinese, and in the transfer have undergone but little alteration. Indeed, the spoken language the people combine native words with Chinese to express even the commonest things. The Corean has not adopted many words from the Japanese, although it has a few striking grammatical affinities with that language. The Corean alphabet-and, considering their geographical and political relations, it is rather extraordinary that they should have an alphabet at all, and that they have not initiated the Chinese in their written character -the Corean alphabet has thirteen vowels and fourteen consonants : and, with a linguistic hospitality unknown to the social life of the country, has five other characters, which are used for the transcription of foreign words. The substantives are for the most part composed of only one or two syllables, and the whole language is an illustration of the principle of employing a min'mum of inflectione. It is difficult to arrive at the religion of

COREA

the Corea, and among the educated classes nearly the only system having any manifest vitality is the worship of their ancestors. Their deities thus being eminently moral deities, the ceremonies of religion group themselves very much around funerals, sethe people are reputed to be adherents of Budhism, which, according to the Corean tradition, was introduced into the peninsula in the fourth century of our era. For a considerable period it had the honor of being the official creed, but gave place in the fourteenth century to the doctrine of Confucius, which continues to the present moment as the established religion. In its main features the Confucianism of Corea is identical with the Chinese system, but its secularism is relieved by its assimilation of various popular superstitions. The belief in evil spirits, for instance, is widespread, and the serpent, as in some other regions of the east, is an object of superstitious respect. Instead of killing it, the Corean feeds is regularly as his domestic animals. Of first importance for the happiness of a family is the preservation of the ancestral fire, and every housewife has all the responsibility and anxiety of a vestal virgin. Corea is the paradise of astrologers and fortune-tellers, who swarm throughout the country. The blind have the reputation of being seers and prophets, endowed with a special aptitude, and it not unnaturally follows that a l rge proportion of the persons thus afflicted make a market of the superior mental vision with which they are accredited. In the capital these blind seers are formed into a corporation, legally recognized, and their services are in great request for the discovery of secrets, the foretelling of the future, and the exorcising of devils. In pe forming this latter function they rely mainly on the noise they make to frighten the spirits, whom they ultimately catch in a bottle and carry of in triumph. The bottle would thus appear to be the receptacle for evil spirits all the world over. -London Society.

Parsimony in the Army. Mark Twain's illustration of meanness

must be familiar to a large proportion of English readers. One of the quarry men belonging to a mining company was, he tells us, blown up to a terrific height by an | chance to become a hero by sticking to my explosion of gunpowder. but, returning to post when the collision came, but when earth comparatively uninjured, had his reflected that my name would be spelled five wages stopped for the time he was in the hundred different ways in the newspapers I air. Preposterous and outre as this reads, we venture to think that it has been paralleled within the last two months by the action of the Indian military authorities at a station that shall be nameless, but which we may so far indicate as to say that it is in the province of Oude. It will be best told in a verbatim extract from a private letter from an officer stationed there, which we have been permitted to see. "A curious and rather laughable (in the sequel) thing happened," he says, "during the cholera here; a gunner was at his lazt gasp, he had no perceptible pulse, and was as black all over as one's shoes; so that the head doctor gave orders for his coffin to be made in order that he might be buried at once, and wrote to the commanding officer of the battery, and told him that the man had about an hour to live, and that he had better make Falling asleep one day after dinner with arrangements for the funeral. Well, the Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the C. O. and his sub were playing racquets, latter reproached Doddingtonn with his and after they had finished they both dress- drowsiness. Doddington denied having ed in uniform, and went off to the man's been asleep, and to prove he had not offered funeral. But he got well after all, and I'm to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. hanged if they didn't stick him in for the Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddingprice of his coffin!" We do not, by the ton repeated a story, and Lord Cobham way, find the prospect of being subjected owned he had been telling it. "Well, to such utterly detestable parsimony as said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear this held out among toe "advantages" of a word of it; but I went to sleep because joining the Army detailed in the placards | knew that about this time of day you would now so conspicuously displayed at every tell that story." post-office in the kingdom. The unfortunate gunner, whose absolutely true story we have narrated, is unlikely to prove in future a very zealous missionary in the recruiting interest. That a man for whom a successful General has some object in providing should get £500 for bringing home despatches announcing a victory, while the miserable pittance of a private soldier is stopped to pay for a coffin which he (happily) never fi led, would seem to indicate that Army Reform is but very superficial even now, after all that has been said and done. At all events, the gross case o which we have given the particulars, should it come under the n tice of Lord Hartington, may possibly induce him to institute some enquiry into the spirit in which the Queen's Regulations are interpreted and administered in our Indian Empire. - Echo.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry says that in France manufacturers are using an imitation of gold made of 100 parts of copper, 14 of zinc, 6 of magnesia, 3.6 each of sal ammoniac, limestone, and cream of tar tar. The alloy is represented as being fineDeveloping a Boy's Brain.

A teacher had charge of a school in a

country town early in her career, and among her scholars was a boy about 14 years old The language of the Corea is described who cared very little about study, and show. ed no interest apparently in anything connected with the school. Day after day he failed in his lessons, and detentions after school hours and notes to his widowed mother had no effect. One day the teacher had sent him to his seat, after a vain effort to get from him a correct answer to questions in grammar, and, feeling somewhat nettled, she watched his conduct. Having taken his seat, he pushed the book impatiently aside, and, espying a fly, caught it with a dexterous sweep of the hand and then betook himself to a close inspection of the insect. For fifteen minutes or more the boy was thus occupied, heedless of surroundings, and the expression of his face told the teacher that it was more than idle curiosity that possessed his mind. A thought struck her, which she put into practice at the first opportunity that day. "Boys," said she, "what can you tell me about flies?" and calling some of the brightest by name, she asked them if they could tell her something of a fly's constitution and habits. They had very little to say about the insect. They often caught one, but only for sport and did not think it worth while to study so common an insect. Finally she asked the dunce, who had silently, but with kindling eyes, listened to what his schoolmates hesitatingly said. He burst out with a description of the head, eyes, wings and feet of the little creature, so full and enthusiastic that the teacher was astonished and the whole school struck with wonder. He told how it walked and how it ate, and many things which were entirely new to his teacher. So when he had finished she said: "Thank pulchres, and monrning. Still the mass of you! You have given us a real lecture on natural history, and you have learned it all yourself."

After the school closed that afternoon she had a long talk with the boy, and found that he was fond of going into the woods and collecting insects and watching birds, but that his mother thought he was wasting his time. The teacher, however, wisely encouraged him in this pursuit, and asked him to bring beetles and butterflies and caterpillars to school, and tell what he knew about them. The boy was delighted by this unexpected turn in affairs, and in a few days the listless dunce was the marked boy of that school. Books on natural history were procured for him and a world of wonder opened to his appreciative eyes. He read and studied and examined; he soon understood the necessity of knowing something of mathematics, geography and grammar for the carrying on of his favorite study, and he made rapid progress in his classes. In short, twenty years later he was eminent as a naturalist, and owed his success, as he never hesitated to acknowedge, to that discerning teacher.t

BUBBLES.

Fritz named his dog Non Sequitur, be cause he does not follow.

A member of the school board said "Well, children, you spell well and you reads well, but you hain't sot still."

McStaggert (on his way home, having jumped over the shadows of the lamp-posts, etc., brought up by that of the kirk steeple); "E-h!" (Pauses.) "Ne' mind! Sh no help for it! (Palls up his pants.) Shall we have to wade thish !"

At one of the customary school examinations an urchin was asked, "What is the chief use of bread?" to which he replied, with an archness that implied What a simpleton you must be to ask such a question! "To spread butter upon."

"Oh yes," said the engineer, "I had a changed my mind and jumped."

When a man is excited he is very apt to talk without thinking. An Austin landlord called on his tenant the tenth time for his rent. "I haven't got any money," was the response. "Well, if you haven't got money enough to pay your rent you ought to build yourself a house."

"Gen'lemen. I dont b'lieve in crossin or changin' de breed of our hogs. De oldfashioned hog is plenty good. I owes the saddest time of my life to a fine hog. Ef he hadn't been a fine hog I wouldnenter paid no' tention to him. Well, I was 'rested on account ob dat fine hog and sent to the penitentiary fur a year. Don't bring no fine breed o' hogs into dis neighborhood."

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic.

Diphtheria in Russia.

says:-Very great concern is manifested in St. Petersburg at the enormous increase of mortality arising from epedemic diseases, chiefly diphtheria. The police and the various medical t d sanitary bodies have concocted a general plan of energetic action for dealing with the outbreak and disinfecting houses. The Empress came to town this morning for the purpose of opening a new female academy, established as a trial of a new system of practical education for women-a duty hitherto entirely neglected in

Tipplers Attention!

In each of nearly three dozen samples of "bitters" sold as medicines for disease, the State Assayer of Rhode Island discovered that they contained from seven to fortythree per cent. of alcohol-more than most beer, almost as much as whiskey and heavy wines. Many peaple who conscientiously grained, taking a high polish, and not easily abstain from drinking wine or beer, are consumers of "bitters."

LORD GARNARYON

A Nobleman of Ancient Lineage and Long

"Yes, sir, that is a famous house," said a Welshman, addressing an Englishman, and cointing to an old tumble-down building. Out of it came the dukes of Beaufort, and the earls of Pembroke, and the earls of Carnaryon, and (which was intended for a ckimax) the Joneses of Pantglas." The Saxon, a rude churl, asked who lived in the house at that moment. "I," proudly answered his informant. "Then, my dear sir," was the reply, "I strongly advise you to come out of it, too, or it will fall about your

But yet the Briton's instinct was probably the finer, for, after all, we do still recognize the claims of birth, and in heraldic honors the house of Herbert, which is also connected with the noble houses of Somerset and Jones, yields to none.

Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, fourth earl of Carnarvon, springs from a common ancestor with Lord Pembroke, the head of the Herberts (as far as rank and precedence go), for the duke of Beaufort can claim no more than the honor of being a Herbert on the distaff side, and, as the homely French proverb puts it, la truie n'anoblit pas le cochon. Lord Carnarvon's second Christian name indicates that he has Howard bleod in his veins. Descendants by his second wife will have still more. His first wife was a Stanhope, a sister to the charming young lady to whom Macaulay addressed a valentine, now historic, and who married Lord Beauchamp. She, too, died before her

So much for birth. As for breeding, Lord Carnarvon is an Etonian and a house-man. What is more, the honors list of Michaelmas term, 1852, in Literis Humanioribus contined, among other names that of "Carnarvon, Honorabilissimus Comes de," and it was placed in the first ciass. The most notable of Lord Carnarvon's fellow "firsts" was Henry Chanier, of Pembroke. Arthur Wellesley Peel took a "second" at the same

We have, then, a veritable noble, of ancient lineage, and a scholar to boot. Why has he been comparatively a failure? "Too clever by half " would be the verdict of the Tory squire—a species by no means extinct, as some persons fondly imagine. "Not quite clever enough," might be the opinion of a philosophic Liberal. For one thing, Lord Carnarvon has not quite had his fairchance. It may be pleasant to become one's own father at 18, especially when such emancipation means the lordship of more than fifty square miles of English soil and the enjoyment of a rental of nearly £400,000 a year; but if one happens to inherit a peerage at the same time, ambitious prospects are apt to be marred. Lord Carnarvon never sat in the House of Commons, and it is much to his credit that, in spite of such a disadvantage he managed to push his way so soon into the front rank of politicians. L'ossibly the late Lord Derby counted for something in the matter. He took a fancy to Lard Carnarvou after hearing the latter's maiden speech in the upper house. Disraeli hardly shared his chief's opinion, but "we'll just try him," he said, at last, -that is, in 1858, when was formed the second of those wonderful Conservative ministries which solved the problem of governing the country awhile by means of a minority of the House of Commons. Lord Carnarvon, who was not quite 27, was named under secretary for the colonies. He had scarcely any opportunity of making a blunder in 1858-9; and in 1866, the year of the third "miraculous" cabinet, he found himself at the head of his old department. In a very few months the clever man managed to quarrel with his colleagues-the subject is one which excited a good many persons at the time, but which is now rather to be laughed at. Disraeli, if I remember rightly, wanted to give the suffrage to £6 householders, while Lord Carnarvon had a conscientious objection to going beyond £5 19s. 11d. Then Disraeli lost patience and gave us the pretty measure of reform by which we still profit. Lord Carnarvon, in his turn, parted with tact and temper. "I fancied I had been acting with gentlemen," he exclaimed. But he accepted office again with these persons, who were less than his ideal of gettlemen, a few years later. By and by he resigned a second time -after a terrible wiggling, administered him by the prime minister in full cabinet. A satirist of the day represented Lord Carnarvon as expressing a heartfeit aversion for Lord Beaconsfield, and for a notable rea-

Why, he frowns if I publicly Stand on my head! -London Truth.

Type Size.

Originally there were but seven sizes. The first was called prima. It is now known as two-line English. The second was secunda, now ourdouble pica-in France, great paragon. The third was tertia, at present our great primer. Then there was a middle size, ssill called in German mittel, but it is now our English. After there came the three sizes on the opposite side of the scale—pica, long primer, and brevier: in Germany the name secunda, tertia, and mittel are still retained.

Pica, in France and Germany, is called

Cicero, because the works of that author were originally printed in it. English print-The Times correspondent of St Petersburg | ers so styled it from being the type in which the Ordinal, or Service Book of the Roman Church was originally set. The Ordinal was also at first called the Pica. Bourgeoise was so named because it was introduced into the country from France, where it was originaly dedicated to the "bourgeoise" or citizen printers of that capital. Brevier obtained its name from having been first used for printing the Breviary or Roman Catholic abbreviated Church Service Book. Minion is also of French origin, and was so termed owing to having rapidly become a special favorite on its introduction in that country. La Mignone, is "the darling." Nonpariel was so named because at the time of its introduction, it had "no equal," being the smallest and finest type than produced. Pearl is of English origin. The French have a type of the same size which they call "Parisienne." It is a smaller type than the nonparell, and was thought "the pearl of type." Diamond is another fency name given to what was regarded at the time of its origin, as the ultima thule of letter foundry achievement.