The Forty Thieves.

The Forty Thieves lived a great many when thieves were scarce, hence they are embalmed in story. Had they lived

are brothers. Cassim is rich, and Ali is poor. While the former leads a life of luxury aud ease, the latter hauls wood for a living, and often bemoans his fate, forgetful of the fact that Grant once followed that honorable occupation. Wood-haulers should not despair, for they may become President for strangers to roll casks of petroleum into their what they know, or for what they don't know; it is hard to tell which now-a-days.

The robber shief, being thus left alone,

ever, they were regular professional thieves, and then he had more respect for them.

The captain of the band—there were just

orty of them—approached the rock hard by and uttered the words, "Open Sesame!" when, as Ali afterward expressed it to his wife, "you'd orter to see Sammy open." Instantly on the word a door concealed in the rock opened as if by magic, and the captain entered, followed by his band, who marched in open order by the left flank double rat-tail file, centering on the left wing, the extreme right resting on the door-sill, at a shoulder-arms, with muskets reversed. [Military readers may understand this. I don't.]

When they were all in the Captain shouted, "Shut, Sesame!" when Sammy immediately shut, that being apparently what Sammy was for. Shortly after the robbers (having stored away their plunder) reappeared; the door closed after them at the word of command, and mounting their horses they rode away. When they were gone, Ali Baba, getting down from the tree, tried the magic word himself, when open flew the door, and after a little hesitation he entered the robbers' cave.

Great was his astonishment at what he be held. He found splendid apartments, suitable for married or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished and lighted with gas, with or with-out board, and within five minutes walk of the post office. On every hand were heaps of diamonds, bags of gold, and dead loads of greenbacks. Here, then, was where the robbers lived when they were at home, and stored their plunder. He determined to have his whack at it. So loading his mule with all the gold he could carry, he started for

Imagine the delight of Mrs. Baba when her husband arrived. (She had been very much concerned over his prolonged absence, because he was Ali Baba she had). She helped him to unload the gold and store it away in the cellar with an alacrity she rarely

displayed in doing her housework.

She was anxious to knew just how much there was of it, so as to make out a correct income return to the government. Accordingly, while her husband was gone to put up the mule, she tried to count it. Naturally wearying of this employment after she had got up among the millions, she concluded to measure it, and for that purpose ran across the street to her sister-in-law's Mrs. Cassim's, and borrowed her half-bushel measure, pretending that she wanted to measure some potatoes. As it was so unusual a thing for Ali Babi's family to have half a bushel of potatoes at one time, Mrs. Cassim's curiosity was excited, so she put Spaulding's glue on the bottom of the measure to see what kind of potatoes they were, which was mighty potatoes on the part of Mrs. Cassim.

When the measure was returned Mrs. C. found a five cent nickel adhering to the bottom. This was a very mysterious circumstance, indeed. "When," said she to Cassim, in relating the circumstance and showing the nickel, "when did your brother ever have five cents in the house all at once? Of a sudden he seems to have bushels of money." Cassim walked over to his brother's house and questioned him on the subject, when Ali, being a generous-hearted fellow, told aim all about the cavern. Next day Cassim had ever been quartered there before except themselves—and hung him up inside of the door as a warning to any other rash intruder to enter without a suitable

recommendation from his last place. The result was as might have been anticipated. Mrs Cassim, alarmed at her husband's of what mink and martin they caught, and at absence, sent Ali to look for him. He went stream and to look for him. He went to the cavern, and, on finding his murdered brother, felt almost as badly cut up as his bad been their principal food, were very brother was. He packed the last four sad rescarce as they had been thinned out by a dismains of his brother in one of the sacks which lease which had attacked them during the to balance it—make accounts square with his and his family in the face. One evening he brother, as it were—thoughtfully stuffed the returned to his camp after a other, as it were—thoughtfully stuffed the other sack with gold and things, so that, as he afterward reckoned it, his brother's four quarters on one side of the mule were equal two of the children making a meal of to thirteen hundred thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents on the other. It is rarely that a brother can be made so useful dead or alive cents oil with the rest and assuaged his hunger. made so useful, dead or alive, especially with down with the rest and assuaged his hunger

out creating suspicion among the neighbors. ant was sent for some drug-store whiskey, under the pretense that Cassim wanted it for medicinal purposes, so when it was given out the next day that the whiskey killed him no one thought anything strange of the circumstance at all.

Cumstance at all.

There was an old cobbler who lived on a corner hard by, who opened his stail very early in the morning early in the morning to accommodate any one who, having been drinking hard the nough already; "just go ahead and sew

Cassim was buried the next day with being resolutions of respect, which were published the next day in all the papers. Engrossed copies of these resolutions were presented to the afflicted widow, but after kicking around the house for a few days they were sold for old rags, the widow marrying again. It is impossible, with the space I have, to minutely follow the various stratagems employed by the robbers to learn who it was that possessed the secret of the cave. Suffice it to say, they at length did, and plans were laid for his destruction. One day the captain of front) and pretended he was a dealer in pe-He had a large quantity of non-explosive oil in casks, which he desired to store with him for a few days. "Certainly," said Ali, who was the soul of hospitality; "roll it right into my parlor;" which was done. Now some of these casks contained non-explosive oil while the others were filled with some thing almost as deadly, though not quite- keeps a grocery store in New Orleans.

murica distribution de la come

murderous robbers. It was shrewdly conjectured by the robber chief that if the oil did not blow up the whole family, which was probable, his men would dispatch them dur-

they would have been totally disregarded on account of the insignificance of their numbers of the casks to replenish her lamp, which was the casks to repl getting low, and discovered the robbers. She finished them all by boiling some oil and pouring it upon them through the bung hole —not the only instance by any means where men have been ruined "in oil." The narrow escape of the Baba family from destruction should be a warning to people not to allow

know; it is hard to tell which not.

One day when Ali Baba went to the forest to get a jag of wood, he saw horsemen approaching. Fearing evil he climbed into a tree to conceal himself. The troop halted under the identical tree, dismounted and took from their horses several heavily-loaded in the way so overrun with ex-congressmen, absconding bank officers, dishonest postmasters, Indian commissioners, ex-revenue officers, managers of defunct gift enterprises, and others, that them, and being disgusted, he concluded to go out of the thieving business altogether,

t was getting too low.

He perished in the house of Ali Baba, where he had penetrated in disguise for the purpose of settling that old account with Ali. The servant girl who performed so neat a job for his followers, recognized him

is certainly multiplying every day .- [Washington Capital.

A Tribe of Caunthals.

NDIANS WHO KILL AND EAT THEIR OWN CHIL-DREN WHEN SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

A terrible story has reached us, says the Ottawa Citizen, from the Upper Ottawa, the have expressed the opinion that the parsnip particulars of which, as related to us by a gentleman who has lately arrived from Lake Temiscamangue, are as follows: At the Abeau animal that gives the milk has been changed Temiscamangue, are as follows: At the Abetebe Lake (or Obettebe, as some persons call it) five hundred miles from this city, a tribe of Indians are to be found called the Abetebes, supposed to be a remnant of the great Algonquin tribe, who manage to eke out a miserable existence by hunting and trapping. They make no effort to till the ground; they are exceedingly leave in their opinion calves should be weaned on parsnips in order to gain lapidly and become They make no effort to till the ground; they are exceedingly lazy in their habits and do not even hunt until driven to it by the pangs of hunger. They trade their furs at Fort Temiscamangue

where they get their supplies of powder and ball and other necessaries which they rewhere they get their supplies of powder and ball and other necessaries which they require; and as they have had missionaries and of some of our other esculents disappear. It fur traders amongst them occasionally, they have a slight knowledge of the French and English Languages. Until lately, very little has been known of their manners and cussional beautiful bea toms, and the tough yarns related by lumber-men and fur traders of their mode of living, to form a crust that is difficult to manage were laughed at as being romances. Stories

were related at the Fort by traders who had been amongst them, but they were laughed at as being improbable. A half breed trader said that one day while trading with a camp of Indians on one of the tributaries of the Abetebe Lake he asked them for something. Abetebe Lake he asked them for something to eat but they told him they had nothing to give him. He persisted in his demands and told them that he had caten nothing that day and was nearly starved. They at length told him to go to a pot that was simmering on the camp fire, and help himself, he lifted

FISHED UP A HUMAN HAND, having tomahawked their youngest children for food and the whole family would join in the horrid feast. The latest story comes from the head of the Abetebe Lake where went up there to get some of it himself, but Mr. Wright has had a shanty this winter, after loading himself down with wealth he thought the magic word which opened the civilization, of any of the lumbering works Mr. Wright has had a shanty this winter torgot the magic word which opened the door, and so couldn't get out. He tried various words, cried, "Open, See-Folly " and "Open, See-Folly-Ann!" but all to no purpose, because his memory couldn't come and see Sammy. The result was the robbers came and killed him, and being always ready to make a quarter when they could they quar-ions were scarce and was barely sufficient to the spring, either to that is wanted for use in the spring, either for the table, market, or for stock feeding containing a family of five persons, an Instantian and his squaw and three children, two between five and nine years of age, and a boy of fourteen or fifteen. Early in the winter they will not freeze at all till they are wanted for use in the spring, either for the table, market, or for stock feeding should remain in the ground where they grew. The remainder should be taken up and placed where they will not freeze at all till they are solid and will not thaw out till they are needed. Repeated freezing and thawing, exposured to the air, a degree of heat and dryness use to the air, a degree of heat and dryness. the Indians were told not to come near the place soon again. As the winter advanced the snow became deep and game was so scarce that the Indians were for days at a time without food. They eat up the carcases. It is without mink and martin they caught and at resorted to singeing the hair off some beaver were on the mule he brought along, and then summer, and starvation stared the Indian only four quarters,
The next business, after getting his quadhe started on another hunt from which he r:lateral brother home, was to bury him with returned unsuccessful, and savage with hunger he drove his tomahawk through the To account reasonably for his death, a serv-skull of the next youngest of his children and the family used the child's flesh as food for several days. In the meantime a terrible snow storm had set in and it was impossible for the Indians to go on a hunt, and as

he turned suddenly on his squaw one morning and DROVE HIS HUNTING KNIFE THROUGH HER HEART. The father and son lived for several days 720,000. The following items of expendion the carcase of the dead squaw, which ture fell below the estimates by the amounts one who, having been drinking hard the night before, wanted an early "cobbler." He consented to sew Cassim together for a consideration, and was accordingly blindfolded and led to the house. He asked if they wanted "a yellow fair stitch and divided," or just a common "black welt;" but Alik knew nothing of shoemakers' lingo, and said he thought his brother had been welted enough already; "just go ahead and sew enough already; "just go ahead and sew him up."

The cobbler performed a very neat job, though he left a stitch in his side that Cassim probably never got over. He offered to half-sole him too, and set up his helds but helds and sew here the excess was only £8,000. The as he approached, the boy, who was watching for him, saw that he had nothing with him, and either himself or his father had got to die. Without waiting to discuss the question with his parent the sweet youth raised his half-sole him too, and set up his helds but half-sole him too, and set up his heels, but rifle to his shoulder and sent a bullet through his father's brain and his father's brain and

horrid suppy of provisions had again failed,

coming honors, and the various societies to which he belonged attended the funeral, each of them holding meetings afterward and passbody, and he then made his way on snow shoes out to the Hudson Bay Co.'s Fort, near Lake Temiscamangue where he related the above story. The men would not believe the horrible tale until he had confessed it to a priest. The young Indian on being closely questioned, stated that about two years pre-vious his father had killed his (the boy's) sister, when they had not had anything to

eat for three days, and eat her.

This is about the most incredible story we the Forty Thieves came to Ali Baba's house formant assures us that he can get a dozen persons to testify to the truth of it. On tha point we offer no opinion, and if any of our readers are curious to ascertain how much fact is connected with the statement, we would advise them to take a trip to Lake

-Paul Morphy, the chess player, now

About Parsnips.

Over a large portion of the habitable globe over a large portion of the habitable globe not blow up the whole family, which was probable, his men would dispatch them during the night.

The plot failed, however. A servant girl who had been sitting up pretty late in the kitchen with her young man went to one oil the former grand divisions of the vegetable world. Poteniete call is Datance of the casks to replanish her large problems. Botanists call is Pastinaca sativa which name being interpreted by the market gardeners, some of the earliest of whom civi-lized and improved it, means the cultivated parsnip. Not even the grape and crab apple have experienced a greater change at the hand of the pacrab apple

change at the hand of the pa-tient cultivator than has this plant, whose name occurs in the writings of the elder Pliny. The tough fibre of the rood has given place to tender tissue; its acrid taste has been changed to one that is pleasant and sweet; while its poisonous properties have disappeared in favor of those of the most wholesome character.

This excellent esculent, which has so many good qualities and so very few bad ones, is, in the opinion of many a neglected plant. Green grocers in this city, as well as many of New York city councilmen, and others, that their customers, have been saying so for some the claim to the property of Kibrisli Mehenous driven nearly distracted. Instead of forty, there was at least forty thousand of tainable in the markets at any price. Many ment:

shelling corn, would express the same opin-ion if they understood the language of their meat a job for his followers, recognized nim and finished him with a carving knife. The story is supposed to be all a lie, but it is no more All than Cassim.

The career of the Forty Thieves, instead of proving a salutary warning, seems to have inspired emulation, for the number of there is and is likewise good for beasts. Why do not both man and beast have them in abunding problems and the salutary warning as the salutary warning as

The reason is twofold. Men have not experimented in feeding them to animals, and many women do not know how to cook them. The parsnip is said to have reached the highest perfection, and to be the most gen-erally cultivated in the Channel Islands and in Holland and Belgium. The little island of Jersey, so famous for its dairy cows, is likewise very famous for its parsnips. Some

good cows.

The persnip is not a difficult crop to raise. Neither blight, rust or mildew affect it. Our industrious entomologists have as yet disis adapted to a great variety of soils, though when the plants are young and tender. The ground should be mellow to a good depth. Horace Greeley never put in the plow too

as carrots, beets, and turnips, and the distance between the drills will be determined by the way the crop is to be cultivated, whether by hand or by the horse hoe. The seed which, in a field should be sown by a drill, should be covered about an inch deep. Only seed of last years growth should be the cover from it and took some of its contents, which appeared to be soup, and drank it. He returned for some more, and while stirring up the mess, to his horror he high, they should be thinned out to the dis-tance of about six inches from each other. the sight of which made him so sick he could hardly stand. Other stories are told of the Indians when pressed hard with hunger, children brious things in the cultivation of the crop. Parsnips are a long time in maturing, they should be planted as early as the ground will admit of working and should be the last crop gathered, if they are harvested in the fall, which is not essential. Freezing improves the parsnip by changing most of the starch last until supplies would arrive from below, the Indians were told not to come near the

> never been frozen, boiled in soft water, is not a very savory article of diet. A moderate sized parsnip that has been frozen and thewed in the ground where it was grown, boiled in salt water, or, better still, in water salted by a piece of salt pork or corned beef, is much better. Eaten with the meat, or with salt fish or bacon, it is delicious. But the right way to serve a parsnip is to freeze and thaw it, then boil and cool it, next cut it in thin slices lengthwise, and fry it in lard or butter till the surface is of the rich amber color of a prime buckwheat cake. Remove to the table while it is smoking hot, and In truth, no royal breakfast in spring time is quite complete that does not embrace among other dishes, a plate of parsnips prepared in this way .- Prairie Farmer.

The British Budget.

The House of Commons to-night went into Committee of Ways and Means, and the Right Hon. Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. It shows that the estimated total expenditures of the last fiscal year were £72,736,-000, while the actual expenditures were £71,-

actual receipts were £74,635,000, an increase over the estimate of £2,220,000. This increase came mainly from the Customs, Excise Stamps and Income tax, and is distributed as follows : Customs, £200,000 ; excise, £912,-000; stamps, £1,000,000; income tax, £250,000. The receipts from the duties on coffee have declined, but there is a great increase in the revenue drawn from tobacco, wine and spirits. The receipts from the Postal-Telegraph were £50,000 in excess of the expenses of the service and the payment of

interest on stock.

The total of the public debt is stated at £792,740,000. The total receipts for the financial year 1872-73 are estimated at £74,-915,000, including from customs, £20,250,-000; excise, £23,250,000; stamps, £10,000,-000; assessed taxes, £2,250,000; income tax, £10,000,000; Post-office, £4,750,000; Postal Telegraph, £750,000; Crown Lands, £400,000; Miscellaneous, £3,250,000. The total expenditures for the same year are estimated at £71,313,000, including : Interest and management of the Debt, £26,250,000; Consolidated Fund charges, £2,000,000; Army, £15,000,000; Navy, £9,500,000;

of Purchase, £1,000,000; Packet Service, gredient of two green coloring pigments

£1,000,000.

The speech in which Mr. Lowe presented the details of the budget was favorably received by the House, and was greeted with cheers at the close. Mr. Lowe recommended that the duties on chicory be reduced 50 per cent, and that two pence in the pound be taken off the income tax; but these reductions he admitted would oblige him to lower his estimate on the total revenue. He closed

Tichborne in Turkey.

There is a parallel to the Tichborne case, and it is thus specified by the Pall Mail Gazette: "There is in London a young Turk about twenty-five years of age. He calls himself Mustapha Djehad Bey, and he claims to be the son of his Highness the late Kibrishi Mehemet Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, and formerly the Sultan's Envoy at the Court of St. James. The claimant has entrusted his case to a firm of English solicitors, and it will be prosecuted by English counsel at Constantinople. His claim to the property of Kibrisli Mehe-

orated with a considerable display of rejoicing. In the year 1848 the Pasha was
sent to the British courts as the Sultan's
representative. During his absence the
child, Djehad, became seriously ill, and his
mother, Melek Khanum, suffered much
anxiety on his account. The loss of her
only boy would have been for her a very erious matter, since the Pasha might be induced to marry again. Accordingly Melek Khanum had a consultation with a woman f the name of Fatmah—described as the lady steward of the harem-and decided on averting the dreadful evil by feigning that she was about to give birth to another child; and, to carry out this deceit, a child was to be bought or borrowed. This was done; and the Pasha (who was then in London) in due time received the news that Heaven had blessed him with another boy. began to contend among themselves for ab-solute supremacy; the Pasha's wife, it is said, all this while playing a very humble part—the part of one who had put herself entirely at the mercy of others. In vain Melek Khanum tried to appease the contending parties and restore order to the house. Failing altogether in this, she asked the intervention of the Pasha's man of business. ness, Keshid Eftendi, who, however, took it all very lightly, as a women's quarrel.
Thereupon Mme. Kibrisli resolved to dismiss Fatmah, at the same time quieting the eunuch with gifts of money. A little while der, but the accusation was not substantiated While the trial was going on the Pasha was summoned from London, and hastened to Constantinople. On his arrival there he found affairs in a hopeless state of imbroglio, and he divorced his wife. This done, the question of the legitimacy of his children arose, there being a natural sus-picion that if one child had been borrowed the origin of the others might be doubtful. The question being put to the wife, she declared that the child Djehad had been bor-

your nice dinner that has been prepared ex-pressly for his appetite and tastes, don't fret—enjoy the dinner yoursell, and when he comes be honestly (not sarcastically) sorry that he did not enjoy it with you, and see how much knack you have to make a good dinner out of the remnants, and be sure and sweeten it with kind words, and a manner that says, I know you wanted to be here in

inne.

If your husband brings guests to dinner,
when your dinner is poorer than you generally have, don't fret, for that makes the best ly have, don't fret, for that makes the best dinner poor, always have enough on the table of good bread and butter and vegetables, and one dinner in a year will not build or break any man's health; show your knack in entertaining by hearty welcome and generous hospitality, but be sure you don't fret at your

husband, for that will spoil even a feast.

If your husband doesn't come home at night, as early as you wish he would, even if you are tired when he does come, don't fret, but use all the knack to be cordial that you would, if he had come at the usual time. Charity suffereth long and is kind, and fretting sours more homes than poverty does, for a home without fretting, with plenty of bread and cold water, is far better than the home of plenty, soured by continual fault inding.

If your servant breaks your dishes-recollect she is human, and you sometimes break your own cishes—don't fret; it will make her fiet, and she will either leave you or mash the dishes with an all darks and she will either leave you or mash the dishes with an all darks and she will either leave you or a knack of expressing your sorrow for her, as well as the dishes, and tell her you knew she did not do it supposed. ner that will break more dishes. Just have as well as the dishes, and ten her you allow she did not do it purposely. Take my word for it, she will be more careful in future, and her knack, too, will be improved. You will off the body, without outward cut, down to the lower joints of the legs, which are left the lower joints of the legs, which are left the lower joints of the legs, which are left to the lower joints of the

every kind presses, it is easy to say, Don't fre.; but you must try hard to get, what is

more than a knack, the heart to say:
Father, I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me,
And the evils that are sure to come

the young housekeeper is only an embodiment of, "Be ye wiser than serpents, and harmless as doves."

The Color of Death.

The report of the Massachusetts State oard of Health contains a valuable article on the evil effects of the use of a senic in certain shades of green. The subject is not new; more than one hundred years ago the use of arsenic as a pigment in certain manufactures was forbidden by law in France. But the beauty and healthfulness to the eye of the color, and the thoughtlessness or cupidity of makers of wall paper, ar-tificial flowers, toys, lamp shades, confection-ery and other articles, render it necessary to warn the public again and again of the injury

copper, known popularly as Scheele's green, and into the other as the aceto-arsenite o copper, which is also called Schweinfurt The generic name of emerald green or mineral green is applied indifferently to either. Of these two colors, the first contains fifty-five per cent., more than one-half, on white arsenic; the other in every one hunhis estimate on the total revenue. He closed with a motion for the immediate reduction of the duties on coffee and chicory.

dred grains contains fifty-eight grains of arsenic. Both pigments furnish the pretitiest and by far the most durable shades of green, each costs comparatively little, and the process of manufacture does not require any great skill. Hence, in spite of their deleterious effects, both are used. At one time, in Paris, when it was proposed to make

the use of arsenic illegal in the manufacture of wall paper and artificial flowers, certain of the makers said such a law would force them to close their shops; and in 1860 a paper maker in England said that in his shops alone two tons of arsenic were used weekly. The most frequent instances of poisoning by these colors have followed the use of green paper hangings. Makers of the paper, dcalers in it, paper-hangers, and even prople who live in the rooms prepared with it, have cattle that have been wintered on dry hay and still drier straw, with an occasional bite of corn stalks, by way of change; many sheep that have looked out on the pastures so long in hopes of seeing the grass spring to life, and an equally large large number of swine that have made their teeth sore by shelling corn, would express. covered with green paper, in which chemical tests showed the presence of arsenic—three grains in every square foot. In 1850 a middle-aged woman in Boston was attacked with the well-known symptoms of arsenic coisoning; and although her life was saved by removing the paper, yet her health was permanently injured. Such cases might be multiplied almost indefinitely from the re-

ports of physicians.

Some years ago this subject excited considerable discussion, and arsenical paper - hangings became unfashionable. The fashion appears to have changed The fashion appears to have changed again, however. Dr. Frank W. Draper, author of the article on this subject in the report, says that in every store he visited while making his investigations he found paper for sale which, on being tested, showed signs of the presence of arsenic. Under these given water ages of the presence of the well if der these circumstances it would be well if every one who wishes to buy green wall paper would subject it to the following simple chemical test: Take a fragment of the paper and put it into a solution of ammonia. If arsenic be present the liquid will assume a bluish color. In case a further test is re quired, pour a little of the ammoniacal solution on crystals of nitrate of silver, and arsenic, if present, will show itself by leaving a yellow deposit on the crystals. As paper, from the cheapest to the costliest, a knowledge of this test will be of service to transmitting sentences by electricity.

In some of the native towns on the Niger arsenic is used in coloring all qualities of memorial time in some parts of Africa, which paper, from the cheapest to the costliest, a on the whole, is almost as marvelous as

poisoning by wall paper is effected. Formerly it was held that the poison was set tree by some kind of decomposition, and vitiated the air as gas. The modern theory is, however, drain to intercept the sound, there the watchthat "the poison escapes from the paper into the atmosphere in the form of dust, mechaniafterwards, during a reception given at cally disengaged, as by dusting or wiping Mdme Kibrisli's residence, he was smothered in his bath. Mdme Kibrisli was charged with implication in the murtiple of the m with paper containing arsenic, on being submitted to a deicate chemical test, is said to have exhibited unmistakable traces of the poison.

But it is not alone in coloring wall paper that these poisonous pigments are used. Confectionery, pastry, ornaments and toys are colored with them, articles that soon find their way to children's mouths. Two boxes of way to enquals mounts. It we bote to water colors furnish an illustration. One of the green blocks of paint, weighing 38.26 grains, on analysis, was found to contain 8.89 grains of arsenic. The shelves in closets rowed also. But she now maintains that and pantries are sometimes covered with she was actuated in so doing by a feeling of arsenic paint, from which the poison is easily revenge, awakened by the divorce and the Pasha's second marriage which soon followed. The brilliant green paper so common for wanderer over the earth. He spent some years in Egypt as a domestic servant; he with arsenic. The green of artificial grass The brilliant green paper so common for covering paste-board boxes, for tickets, for Venice; and at his reputed father's death, which occurred in September last, he respired to England, the land of portentous is used to color cloth for women's dresses, and which occurred in September last, he respired to England, the land of portentous law usits, there to prepare his claims to Killing and the land of portentous law usits, there to prepare his claims to Killing and the land of portentous law usits, there to prepare his claims to Killing and the land of portentous law usits, there to prepare his claims to Killing and the land of portentous law usits, there to prepare his claims to Killing and the land of portentous law usits, there to prepare his claims to Killing and the land of portentous law usits, there to prepare his claims to Killing and the land of portentous law usits, there to prepare his claims to Killing and Liverpool.

Two Rules for Young Housekeepers.

2. Have a knack.

The Uses of Hide.

That there is "nothing like leather" is a fact brought home to the colonist in South Africa or Australia. Oxhide has more employments than Scrub in the play. It is a substitute for all kinds of cordage: it is made into drag-ropes for the wagons bread at Nack.

If your husband doesn't get home to enjoy your nice dinner that has been prepared to the proper of the prepared to the

ployments than Scrup in an exployments than Scrup in an exployments than Scrup in an exployments than Scrup in an explosion of contage; it is made substitute for all kinds of cordage; it is made poor.

1865. French Line, o steamers, York to Brest and Havre.

1855. Hamburg Line (German), three steamers, from New Orleans to Havre and Steamers. the bed, chairs, and stools, pickling tubs for his beef, and "feldt-schoon" for himself and family. Gordon Cumming, in his "Hunting 1855.Ham Adventures," tells us that on days when the rain tell in heavy showers he set all hands in his encampment to making these African from New York to Queenstown and Liver progues. "These shoes," he says, "were pool. worthy of a sportsman, being light, yet 1866. Liverpool and Great Western strong, and entirely composed of the skin of (British), 10 steamers, from New York to game of his own shooting. The soles were made of either buffalo or cameleopard; the front part of koodoo, or hartebeest, or bushbuch, and the back of the shoe of lion, or hyena, or sable antelope, while the rheimpy isb), 6 steamers, from New Orleans to Liver-or thread with which the whole was sewed pool. consisted of a thin strip from the skin of a

steinbok. How few persons know the value of raw hide! Take a strip of well-tanned raw hide from Montreal and Quebec and London. an inch wide, and a horse can hardly break it by pulling it back. Two sets of raw hide halters will last a man's life time. In some places the Spaniards use raw hide long chains to work cattle with, cut into narrow strips and twisted together hawser fashion. In and twisted together hawser fashion. some parts of Africa hides are used as cradles, which are suspended like hammocks on cords and swung about. These are hung from trees in the open air, as are also skins filled with milk, and in them by shaking wash the dishes with an "I don't care" manner that will break more dishes. Just have find your example contagious.

If you are sick, body and soul, and work of

the lower joints of the legs, which are left hanging on the skin, and bound across, two and two, or crosswise, to keep all firm and united; the neck of the hide forms the mouth, and is firmly bound round and round with strong cord.

It is not generally known that a picture of the human face can be transferred by the photographic art to leather. But there are exceptional leathers in the thick tanned hides of the elephant, the rhinoceros, hippotamus, walrus and boar. Elephant's and other thick hides will take one or two years to tan properly. Walrus leather is used for cotton gins and polishing rollers. Of the hide of the rhinoceros and hippotamus the Dutch boors manufacture whips known by the Dutch boors manufacture whips known by the Presh Garden. Farm and Flower Seeds! name of "sjamboks." They first of all cut the hide into long strips, three inches in breadth, which are hung up to dry with with a heavy weight appended to them. When thoroughly stretched and dry, these slips are again cut into three divisions, then tapered and rounded with a plane, and the polish given with a piece of glass, which ren-ders them semi-transparent, like horn.

The skin of the manutus, a marine animal, s much thicker than that of the ox. They make thongs of it about the Orinoco, to tie their cattle, and for horsewhips. In Cuba handsome canes or sticks are made by moist-ening the dry layers of the skin, which are O00; Army, £15,000,000; Navy, £8,500,000; Collection of Revenue, £2,500,000; Postal Telegraph, £500,000: Abolition of in medicine and in destroying men or verming is employed in the arts, mainly as a large inSMOKERS!

T. & B. SEE THAT IN STAMPED

ON EACH PLUG

MYRTLE NAVY

Take no Cheap Imitations!

Hamilton, February 27, 1872.

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and polish them. From these few incidental facts we get to learn some of the many uses of the skins of animals, chiefly domestic, exclusive of the furs, bird skins, and other products of the chase.—Mark Lane Express.

Chapter on Love. Love seldom haunts the breast where earning lies.—Pope.

Hate makes us vehement partisans, but ove still more so.—Goethe.

In love we are all fools alike .- Gay. Love, one time, layeth burdens; another time, giveth wings.—Sir P. Sidney.

Love is the virtue of women.—Dudevant.

In love, the deceit generally outstrips the distrust.—Rochefoucauld.

Love is an affair of credulity.—Ovid. Love at two and twenty is a terribly in oxicating draught.—Luffini.
Where love dwells is paradise.—Richter.
Love is precisely to the moral nature what

the sun is to the earth.—Balzac. Words of love are works of love .- Alger. Love as if you should hereafter hate, and ate as if you should hereafter love.—Chito.

When we love we live .- Congreve. Gold does not satisfy love; it must be paid in its own coin .- Madame Deluzy. She that is loved is safe .- Jeremy Taylor.

How shall I do to love? Believe. How hall I do to believe? Love.—Leighton Love is an egotism of two.-A de La Salle I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved not honor more -Lovelace

Wish chastely and love dearly.-Shake-Love sacrifices all things to bless the thing it loves .- Bulwer Lytton.

Telegraphing by Sound.

A curious method of conveying intelligence to a distance has been practiced from im-

to convey news. By loud talking, facing the head, sonorous vibrations are propagated an man hears sentences distinctly. It is called musical correspondence. Mr. Bowditch an English traveller, says the same system is practiced in Alharitis and also in Acers. A tribe known as Camaroons have carried that day, in conversation with a Camaroon, when he assumed the attitude of listening. On being asked what he heard, he said in poor English, "You no hear my son speak?" Neither the captain nor any one of the

The Atlantic Steamships.

The following is a complete list of the lines and number of vessels running from American ports to Europe in 1872, showing also the date of the establishment of each covering paste-board boxes, for tickets, to bon-bon wrappers, for lamp shades, is colored with arsenic. The green of artificial grass line. It will be observed that out of the 21 lines of steamships 13 are British, including

1855. Hamburg Line (German), 15 steamers. from New York to Hamburg.

1851. Inman Line (British), 16 steamers.

Queenstown and Liverpool.

1866. Liverpool Southern (British), steamers, from New Orleans to Liverpool. 1866. Liverpool and Mississippi (Br

pool. 1866. London New York (British), steamers, from New York to London.
1869. London Line (British), 4 steamers, 1864. National Line (British) 12 steamers, from New York to Cork and Liverpool. 1826. North German (Lloyd's) 14 steam

ers, from New York to Southampton and Bremen. 1856. North German (Lloyd's) 4 steamers from Baltimore to Bremen.

1856. North German (Lloyd's) 3 steamers from New Orleans to Havre and Bremen. 1871. White Star Line (British), 6 steamers from New York to Queenstown and Liv-

1872. American S. S. Co., 4 steamers from Philadelphia to Liverpool.

—The Rev. Peter Cartwright has recovered from his recent illness, and it is thought will be able to preach again. -William H. Seward is to deliver the oration at the inauguration next summer of the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill. -Guelph central exhibition is to be held on 1st to 4th October, both days inclusive, being the week following the Provincial ex-

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds

hibiton at Hamilton.

WOHLESALE & RETAIL

Fresh Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds! Carefully selected from the most reliable growers in

England, France & Germany,

together with many varieties grown under his own supervision, which places him in a position to supply his customers with FRESH & GENUINE SEF.OS. THE HISTI OF THE CALL AND AND ADDRESS OF THE CALL AND

ROBT. EVANS, Wholesale & Retale SEED MERCHANT, ch l. Hamilton, Ont.



1872. LONDON STEAMERS.

Weekly Communication

BETWREN London, Quebec & Montreal.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LONDON LINE are intended to run Weekly during Season of Navigation of 1872 between the above Ports, the first leaving London on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th APRIL. Through Bills of Lading issued on the Con-tinent and in London for all parts of Canada, and in the United States to DETROIT, MIL-WAUKEE, CHICAGO, and other points in the

Certificates issued to persons desirous of pre-paying the passage of their friends to Canada. For further information, apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter Street, London

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MONTREAL;

Iowa & Nebraska Lands FOE SALE BY THE

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Burlington & Mo. River R.-R. Co. MILLIONS OF ACRES. On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per ct. Interest.

On Ten Years' Uredit at 6 per ct. Interest.

No part of principal due for two years, and thence only one-ainth yearly till paid in full.

PRODUCTS will pay for land and improvements within the limit of this generous credit.

BBetter terms were never offered, are not now, and probably never will be.

CIRCULARS giving full particulars are supplied greatis; any wishing to induce others to emigrate with them, or to form a colony, are invited to ask for all they want to distribute.

Apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Comm'r.

For Iowa Lands, at Burlington, Iowa,
And for Nebraska Lands, at Lincoln, Neb March 28, 1892

March 26, 1892

|900,000ACRES

Excellent Farming and Sp. adld **MICHIGAN**

PINE LANDS

FARMING LANDS are sold to actual settlers, on CREDIT, one quarter down, balance in yearly payments, interest 7 per cent. Persons desirous of locations for farms will, on applications the OFFICE, IN GRAND RAPIDS, be furnished with TICKETS OVER THE ROAD, entitling them to RETURNOF FARES, in the event of purchasing any of the Company's farming land. For information about the lands, prices, iocation, &c., address

WM. A. HOWARD,

Land Commissioner,

Title Perfect.

October 30, 1871.

5 w44-8m

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS 42 YOUNG STREET.

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CHOW A COMPLETE STOCK OF Shirts, Collars, Fronts.

Orders by mail carefully filled.

Scarfs, Ties and Bows, Hosiery & Gloves, Small Wares & Trimmings, Gents' Jewellry, Umbrellas & Rugs,

Corsets, Skirts & Bustles, GRAY, RENNIE & Co.

SPRING TRADE, 1872. GRAY & McLELLAN.

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A RE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL,
ASSORTED STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHINGS & JEWELLRY,
BMALL WABES,
FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES & CORSETS,
HOOF SKIRTP
AND BUSTLES,
N. B.—Orders by letter promptly and carefully filled,

TO THE FARMERS.

March 26, 1872.

 T^{HF} , subscriber has for spring sewing two different kinds of

GRAIN DRILLS. the CANADIAN CHIEF and the EMPIRE. The Empire is single distributer with grass seed sower, and is without doubt the most perfect drill now in use. Will sow all kinds of grain both coarse and fine with equal correctness.

The Canadian Chief is a double distributer on the same principle as the Empire. Both drills are got up in superior style.

Soliciting your orders, I am respectfully yours w8 J. P. BILLINGTON, Dundas.