

### Sending a Valentine.

I might begin, "The rose is red"  
(Though that is not so very new),  
Or this the boys all think is good:  
"If you love me as I love you."

But, seems to me—a valentine  
Is nicer when you do not say  
The same old thing that every one  
Keeps saying, in the same old way.

And I asked Jane, the other night,  
What grown-up people write about.  
She would not answer me at first,  
But laughed till I began to pout.

That stopped her, for she saw I meant  
The question (and she will not cease),  
"Why—love" she said, "and dancing eyes,  
A kiss, soft hair—just what they please."  
It can't be hard, if that is all,  
So I'll begin by saying this:

"To my dear lady beautiful,  
I send a valentine and kiss.  
The loveliest hair and gentlest eyes:  
The kiss, because I love her more  
Than any one beneath the skies:  
Because she is the kindest, best,  
The sweetest lady ever known:  
And every year I'll say the same,  
The very same, to her alone!"

There! Now it's finished. Who will do?  
I've thought of one and then another.  
Who is there like it? Why, of course,  
I'll send it right away to mother!

Kate Kellogg, in St. Nicholas for Feb., 1882.

### CORN BREAD AND CAKES.

#### Corn Bread.

A.—Mix well with two quarts of fresh ground corn meal, 3 pints warm water, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, and a large tablespoonful of hop or brewers' yeast. Set in a warm place about five hours, until it rises well. Then add about three-quarters of a pint of wheat flour, and half a pint of warm water, and let stand to rise again about an hour and a half. Pour into a pan well greased with lard, or butter; let it stand to rise a few minutes, and bake in a moderately hot oven nearly an hour and a half. It is good hot or cold, but best while hot. Corn bread made essential after this recipe carried off the prize among a hundred exhibitors, on the score of quality and economy.

B.—Into one pound corn meal rub half teaspoonful salt and one of soda, a tablespoonful of lard or butter, and mix with one beaten egg and 3 cups (1½ pint) of sour milk. Bake 40 or 50 minutes in a buttered pan. It is very good thus: some will prefer the addition of a little sugar or molasses.

C.—Scald two quarts of sifted corn meal; add cold water enough to leave it lukewarm. Add a little salt, one-third teaspoonful rye or wheat flour, and stir all together with half a teaspoonful yeast. Let it stand overnight, and in the morning add half a teaspoonful molasses and a teaspoonful of cooking soda. Bake in a pan two hours. We have eaten excellent bread made in this way.

D.—A good boiled corn bread is made thus: Mix 5 pints of corn meal, 1 pint rye or wheat flour, 2 teaspoonfuls salt, a teaspoonful of molasses (less if preferred), and about 3 pints of milk or water, or part of each, or enough to form a soft batter. Put in a tin kettle with closely fitting cover, set it over a kettle of hot water and keep it boiling through all day. A tin mold with a hollow opening in the centre is the best. If left over warm water over night it supplies a very nice warm loaf for breakfast.

E.—A good, cheap, quickly made corn bread: Mix 3 large cups of corn meal with one of wheat flour, a cup of sour milk, 2 tablespoonfuls of molasses, and enough soda to remove acidity, and a little salt. Add enough sweet milk (or water may do), to make it as soft as you would for soft gingerbread. Mix well and bake 50 to 60 minutes.

F.—An Apple Indian Loaf: Scald 3 pints corn meal with 1½ pint boiling water, and thin immediately with 3 pints of tepid water; add 4 teaspoonfuls of Graham flour (or other flour may do), 3 or 4 cupfuls of finely chopped sweet apples, a gill of molasses, and a little salt. Bake 6 to 8 hours in a hot oven. The apples may be omitted. This gives a moist loaf relished by many people.

G.—Pumpkin Loaf: With a strong spoon stir well together 4 pints of corn meal and about three pints of stewed pumpkin while scalding hot. When cold add a teaspoonful of milk; a cup of hot yeast, half a cup of molasses, a teaspoonful salt, and about 1½ cup wheat flour. Mix all well in a deep baking pan (iron preferable). When light, bake 3 hours at a moderate heat. May be left over night in a moderately warm oven for a warm breakfast.

#### Corn Cake.

H.—Indian Pound Cake: Two cups of corn meal, 3 cup wheat flour, 2 cups sugar, 4 or 5 eggs, 1 to 1 cup shortening, seasoning with nutmeg and cinnamon, or as desired. Bake 40 or 50 minutes.

I.—We have tested a good corn cake made thus: 2 pints meal, 1 pint each of sweet and sour milk, 1 tablespoonful of shortening, and 2 or 3 of molasses, 1 tea spoonful of soda, 1 of salt; beat all well together and bake in quick oven 50 or 90 minutes.

K.—We have also tested a very good corn sweet cake, described thus: 3 cups of meal, 2 cups of wheat flour, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoonful soda, half nutmeg, 5 eggs, whites beaten separately; 1 cup butter and 2 cups sugar rubbed well together. Mix all well and bake until done through.

L.—Molasses Corn Cake: 2 cups meal, 1 cup of flour, 2 cups of molasses, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 of soda and 2 of cream of tartar, butter size of an egg. Bake 2 hours.

PIES THAT STEW OVER.—Every house-keeper knows the trouble that comes from the overflow of the contents of pies in baking. Not only is the exterior of the pie soiled, but the juice that falls upon the hot floor of the oven is burned, and gives the pie crust an unpleasant, smoky flavor. This trouble may be completely prevented by taking a strip of cotton cloth, all the better if somewhat worn, about an inch and a half wide, and long enough to go around the pie. This strip being wet it is put around the edge of the pie, half of its width to lap upon the crust, and the other half upon the plate. This is done before the pie goes into the oven, and the strip may be removed when it is taken out, or left on until the pie goes to the table.

### A Fruit Farm in California.

From the Garden.

Thinking that it might perhaps be a matter of some interest to readers of the Garden, I have from personal inspection written out a list of the fruit trees growing in the open air upon a farm near Niles, in Alameda County, thirty miles southwest from San Francisco, in the Santa Clara Valley. We have the ocean breezes somewhat modified by the San Mateo Mountains toward the west. The amount of frost in winter varies much with location in this valley. A narrow belt near the mountain's base on the east side is more sheltered, and is best for the culture of choice fruit and flowers.

We have no rain during the summer, or from May, 1, to Nov. 1—positively not a shower sufficient to lay the dust; yet we do not have to irrigate (except young or newly set plants until established). If the ordinary winter rains are received, all manner of trees perfect their fruits, and the cereals ripen and most vegetables grow well without artificial application of water. Maize or Indian corn is planted in open field about May 5, and grows and perfects without ever having a drop of rain, and without irrigation. Sometimes barley is sown for hay in December, and cut in April. The maize is sown on the same land for a late crop and, unless the winter has been late and more than usually wet, the corn needs some assistance. For economy in working it the vegetable garden is supplied with water and wells or ditches, and as fast as a bed is emptied the soil is dug over, fertilized, and replanted.

#### THE SOIL IS RICH AND DEEP,

with an underlying stratum of gravel thirty feet, down to which wells are bored, and yield an unfailing supply. Nearer the Bay of San Francisco artesian wells abound, but on the farm of which we write the water is raised to the surface by windmills and steam pumps. The climate is delightful, healthy and invigorating. The farm under consideration has been occupied about thirty years, but horticultural work was begun here only eight years ago, and the wonderful growth manifested is due to soil and climate. Of trees now in bearing there are forty varieties of apples, the earliest ripening the middle of June; four of crabapples, twenty-three of pears, the earliest ripening in June, twenty-one of plums and prunes; two of quinces; forty of peaches, extending in season from June 1 to November 1; three of nectarines, seven of apricots, eighteen of cherries, and eight of figs. Besides these, there are already fruiting Japan persimmons, American persimmons, English walnuts, Persian walnuts, Italian chestnuts, English filberts, three kinds; oranges of six varieties, lemons of three sorts, citrons, shaddock, olives, the loquat of Japan, the kamquat, or Japanese dwarf orange, and grapes, both American and European; of blackberries, currants, raspberries, and strawberries, all the leading varieties are grown. The large English gooseberries milder occasionally, owing to the hot sun, but the Houghton seedling thrives satisfactorily. *Paspiflora edulis* fruits in the open air and stands the winter. The pomegranate is a great favorite, both for bloom and fruit. Besides these and others, many useful plants have not yet fruited, but are growing rapidly. Among these are the three-lobed asinuid (*A. trebala*), the *jaylans preparatiensis*, *J. cinerea* the *carya microcarpa*, the Japanese chestnuts, the *caryolite formis*, the *Macedonian ternifolia*, the *fagus ferruginea*, the carob, the jujube plum, the date palm, the cork oak, and bananas of all sorts. These last are cut back by the frosts, so that it is improbable that they will ever fruit in the open air, but

#### THEY GROW LUXURIANTLY

from the old stems and add much to the beauty of the scene.

The list of ornamental plants grown here is very large. Kennedys attain the size of tall shrubs or small trees; fuchsias, pelargoniums, and similar plants bloom most of the year. The small ranges of greenhouses, hotbeds, and cold frames are used chiefly for propagation. Camellias, rhododendrons, azaleas, &c., are kept under a lath house shelter through the summer months. But, since the chief object of this list is to show how wide our range of fruit is, it seems out of place to consider the ornamental department at present.

This year fruit has been sold from this farm to the canneries at San Jose at rather surprising prices, when the heavy yield of these valley lands is considered. The price for peaches ranged from \$30 to \$80 per ton, according to quality and time of ripening; plums at from \$40 to \$60 per ton; apricots at \$70 per ton. Some farmers last year (1880) sold their apricots at \$100 per ton, and had from four to six tons per acre. One gentleman at Hayward's in the Santa Clara valley, had nearly ten tons per acre; but these were exceptional yields. At the rate this year, \$70 per ton, a large profit is insured. In fact, if the recent prices continued, or anything like them, for four or five years, the fruit growers will become wealthy. Salway peaches, which sold this year in the orchard at \$80 per ton, yielded at the rate of \$1,200 per acre; \$1,200, or nearly £240, as the return of one acre of land, makes the faith of Californians in the fruit-growing capacities of the coast greater than ever, and has already caused the price of available fruit lands to advance rapidly.

CHARLES H. SHINN.

### The Peruvian Difficulty.

The New York Post says it has authority for saying that Senor Godoy, a member of the Chilean Cabinet, who arrived in the United States on Friday, left Santiago as soon as they heard Mr. Trescott's mission had been sent. Mr. Godoy feared the effect of the mission, and was immediately sent to counteract its influence, and keep the United States from interfering on behalf of Peru. When Senor Godoy landed in New York he found Mr. Trescott's instructions were revoked, and that his work had been done for him. The property taken from Peru is estimated at \$1,500,000,000. The cost of the war to Chili has been less than £6,000,000, the largest part of which has been collected from Peru.

A SCIENTIST'S FUN.—A scientist claims to have discovered a kind of wasp that doesn't sting. He must have had a heap of fun experimenting before he found it.

### Late News From Abroad.

#### Interesting News from all Over.

Seven thousand iron workers in Stockton, Hartlepool and Darlington have struck for an advance in wages.

In this year's Prussian Budget the yearly sum of 90,000 marks is proposed as a salary for a Prussian Ambassador to the Vatican.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed during the whole of Sunday in North Wales, and considerable snow fell in some parts of England and Scotland.

The loss to England by the last three years' bad harvests is estimated at from a hundred to a hundred and fifty million dollars a year.

The King's speech was coldly received by the Greek Chamber of Deputies. The people in the street treated the King with equal coldness.

The outbreak of cholera at the Allahabad Fair did not cause much mortality, but the returning pilgrims are carrying the infection in all directions.

The centenary of the Glasgow Herald was celebrated recently by a banquet which was attended by members of Parliament and of public institutions.

It is believed from some letters recently received from Italy, that the body of the late Earl of Crawford, supposed to have been stolen from his tomb in Scotland, was really removed from the coffin abroad and cremated at Milan. He had often expressed a wish to be cremated.

A Vienna despatch states that Baron Grunzbury writes that the Czar disapproves of the restrictions on the Jews suggested by the commission to examine into the Jewish question, and has ordered the Jews to be represented at future sittings.

#### The Balkan Revolt.

Three battalions of infantry encountered a thousand insurgents on the 27th ult., on the banks of the Narenta. The rebels, losing considerable, retired.

In the Hungarian Delegation on Tuesday last Count Kalnoky, the Premier, said that he would declare from certain knowledge that there was no foreign influence at work in the revolted districts. He warmly expressed the conviction that there could not be any doubt of the neighborly sentiments of the Czar.

A despatch from Zara in Dalmatia says: On Monday an Austrian detachment conveying stores and powder between Nevesinke and Fotscha was routed and the convoy captured after a desperate encounter, near-Blek, with the loss of twenty men on each side. Thirty-five men from the Dalmatian regiments deserted to the rebels. The calling out of the Dalmatian landwehr has been postponed because of their known disaffection. Austria is making stupendous efforts. A contract has been signed with the Austrian Lloyds to transport thirty thousand men to South Dalmatian ports and nine large steamers will be continually employed. There was recently a false alarm at Castelnuovo, Dalmatia, and the Austrian commander, Jovanovic, fearing a general rising, threatened to bombard the town from the port.

#### The Spanish Pilgrimage.

A stormy interview has taken place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Papal Nuncio. The former expressed the great dissatisfaction of the Government at the behavior of several archbishops and bishops, who openly encouraged the Carlist pilgrimage.

The Madrid Catholic journal, *Siglo Futuro*, publishes an appeal to the Spanish nation signed by the Bishop of Madrid and a committee of the proposed pilgrimage to Rome. It mentions the riot during the removal of the remains of Pius IX., and declares that the Pope is persecuted and held prisoner by the sectarians of Liberalism, and that the Pope desires the Spanish pilgrimage.

#### Russian Aggression.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says the Government is contemplating the annexation of Coreyra, on the ground of the insecurity of Russian subjects in the Pacific, and the warlike disposition of China. It is calculated that the United States will not interfere, in consequence of the bad feeling against the Chinese prevalent in California.

#### The Czar and His Subjects.

There is a documentary evidence that the anti-Jewish movement is maintained if not originated by the revolutionists.

The party of "Will of the People" have formed an association in Geneva for the relief of victims of Russian tyranny. Vera Sassulitch is a member of the committee.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Times* says: The scheme of Prince Dolgorouki, Governor-General of Moscow, for assuring the safety of the Imperial cortege to Moscow by the carriage road instead of by the railway, and that the crowds in the streets shall be separated from the procession by trenches, barriers and lines of troops.

#### A Danish Political Crisis.

There was a great sensation in the Danish Folkething on Monday in consequence of the Ministerial organ stating that if the Radicals prevent the passing of the regular finance bill the Government can provide funds by royal ordinances. The crisis is acute.

A CHRISTIAN'S DEATH.—William Rundle, sr., a laborer who lives on Protestant Hill, Port Hope, had been sawing wood all day last Friday. On retiring to rest he knelt to say his prayers, and whilst paying his devotions to his Maker his spirit took its flight. He was about seventy years of age, and has a son a conductor on the Midland Railway and another on the Toronto & Nipissing.

A BRUTAL FATHER.—John Purdy, of Grafton, abused his child of two years of age so that he died. A post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Halliday, who found that the child came to his death from a severe blow on the head. The father is now in Cobourg gaol to wait his trial at the next assizes.

### The Early Kings.

I believe, upon a good deal of evidence, that ancient kings were itinerant, travelling, or ambulatory personages. When they became stationary, they generally perished. The primitive kings of communities confined within the walls, like the old Athenian and the old Roman kings, soon dropped out of sight. Perhaps as Mr. Grote has suggested, they lived too much in full view of their subjects for their humble state to command much respect when the belief in their sacredness has been lost. But the more barbarous kings of communities spread over a wide territory was constantly moving about it; or, if he did not, he too perished, as did the kings called the *rois faineants* of the Franks. If I were called upon to furnish the oldest evidence of these habits of the ancient king, I should refer to those Irish records of which the value is only beginning to be discerned, for, whatever may be said by the theorists who explain all national characteristics by something in the race or in the blood, the most ancient Irish laws and institutions are nothing more than the most ancient Germanic laws and institutions at an earlier stage of barbarism. Now, when English men like Edmund Spencer first began to put their observations of Ireland into writing—at the end of the sixteenth century—there was one Irish practice of which they spoke with the keenest indignation. This was what they called the "cuttings" and "cosherings" of the Irish chiefs, that is, their periodical circuits among their tenants for the purpose of feasting with their company at the tenants' expense. It was, in fact, only a late survival of common incidents in the daily life of the barbarous chief or king, who had no tax-gatherers to collect his dues, but went himself to exact them, living as a matter of right while he moved at the cost of his subjects. The theory of the Irish law was, though it is impossible to say how far it corresponded with the facts, that the chief had earned this right by stocking the clansman's land with cattle and sheep. We find a highly glorified account of the same practice in ancient records of the life and state of those Irish chiefs who called themselves kings. "The king of Munster," says the "Book of Rights," attended by the chief princes of his kingdom, began his visits to the King of Connaught, and presented to him one hundred steeds, one hundred suits of military array, one hundred swords, and one hundred cups, in return for which the said king was to entertain him for two months at his palace at Anacham, and then escort him to the territories of Tyrconnell. He presented to the king of Tyrconnell, twenty steeds, twenty complete armors and twenty cloaks, for which the said king supported him and the nobility of Munster for one month, and afterward escorted him to the principality of Tyrone." The king of Munster is then described as proceeding through Tyrone, Ulster, Meath, Leinster and Ossory, everywhere bestowing gifts on the rulers and receiving entertainments in return. I suspect that the entertainments is of more historical reality than the royal gifts. The practice, however, described with the splendor by the chronicler on board, is plainly the same as the "cutting" and "coshering" which Spencer and others denounce as one of the curses of Ireland.

A warning to travelers in Naples.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "How seldom a traveller, innocently arriving in the port of Naples with perhaps a few pounds of tobacco in his trunk and a little more and a few cigars in his pocket—honestly intending to declare the former, but thinking the latter of no consequence—has any idea of the trap that will be laid for him by the Neapolitan custom-house officers who examine his luggage. He has been asked, for example, if he has tobacco in any shape to declare; replies that he has—so much. Then he is asked if he has any in his pockets, and if he replies in the affirmative, is immediately accused of having attempted to smuggle, and fined 71 francs. If he indignantly refuses to pay, his luggage is at once confiscated. The same thing happens if he is under the impression that a very small quantity of tobacco or cigars for personal consumption is allowed, and consequently does not declare it. He is asked if he has anything on his person or in his luggage, and his reward for honestly answering 'Yes,' is again the heavy fine. In fact, the custom house officers are allowed to appropriate part, if not all, the proceeds of these fines, and so there exists a regular system at Naples of entrapping the traveller, especially one who cannot speak Italian, and more especially English and Americans, who it is thought, being always rich milords, will always pay the fine than be hindered or inconvenienced. It is true that a notice in four languages is posted in some out-of-the-way corner, where it is not easily seen, to the effect that travellers must declare all tobacco and cigars, but it is not said that even one or two cigars or a few ounces of tobacco must also be declared, and so the unwary are constantly being fined, delayed and subjected to annoyance of all kinds. There is proof enough that the Naples custom house officers are in league to entrap travellers. In one glaring instance an interpreter had warned his foreign employer to declare beforehand the least quantity of tobacco he might happen to have, and the same interpreter was afterward told by the custom house officers never to show his face in that place again for daring to put the traveller on his guard. Efforts are being made to put a stop to this crying evil, which is in danger of increasing, and is a disgrace to civilization and to Naples in particular. It is a pity that the South Italians, so capable of better things, are so slow to get rid of the corruption which centuries of bad government in the old times have instilled into their very nature. In spite of these rigid rules being applied to travellers, it is notorious that smuggled tobacco and cigars can be most openly bought and sold over the city, a proof that extensive bribery of custom house officials exists. At no other town in Italy is the traveller subjected to these annoyances.

A young forger.

A lad of fifteen, who gave his name as Wallace Nickerson, has been lodged in the St. Thomas gaol, charged with obtaining goods upon forged orders. The orders were refused in several places, but nothing daunted, and apparently without any fear of the consequences of his crime, he went elsewhere. Parties who were bitten caused his arrest. He claims to have been inspired by a companion.

### IN QUEST OF BEAUTY.

#### Some Incidents of Mr. Barnum's Search—A Candidate Who Came to Stay.

One of the results of P. T. Barnum's offer of a \$20,000 prize to the "handsomest woman in the world," to join his show, has been to turn the showman's office in Bond street into a picture gallery. The letters accompanying the photographs, if all collected together, would it is said, weigh several hundred pounds.

A few days ago a messenger from the Grand Central Hotel called at Mr. Barnum's office and said there were two ladies at the hotel who wanted to see him. Two of Mr. Barnum's agents went over to see the two ladies.

"Arriving at the hotel," said one of the agents yesterday, "we were shown to a ladies' parlor. There we saw a large, tall young woman togged out in garments of the most gorgeous colors. Seated near her was an elderly woman, very plainly dressed, as if to produce a contrast with her more youthful companion. As soon as we introduced ourselves the young woman sprang up and advanced towards us, at the same time saying, 'Well, I've come to claim the prize. You may remember I wrote to you, but I thought I'd better come down myself, and I brought my aunt along with me for a companion. When I first saw the young woman she struck me as being not a bad-looking person. She was large, had prominent and pretty regular features, bright eyes, and a fair, rosy complexion. But when I came close to her! She was damped all over with paint, and the coloring of her eyebrows was so clumsily done that any respectable house painter would have been ashamed to own up to the job. Without pretending to have made any study of her, I told her that she struck me as being a pretty likely candidate. I told her to return home, and we would send her word as soon as we wanted her. Imagine my surprise when she told me that she had come expecting to stay, and had not money enough about her to pay the hotel bill and the passage home. We gave her \$30 and bade her good day."

Yesterday an advertisement was printed calling for six "handsome, perfectly formed ladies, of faultless stature and irreproachable character." They were directed to call on Mrs. J. L. Hutchinson, at the Grand Central Hotel. About thirty called during the day. It turned out that Mrs. Hutchinson was also an agent for Mr. Barnum. The beautiful ladies were wanted principally to form a group on one of the floats in Barnum's street parades. Six out of the thirty applicants were engaged. Mr. Barnum it is said, is having thirteen of these floats made for his street parades, at costs varying from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Sixteen women have been at work since September last, designing and making the costumes which are to be worn by the women.

### IRISH AFFAIRS.

#### No change yet, still Murdering and Destroying.

Six more persons, charged with treason-felony, have been arrested in Millstreet.

It is rumored in Dublin that the Union Generale had some of the funds of the Land League.

Fifteen arrests have been made in connection with the murder of the process server Huddy and nephew.

Persons under arrest for outrages in Millstreet will be charged with treason felony. There were five more arrests on Monday under the Coercion Act in Castleisland.

Mr. Gladstone states that the Government cannot release the suspects until they have lost their power or have renounced their intention of pursuing their course of disturbance.

It is ascertained that the murder of the process server, Huddy, and his nephew, whose bodies were found in Lough Mask, took place in the day time in the presence of many people.

Nearly every inhabitant on the townland of Lough Mask, county Mayo, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the bailiff and his nephew, whose bodies were recently found in the lake.

The Land Court has granted a conditional order in behalf of a landlady at Stacpool for an attachment against M. E. Dwyer Gray for contempt of Court, in commenting in a newspaper on cases pending in Limerick Court.

The Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground that no offence had been charged in the summons, has granted a conditional order for the release of several lady Leaguers in Mullingar gaol for not finding bail for good behavior.

At a conference of the Land Naturalization Society in London, Mr. Henry George, of America, said it was imperative that the question should come to the front in England as it had in America and Ireland. Private property in land was so unjust it must be altogether abolished.

A Dublin letter says: "The real cause of military reinforcements and police activity in Ireland is the extraordinary number of secret societies in Limerick and Clare. The existence of these gives no credibility to report, concerning a projected rising. They are purely agrarian and socialistic associations, supported by Irish-American funds. Informers appear to be plentiful."

### A Very Hard Wood.

One of the hardest woods in existence is that of the desert ironwood tree, which grows in the dry washes along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of lignum vitae, and it has a black heart so hard, when well seasoned, that it will turn the edge of an axe and can scarcely be cut by a well-tempered saw. In burning it gives out an intense heat, and charcoal made from it is hardly second to anthracite.

A MISTAKE.—The Norristown young lady who badly wounded her arm with a pin while embracing a female friend a few days ago has no doubt been taught a wholesome lesson. Girls might embrace gentlemen friends all day without scratching their arms with pins. Men don't wear pins about the neck—except, perhaps, old bachelors, who, when a real collar button flies off, are obliged to utilize a pin in its stead. But girls are not expected to hug old bachelors.