N'IMPORTE.

He's a prude who mutters his words, I say, And a fool who measures his wine. And a child who reckons the loss of a day When another day will shine. The years go on Though tears flow on

And mingle with the sea-And though thy love Inconstant prove Why shouldst thou troubed be?

Or a swallow away to the south doth fly. fer a moonbeam blde in shade. We onward pass, Nor cry "alas." Though fickle and false they be; And though this love

If a star doth fall from a starry sky.

Or a flower doth droop and fade,

Inconstant prove, Another shall come to thee

THE LOVE STORY OF THE POPE The life of the late Pope would be incomplete, and to many unattractive. church and state, politics and religion. Like the rest of humanity, however, the Sovereign Pontiff experienced, when a young man, the tender emotion, and cherished an affection of which his most intimate friends were aware. In fact, ti, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a widow lady, and to whom singing. In common with young people before and since, they read the pothe young nobleman, like the knights of the commissioner system in Michigan, the olden time, desired to enter the ar- Minnesota and Massachusetts. my in order to win his spurs and his bride, to show that he was worthy of of the present railroad law, its inability the beautiful girl to whom he had to accomplish its own special ends, and plighted his troth. He made applica- the injuries which its practical operation to Prince Barberini, then com- tion inflicts on the material interests mander of the Papal Body Guard, but of the State. In this branch of the diswas rudely repelled, with the remark cussion he makes the following points: that his slender frame was better suited | The absurdity of a classification of for the habiliments of a priest than the railroads which permits one road uniform of a dragoon. Application earning \$3,999 per mile to charge 105 was, however, made to Pope Pius VII., per cent of a fixed tariff, while a road who promised him a commission. earning just \$4,000 per mile can charge Count Giovanni was eager to inform Camilla of the success of his mission, next, and as the days grew into weeks road. there came no news of the slender, gal- The fact that a fixed tariff of rates lant young count to the lonely Camilla. | cannot maintain equity between the No trace of him could be discovered in different roads, because the natural the city; he seemed to have disappeared laws of commerce compel a weak road from among those with whom it had fettered by the provisions of the law, been his custom to associate. The to carry its through freight at the same gentle girl fell sick of a fever at last, rates as a leading trunk road crossing the Princesse des Ursins, in very plain ture that exerts a powerful sway over on that day the Count knelt before the the weaker roads at any point on its Pope and told his story. His only mal- line. ady, epilepsy, had assailed him on the street, and he feared the worst; he dared not marry with disease hanging over him, and he knew not what to do. The Pene said to him that he should view the affliction as a sign of God's will, directing him to turn his thoughts heavenward, and to devote his life to the church. The young count was sent a pilgrim to the shrine of Loretto, to them, thus denying the people of the learn the divine pleasure, but notidings State the benefits of competition in came to Camilla. After a time, feel- railway enterprise. The writer says: ing that an unknown, yet good and sufficient reason existed for his absence and apparent desertion, she yielded to the ear nest persuasion of her mother, and consented to listen to the Baron Camucini, who sought her hand in marriage. It happened on that same evening, when Camilla and her mother were sitting together in their comfortable home, conversing about the past and the fu- state. ture, that a young man clad in black suddenly entered and stood before them. The mother of Camilla at once recogjoy, but he stood silent and motionless. Camilla's heart sank at once, for she

"Where have you been and why have you deserted us ?" "I have been on a pilgrimage to Loretto, and subsequently to the Convent of St. Agnes, where I was anointed a

recognized the garb as that of a priest.

Her quick thought discerned that all

was ended between them. The Signora

Devoti, not perceiving in the dusk the

priestly robes, asked quickly:

priest," he replied very quietly. The signora almost fainted when she heard these words, but Camilla remained perfectly calm, and, forcing a

smile, said in her gentle voice: "It is well that you have come to me: Heaven has sent you in my hour of thinly populated districts, which, if developed, need to give me counsel and support. would decrease the percentage of taxation per capita are now a burden on the older and My brother is absent, and I have none other; will you take his place, as his old friend and companion and advise me? The Baron Camucini seeks my hand in marriage; my mother earnestly wishes it; what shall I do? Will you now counsel me how to act?"

"I would strongly advise that you accept him as your husband," said the young priest, "for I know him well as being the most amiable and honorable, having every quality to insure your future happiness. I will unite you in holy wedlock to the man you will love, holy wedlock to the man you will love, and who will prove a true and tender husband to you: but let it be soon, for I cannot tarry long; I have my mission to accomplish, and have come to say farewell. In a few days I leave for the convent of Sinigaglia, the city of my early childhood, there to prepare myself before leaving Italy on a long journey. I intend to prepare and devote myself to a monastic life."

A few days later Camilla Devoti knelt before the altar by the side of the Baron Camucini, and the holy rites were performed by the young priest, Mastai-

Count Mastai became Pope Pius IX. and years after, at one of the usual were presented to his Holiness, the Baroness de Kinsky, an old friend of Cardinal Antonelli's, presented a plain, let it be as you say. The between the between the permission and the blank- she has not spent an idle moment since between the permission and the blank- she has not spent an idle moment since venerable-looking matron, whose features still bore traces of great beauty. She happened to be among the last pre-ented, and, on her name being men-ioned, an emotion was visible in the expressive face of the Pope. The lady ent her knee for the benediction, and, ooking quietly into his face, said, with

manifested slight emotion, and, casting her eves to the ground, awaited a reply. The Pope understood her feeling. and, laving his hand on her white head in benediction, answered that he knew too well the pain and mortification of such a refusal, as he himself had once experienced it: and, he added, that the wish was fulfilled. Then he quickly walked towards one of the exits, and intimated to one of the camarieri, who prepared to follow him, that he desired to be alone. He met the Baroness de Kinsky the next day, and revealed to her the secret which, he said, had until then lav hidden in his heart, but which an old man could release from its prison, and relate as a last salute from an old friend. And he recounted the reasons why he had left Camilla so suddenly, and why he had taken priestly vows, following, as he believed, a direct call from God. "Tell her now," said he, "it was a call from the Holy Father, imposed upon me, that I was to keep silence, and give no explanation of my actions: that at the time I suffered, but God, in His great mercy, ordained it all well for our good, and that Pius IX., who no longer indulges in earthly illuwere its outlines confined to matters of sions, sends her this last message as a memory of the happy evenings spent with Camilla Devoti.

The Commission System. A citizen of Iowa in a letter to the and, although he lived to devote his Chicago Times presents in a succinct and time and effort to the church, this epi- forcible manner some leading considerode was never forgotten. From the ations which demand the repeal of the manuscript of a forthcoming volume. Railroad Tariff Law, and the substituthe work of a Catholic lady, this tale of | tion of thecommissioner system adopt-Giovanni Mastai-Ferretti is told, as re- ed by Michigan and Minnesota. After lated by the Barroness de Kinsky, the commenting on the abuses and disintimate friend of the late prelate. The criminations, practiced by the railroad young Count Giovanni Mastai-Ferretti companies, which led to the enactment met and loved, at Rome, Camilla Devo- of 1874, and declaring that the determination of power in the State government to control the railroads in all he had been attracted by her marvelous | their relations with the people is a step in advance, a step which must sooner or later have become inevitable, the writer e's together, and enjoyed all those little proceeds to show that the effect of such pleasant seasons of social converse power is better in obeyance than if atwhich youths and maidens seem to have tempted to be enforced by legislative by right of ancient usage and in all well- enactment He cites in support of this ordered society. It came to pass that position the successful operation of

The writer then examines the effects

but 90 per cent of the same tariff.

The violation of natural justice in and to acquaint her with the prospect forcing roads traversing sparsely setof the favor of the Holy Father. He tled districts and which do not pay opsurried away to her home and spent a erating expenses, to rank with leading rappy evening by her side. The next through lines merely because operated day did not find him with her, nor the by a company owning a class "A"

The fact that the law ultimately defeats the end sought, viz. cheap transportation, because it retards the perfect development of railroads in the and indolence-are all so opposite to ing difficulties, and pass ahead with re- ward from it in place of reaching down

The fact that the law unites and consolidates the railroads in sympathy, suppressing all competitition between

"The manufactures of Iowa are in their feeble infancy. Before the present law went into operation the railroad companies recognized their need of encouragement and support. As | a rule they gave the lowa manufacturer exceedingly liberal rates, enabling him to put his products on the market with some show of equality with manufacturers abroad. The statute now fixes the rates for the manufacturer. The law is having a depressing effect on the manufacturing interests of the

The effect of the law, as intimated above, is precipitate toward bankruptcy, the local lines within the state. It does this by restrainnized young Ferretti, and gave a cry of | ing their free action; by compelling them to accept in order to retain their through business less than a fair and equitable pro-rata of earnings, which but for the law they could obtain. Besides the violation of equity between the roads, the state has nothing to gain by the bankruptcy of these important interests. In many ways there cannot but be resultant loss and damage to the community.

The effect of the law is to quite destroy the confidence of capital in railroad enterprise in Iowa, to stop the construction of independselves. The capital of the east exacts from the railroads of Iowa the pledge, as a condithe present legislation is in force. This plain, palpable, conspicuous result of the law cartricts, thus oper ting as a blight on the material interests of the state. These secluded,

The law reflects discredit and dishonor upon the community of Iowa in the great centres of capital from which has been drawn the money to construct her railroads. It does so because it impairs the obligation of the implied concontract when those loans were made. It ends to make railroad securities worthless by making the roads unremunerative as property, thus assailing the integrity of the investment, an denying it a fair and reasonable percent-age of profit. It is not necessary to indicate

The writer, then reviewing the history of railway legislation in Europe and the United States, shows that legislative panaceas have always proved hurtful and ineffective and have been abandoned, the state of Iowa alone of all the states in the Union standing in an ill considered attempt to adjust all the intricate and comprehensive relations of the great interest of transportation with the body politic by a fixed tariff of rates.

The Massachusetts commissioner system for Iowa is then advocated, as it has been adopted by Michigan and Minnesota. The force and effectiveness of that system depends on two Tuesday receptions, when ladies of rank | considerations. First: It enlightens the public mind with the results of legislative body cannot undertake.

Second: It concentrates the power of enlightened public opinion on the conduct of the railroad companies in all instances of injustice and wrong.

Montgomery Blair is credited with

THE TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

inhabited by the Insidious Parasite.

Several cases of that most horrible disease, trichinosis, resulting from eating pork, have recently occurred trichinæ are worms, too small to be seen by the naked eye, and which are sometimes found in a dormant state in the flesh of swine. When such flesh is eaten the worms become active in the human stomach, and quickly breed in myriads, and at once bore their way into all muscular parts of the body. A little piece of muscle as large as a pea, from a patient so afflicted, has been found to contain thousands of these worms. The Youngstown Register says: The first that was heard of it in this vicinity was at Girard, where a whole German family named Banke began to suffer from a strange disease. Simultaneously they jost their appetites and their muscles began to feel sore and to swell. It was two weeks after, the symptoms were first discovered, that Mrs. Banke died, although everything was done for her that her friends or attending physicians could think of. The family of Ernest Banke, of Youngstown, a brother of the Girard Banke, attended the funeral, and while in Giand bologna sausage at the brother's table. This was a few days after New Year's. The Girard branch of the famly were all complaining of sore muscles, loss of appetite, etc., and these symptoms have increased until Monday a little daughter, seven or eight years of age, died, her muscles being drawn into knots, as was the case with her mother. It is over two weeks ago since Mrs. Ernest Banke began to complain of the symptoms that have led to the two mainder of the family of five children and the father commenced suffering in the same way. On Saturday Dr. Hawn was sent for, and, after giving the case his earnest consideration for two days, decided that the family was suffering with triching. Drs. Lanterman and Matthews went to Girard last Monday, when Banke's pork was examined, and, upon consultation with the Girard doctors, the presence of the triching was discovered in the bologna. The pork was raised by Mr. Banke, of Girard, and some of it was made into bologna without properly cooking it.

When last heard from the Girard Bankes, with the exception of one little boy, were getting better, and hopes are entertained of their recovery. The disease is greatly puzzling the medical fraternity, as no cure has been discov-

Woman's Education a Century Ago.

everywhere a very great falling off from | Bazar. what had been, whether in France or England. We find Madame de Maintenon (in 1707) confiding to her friend. than is convenient either with virtue or | as in the sunshine. out in a loud soliloguy, "When will the to live or try to get well." adds: "That a lady of some quality at pair. Always remember that "unto ries with it the consequence of slow and tedious development of large and productive discourt having accidentally made use of each life some rain must fall. a hard word in a proper place, and pronounced it right, the whole assembly was out of countenance for her." Blackwood's Magazine.

How Indians Trade.

The Manitoba correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes: "Sometimes, however, the trade does not go on so smoothly. When the stock of pemmican and robes is small the Indians object to seeing their pile go for a little parcel of tea and sugar. The weighing-balance and steelyard are their especial object of dislike. Failing to comprehend the nature of those machines, or how a small quantity of one article may equal a large quantity of another, they propound conundrums like this: 'For why you put on one side tea or sugar, and on the other side a little bit of iron? We don't know what medicine that is; but, look here. put on one side of that thing that swings the following list is given: a bag of pemmican, and put on the other side blankets and tea and sugar, and then, when the two sides stop swinging. you take the pemmican and we will take the blankets and tea: that will be nor. fair, for one side will be as big as the

other.' This very luminous idea elicits universal satisfaction all round. Every Indian of them all grunts his unqualified approval, until the trader quietly and my gun and ball and powder; then band feels safe when he is away at his the ball and powder and blankets, and directs everything at home? Is it nothhaving told this story: "Van Buren said I will take the marten and the rest of ing when his business is over that he Father. When she had spoken, she ful of human beings. Poor Smith!" in his own way; for it is clear that the name.

steelvard is a very great medicine which no brave man can understand, and which Fatal Cases in Ohio from Eating Pork can only be manipulated by a white medicine-man.

in Girard and Youngstown. The How They are Cut-Their Rela-

CONCERNING DIAMONDS.

tive Value-Imitation Stones. The process used in cutting diamonds is exceedingly interesting, for we all know that the hardest substance in the world is this stone; yet when presented to us in the form of a jewel it is cut in a most precise and geometrical manner. Diamonds, like most crystals of the same formation, can be split in a certain direction; this property, known as "cleavage," allows the first rough shape to be given to the stone, and also to remove the outward crust, or such parts as are defective. The stone is then fastened with cement to the extremity of a stick, and as nothing but a diamond can cut another, it is rubbed against another diamond mounted in a similar fashion. Diamond dust mixed with oil is placed between the two stones. A flat surface or "facet," is thus formed on each diamond. The cement is then heated and the position of the stone changed, and this operation is repeated until the diamonds show the elements of the shape that is ultimately to be given rard, took dinner there, and ate pork to them. The grinding and polishing to which the stone has still to be sub-jected are done on circular steel hori-zontal tables resolving at great speed and covered with diamond dust and oil: the stones are held to brass handles stone by skillful cutting. Diamonds "brilliant" or that of a "rose." deaths at Girard. A little later the re- brilliant has a flat surface at the top, called the "table;" from this the facets slope outward till they reach the "girdle," or point of greatest width of the stone; from there they decrease, forming an inverted pyramid terminated by a small facet. Rose diamonds are made out of thinner stones, and often chips from large diamonds, and are cut in a work, and when set quite close together form a caillouti. Diamonds and most precious stones are sold by weight. the unit being the carat. The value of than it does with the weight, so that a two-carat stone is worth four times as white, but pink, black, and dark yellow diamonds are often of great value. Imitation stones in glass have been made with more or less success, at different In the last century the one prevailing times, in different countries, but they idea of education for women scarcely can in very few instances pass for real included learning at all. It meant sim- gems. The most dangerous counterply and emphatically the discipline feits are those called doublets, where a grand inventions, in all the reach of which fits for society. Through more thin coating of real stone is applied to progress, has one fairy been seen? than half that period manners were the a base of colored glass; the say phire is thing in question manners, and how one of the stones that is most successto improve them; for clearly there was fully imitated in this way. Harper's

Courage. There is an element in a person's naconfess to you that the females of the als at the least obstacle give up and sit

a fine lady, newly returned from France, up a sick person who thinks he is going ter their beauties to the wind. at the performance of "Macbeth," who, to get well; and there is not much use

murder them. This authority further grief to the breast and lie down in des- gold a child that

Fruit Growing in Nebraska. A correspondent of the Omaha Herald, in re-

porting the proceedings of the Farmers' Institute recently held at Lincoln, says:

The subject of fruit growing has been under consideration, and able papers by ex-Gov. Furnas, Mr. S. Bainard, of Table Rock, and H. K. Raymond, of Nebraska City, have been presented on the subject, the reading of each paper being followed by a spirited discussion embracing the desirable varieties and methods of cultivation in different soils. Up to this date the following varieties of fruit seem to have a preference among our Ne-

braska pomologists: LIST OF SEVEN VARIETIES OF APPLES. Summer-Red June, Cooper's Early White. Fall-Maiden's Blush, Fameuse. Winter-Rawles' Jannette, Winesap, Ben

and Talman's Sweeting.

FOR HARDY PEARS.

Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Howell, Lawrence, Doyenne d'Ete, Duchess d'Angouleme, Seckel, Flemish Beauty and Tyson. Cherries-Early and Late Richmond. Plums-Gages, Wild Goose, Lombard, Mi-

Peaches-Seedlings. Grapes-Concord, Delaware, Hartford Pro-

A Discouraged Mother.

ets, but we will carry out the idea still she arose. Is it nothing that your helpfurther. You will put your beaver and less little children have had some one marten skins on one side, I will put to come to with all their childish griefs against them on the other my blankets, and joys? Is it nothing that your huswhen both sides are level you will take business, because your graceful hand

SOMETHING LOST.

We have lost something. We know

that this nineteenth century has inherited great themes. It is heir to the knowledge and experience of the past; it folds about itself all the glory of the present, and can even pierce the future with the glance of keenest prophecy. Yet, notwithstanding all this, it has lost something something very beautiful while it staved, but has vanished as completely as the colors from an evening sky. Can you guess what it is? Free your imagination for a little while, and of human activity and noise, out into the woods. You must imagine it is summer, for the flowers must be throwing out their sweetness, the trees waveing their leaves in the pleasant breeze. the streams moving on in music, and the grass fresh and soft enough to make a lovely carpet for our feet.

We may wander where we will, and talk as we please-talk of the wonderful instinct of the grass that causes it to choose, among all the colors that the sun sends down for it, one peculiar shade; of the streams whose path we follow, of the laws that guided its tiny drops from all parts of the earth, through the air and beneath the soil, till they flow together in their present bed "onward to the sea." We can talk with freedom, and perhaps with confidence, of the works of nature around us. There is no mystery in her presence now, for science has unveiled her

to us, and laid her secrets bare. But let your imagination do still with soft solder. The process is long greater work. Stand where we are and expensive, besides requiring great among flowers and grass and imaginskill on the part of the workman, who ary moonlight, but with the influence can greatly increase the value of the of the last two centuries swept aside. What change is there around us? From when cut affect either the shape of a bosom of flower and heart of tree sliding down the slanting moonbeams and dancing on spires of grass, come multitudes of fairy creatures no bigger than your chumb! Some brighter than the breast of the Southern hummingbird; some in clothing spun of shining quisite as the face of the one you love when she looks close into your eyes and sees herself mirrored therein; othpyramidal scape, the base of which is ers with faces full of elfin mischief and in the setting. Almost microscopic little ugliness. The music of their roses are used for ornament in gold mingled laughter is not louder than the brook's. They float on wings more delicate than those of the dragon fly. The rustle of the leaves is but the echo of their chatter, and the hue of the diamonds increases with the size more glorious flowers the reflection of their varied beauty

Dear me! We know not at all why much as a one-cara! stone. Diamonds the grass grows green, or why the are most valuable when quite pure streams flow on, in place of standing still! Knowledge of scientific laws has flown from tongue and brain, and we watch in superstitious fear and pleasure the monuments of the wondrous

Now what has this century lost? all the wonderful discoveries, in all the Even children have put aside the chronicles of their wonderful works and ways for the novels of the day, and are skeptical enough to doubt the existence of the race.

You have read of that spring in certain part of Asia which is formed by the falling of water, drop by drop, language, her feelings on this point: "I his life and happiness. Some individual from the red-veined side of a hill. Year after year the water trickles down till present day are to me insupportable; down in despondency-fold their hands the pond below becomes indeed a fountheir ridiculous and immodest dress- in despair; while others in the same cir. tain of tears. The water is so clear their snuff, wine, gluttony, coarseness, cumstances, seem to rejoice in overflow. that at night the stars seem shining up-

two or three years later, remarks upon gree. One sees courage or cowardice Now, I have heard, whether sleeping net. A plate of thin sheet iron having co, and bag, war costume, etc. are the same characteristics, and dreads the developed in children at a very early or waking I will not say, that in that a black lead pencil pressing slightly on conclusion of the war for the influence | age. Perhaps education has to do with | mountain stands the prison of the fair- | the centre is connected by wires with peace may have upon English ladies. it in some measure, but still it seems as lies, where in darkness and bondage the two ends of the bobbin wire of a bell "The whole discourse and behavior," he if it were a part of the nature: one they live and weep. Their tears creep telephone. Instead of the magnetic writes of the French, "is to make the child will be frightened at a shadow, out into the light, causing beauty to bar, one of soft iron is used. In the sex more fantastical, or, as they are while another never sees anything to spring up for an ungrateful world that circuit a battery of two laclanche elepleased to term it, more 'awakened,' alarm it, and is as fearless in the dark hears not nor cares to hear the sighs of ments is placed, and the plate vibrated discretion. To speak loud in public as- Courage saves one many sad days and ant who has conquered and banished black lead, and so in the resistance of semblies, to let every one hear you talk gloomy hours. A courageous heart is them! He has used the lightning to the circuit and the intensity of the perof things that should only be mentioned never borrowing trouble looking for write his signature; he almost knocks manent current. Thus attractions and in private or in a whisper, are looked trials that may come. If they do come out the stars in heaven with his lofty non-attractions are produced in the upon as parts of a refined education. they are met bravely. "As long as a head; his horses of steam bear him electro-magnet of the receiving end, At the same time, a blush is unfashion- person keeps his courage up there is round the earth and in every land he and the sound of the voice is made and able, and silence more ill-bred than hope," said a physician, speaking of has set his standard. Justly is he call-lible anything that can be spoken." Under one of his patients who was hovering ed Reality, for he has entered into the this teaching he records the behavior of | between life and death. "I never give | holiest plans of the ideal world to scat-

before the raising of the curtan, breaks to try to save one who has no courage come for the fairies; and what is more, to general use. Mr. Tehipaleff says a child shall be their deliverer. But it dear witches enter?" and before the There was a great deal of wisdom in must be a child who has not yet learn. kind of candle requires magnetic-elecplay was half through has formed a lit- the remark; but sometimes it requires ed that water is composed of gases, and tric machines with a changeable curtle audience for herself. "This pretty more courage to live than it takes to that flesh is grass and grass is fleshchildisnness," he says, "is not to be at- die. Many persons have fought with who still believes that the stars are jew- sive than the machines with constant tained in perfection by ladies who do trials, crosses, and tribulations, and els on God's hand almost low enough not travel for their improvement," to come off conquerors at last, who would to reach who does not know that the will burn 30 minutes, giving a light add, as it were, point to their ignorance; have gladly sunk into their graves in moon goes on its way with the prophent lines, and to suppress the branching out of lines which have already established them of France who thought it ill breading ing on a held from To make the lines and death with the lines which have already established them. of France who thought it ill-breeding ing on a bold front. To make the best tion and death who still watches dies costs 4 francs an hour, besides the to pronounce a hard word right-for of trials and afflictions, and keep the morning and evening for ships to come expense of working the machine. The tion of loans, that they will not seek to extend which reason they took frequent occa- skeleton of sorrow hid from mortal from Spain; and knows that under the cost of lighting the Palace d'Industrie their lines, nor attempt new construction while sion to use hard words that they might sight, is far better than to clasp the end of the rainbow lies buried a pot of

> "Shall lean her ear In many a secret place, And beauty born of murmuring sounds Shall pass into her face."

A child to whose childhood novels are unknown, and whose poet and prophet is Hans Anderson. Such a child shall break the spell, and again shall field and meadow, spring and brook be musical and lively with the revels of the elves. How I should like to be that child; what will not the greatful fairies

do for her? She will not have to cry over difficult problems and dry lessons. Fairies will bring her wondrous fruit, after eating which, lessons well learned will slip sigh in vain for pretty things; for the depths of ocean and earth, the secret If additional variety is required, add to summer, Red Astrachan; to fall, Rambo; and to the winter varieties, White Pearmain, Domine, wealth of nature shall be robbed by myriads of elves for her. Whatever is most beautiful and desirable she shall most beautiful and desirable she shall have. What a jubilee among the flowers will there be! and the trees and grottoes so long deserted will be full of life and merriment. Oh! it will all be very nice -but the child must first be found. - N. O. Ficayane.

Dean Stanley says that when he and Gladstone were at school together near Liverpool, they were both noted for their duliness at figures. The Dean adds that he never improved, but that Many a discouraged mother folds her Gladstone has become one of the best mathematicians in Europe.

> A people never fairly begins to prosper till necessity is treading on its beels. The growing want of room is one of the sources of civilization. Pepulation is power, but it must be a population that, in growing, is made daily apprehensive of the morrow.-Simms.

a voice full of the sweetness and melo-ly of other days, that she had a favor son, Smith Van Buren, had been marrito ask, which was that her grandson be ed, 'I thought he had given that girl genious Indian on the question of weighreceived into the Garde d'Elite; they up. Well, he's ruined. She is very rich. genious Indian on the question of weighing-balances and steelyards, and after mother, you little know your power tribes in the United States and Canada. had hesitated to take him, she said, because he looked delicate, but the youth was eager to devote his life to the Holy become really a rich man—the least use white trader decide the weight himself than this is written over against your Dayton, O., where her family owns obtaining direct evidence of the volcan- know he is safe in the beautiful heremuch real estate.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER POMPEIL.

The Ancient City of Sipuntum Found After Six Centuries.

markable discovery. This was nothing less than the disentembment of another Pompeii. The scene is in the neighborhood of Manfredonia, on the Adriatic coast, about 140 miles north-west of Brindisi, in the low-lying ground Ceremonics Pollowing the Beath which stretches from the foot of Monte let it bear you away from these scenes Gargano to the sea; and the ancient city which has been revealed is Sipun-Already the discoveries have brought to light a Temple of Diana and a colonade about 65 feet long, and have stationed among the Sloux lodge partially explored an underground ne- given a great deal of attention to cropolis, which seems to be 40 feet by mode of living, habits, customs 45 feet square. A portion of the inscriptions and numerous interesting objects withstanding my long experienwhich were found have been already deposited in the National Museum at | and, as I have no doubt that it will Naples, and the Italian Government has given the requisite instructions in order that extensive explorations shall at once be carried out in a proper manner. The disappearance of Sipuntum was not owing to showers of volcanic ashes, similar to those that buried its Neapolitan sisters, but to a sinking of the mourning is long and sincere, and the site on which it stood, the effect, probably, of successive earthquakes. was a lucky fate, for to it we owe its parted would look more like makepreservation in its present state. The depression has been so great that the meaning. However, all their old wars ancient buildings now lie at an average depth of twenty feet below the level of the surrounding plain. A portion of the existing town of Manfredonia is built over the remains of ancient Sipun- according to the prominence of the tum exactly as Dr. Schliemann found dividual, his character as a warring in one town superimposed over the yet ex- wishes of his relatives, the time, place isting remains of another at Hissarlik. Sipuntum was originally a Greek colony of unknown date. Tradition, as in the case of many other ancient cities of Apulia, attributed its foundation to Diomede. It was old when the Romans deceased all gather at his lodge and resettled all that country after the seccobwebs; some with tiny faces as ex- ond Punic war. It was then, probably, its name took the form by which it is historically known. The original name was Sipus or Sipons, given to it most likely, from the cuttle-fish (separ) cast up on the neighboring shore. From away by deceased a relatives, and as this the Romans formed Sipuntum, in the same way as Tarentum, Hydruntum, and others. It was never very flourishing; indeed. Apulia never recovered the awful devastation of the Punic war. Still it managed to preserve its existence, while other ancient cities were disappearing so thoroughly that no tradition | the spirit. In some cases the pony is lingers even of their site. But by the saddled and bridled, saddle-bags stuffmiddle of the thirteenth century, we ed with meat, dried berries, and bla are told, it was considered very un- ets and led by a lariat to the loster healthy on account of its sunken posi- just as the owner is about to depart tion and the marshes by which it was this life. The lariat is placed in the surrounded; the effect, doubtless, of the hands of the dving person and the depression of the ground which had pony shot. The head and tail, after been already established. So, in 1251, Manfred, the son of the Emperor Frederick II., then King of Southern Italy, transferred the population to a new town which he built in a higher and more healthy situation, and which was forward old Sipunium was deserted and to go; and when it is a young gurl or a handed over to the earthquakes, which | young man, then only the young girls seem to have dealt with it tenderly, not rudely shaking it into ruin, but wrapping it in clay and tufa sand so effectively as to hide it away for six centuries.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

The Telephone. Some modifications of the telephone State on which cheap transportation de- my taste, that it is natural for me to newed determination and strength. to it, and so healthful is its purity that have been brought to the notice of the dislike them." The Spectator, at a date This difference is natural in a great de- the land about is bright with verdure. Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Brigtheir captivity. Oh! shame on the Gi- by the voice causes vibrations in the

The Electric Candle.

Mr. Jablochkoff's electric candle, al though very ingenious, must be still However, the day of freedom will further improved before it can come inthat in order to give the best result, that rent, and they are much more expencurrent. A candle 0.12 metres long equal to 250 normal candles, and costs in Paris by Jablochkoff's candles would be about 600,000 francs instead of 50,-000, the cost of the ordinary regulator arrangement for the same purpose.

Sub-Division of Knowledge.

The sub-division of knowledge into minute departments is condemned by Dr. Richardson as destructive to vital activity and mental strength. Such freedom of intellectual growth as was manifested in Shakespeare, Reynolds, Kemble, Newton, Bacon, Scott, was impossible under the present system of excessive specialization. Acorns, if compressed in narrow tubes, can never produce giant oaks. He cites, as an increasing evil, the early subjection of unhealthy competition have resulted in loss of memory, sleeplessness, and an exhaustion which leads almost to delirious wandering. He said: "The system was doing sufficient evil to men, but what would happen to the world if women, anxious to emulate, were to have their way, and, like moths, follow learning?"

The Origin of Meteorites. This is a subject which has long been come to the conclusion that the active through the happy hunting ground, have no concentric structure, even in thing they have seen. their interior; that their external crust They seem to think there are three that they are evidently fragmentary. straightest and best is for warriors killed during the later stages of the flight dis- except suicides, who travel the third ruption of the meteoric itself frequently road, a most trying route, through sand, takes place. From much evidence of bad lands, alkali water, over precipices. this character, Prof. Tschermak has rocks, prickly pears, etc., and if they been confirmed in his views. He ar- have hanged themselves they are forced gues that the finding of hydrogen in to drag the tree by the neck. meteoric iron is a proof that permanent A feast usually ends the ceremony. gases, and perhaps vapors, which are when they carry some of the meat to the great agents in transmitting volcan- the grave for the spirit to take with ic energy, have played some part in the him, and at each annual feast his friends ic activity which is supposed to have after. - Chicago Times.

hurled these mysterious masses of some and metal into space, yet such producthe violent gaseous upheavals on solar surface, the action of our terms A correspondent of the London Times trial volcanoes, and the stimental "Considerable interest has eruptive phenomena of which the been excited among the archeologists craters tell the history, lend property of Southern Italy by reports of a late re- | support to any theory assuming the meteorites owe their formation in canic agency.

ABORIGINAL OBSECTIVE

of Sloux Equipping the De-parting Reds' king for the Journey to the Happy Hunting

NEW RED CLOUD AGENCY, DAR-January 30 - I have, since my herand have found out many that the plains, I was totaly ignorant bet-of your readers, I will give a few sketches. Among the many there that first strike the white man who he comes among the Sioux, as to rather strange, is the great rethe Indians have for their dead. In evince their sorrow in many wars us their manner of sorrow for the dior witchcraft, but to them it is full at and rites, burial customs, etc., ace for dving away, and slowly they are falling into the ways of the whites.

The ancient rites differed a great deal opportunity, etc., yet the Northern Sioux and Chevennes still adhers to the ancient rites, as well as the moder Soon after death, either the same next day, the friends and relatives of by their sad and dirge-like wailing in terspersed with sharp, short crees, and sole the afflicted kinsfolk, each taking more pains than the other to show great grief. Then such relies as robes ... co, bend work, ponies, etc., are govethose who ery loudest and longest and ally get something, the exhibition conducted with a great deal of approximately When ponies are killed, those are lected which had endeared themselves to the deceased, and no matter how fact or how well trained they are, they ward being cut off, are taken to the burial. In most instances the pones are killed at the grave.

The remains are carried on a travely to the place selected, generally every body in the village following, excepcalled after him Manfredonia. Thence. | those whose duties will not permit them or young men of the band attend the funeral, other than the nearest relatives of the deceased. The usual custom of old times, and which still exists to day is to place the remains on poles limited to the stout limbs of a tree, or in the absence of a tree, a scaffolding is made of poles, and the body, wrapped skin and robes, laid on and firmly lash ed to this. Agun, and in its absence a wrapped up with the body. The pury is killed that the spirit may ride to the happy hunting ground, and the other articles are placed with the body so he may the necessaries of Indian life and

his journey to that beautiful place. In some instances the body is placed on a scaffolding and left in a teper, link this only on rare occasions and for some great man or extraordinary feat of bravery. To my recollection I never beard of but one, and that was at Little Big Horn. There was no scaffolding. but there were several warriors in all their war-costume, and three whitemen, showing that the savages appreci ated bravery even in their enemies What a monument to those three unknown was that. Surely, if the untutored savage could give them the highest honor for bravery that they were capable of showing, the croakers should never attempt to throw the imputation

of cowardice on that field. The squaws only seem to have ever become so frenzied with grief as to man tilate their person by cutting themselves with knives, cutting off fingers, cars or toes; but at this date that very seldom occurs, where in former times that was of frequent occurrence. The near relatives show their grief by cutting their hair short, using no paint, but sprinkling dirt on their heads, the men wearing nothing but the breech-clout for some weeks, and in some instances. giving away nearly everything they possess; even sometimes their lodges.

When a chief dies or is killed, in many cases not only his own village gointo mourning but many other camps. Ponies are shot, and blankets, robes, and many other valuable articles given

The extraordinary bravery shown a some fights by the friends of a warrior who has been shot, to rescue the body from the enemy, is due to a desire to pupils to study. All children under 7 give proper burial and gain the honor years of age should be taught through which accrues to a warrior who risks play and not through formal lessons. his life to rescue the dead body of his In more mature years overwork and friend, or earry a wounded man from off the field. This chivalrous conduct has been attributed by some to prevent scalping, on the supposition were head scalped he could not enter the happy hunting ground. This is a gross mistake, however. They believe a man killed in battle, no matter how much his body may be mutilated, goes the their mates into the midnight candle of | most direct and straight trail, through the most pleasant country, to that delightful residence.

If an Indian fall in a swoon they call discussed by mineralogists, who are that death, and those who have remuch divided on that question. Prof. mained that way for some time on be-Sschermak, after prolonged study, has ling restored tell of the wonderful trip agent in the process is volcanic. He telling of the tepees, creeks, different points out that the bolides which fall to tribes, of abundence of game-in fact. the earth are angular in form; that they giving a minute description of every-

is not an original characteristic; and trails leading to this country. The Examination of the crust has shown that in battle; the second all others travel.