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HOW TO MAKE HOMES PLEASANT IN WINTER.

It is a matter to be regretted that so little thought is given to making our dwellings pleasant and cheerful. Many persons of otherwise excellent taste, seem to think that nothing can add to the beauty of bare white walls, and that houses are made for the purpose of having a given number of large square rooms. Yet it is possible, at a trifling expense, to change the whole appearance of a house, by a little skillful decoration. It is so simple and easy to make a dwelling cheerful and inviting in all seasons, to fill a corner here, and an open space there, with some object upon which the eye will rest with pleasure, to cut off an angle, to carve out a recess, that it is a wonder the subject is so neglected. Expensive pictures, rich gilt frames, costly curtains, and frescoed walls, are by no means the only things which improve the appearance of a home. A few flowers, a branch of clinging ivy, a hanging basket properly cared for, and a hundred other things equally simple, add to the coziness of a dwelling, and cost little.

On the subject of house plants, a lady correspondent of one of our exchanges, offers the following timely and suitable hints, showing what can be done with a few common flowers and ivy plants:

"If your window is sunny, there is no limit to the flowers you may have from Christmas until the wild ones come again. With two marvandias, one white, the other purple, with a high-colored dwarf nasturtium, or tropeolum, as it is properly, an English ivy, and a vigorous plant of German ivy, to specio scandens, you can make a screen for your window more beautiful than Raphael or Da Vinci ever designed, for yours is the perfect original of their dolce-fare representation. The vines should be at the ends of the box, so as to be trained on the sides and over the top of the window frame. Then close to the glass, for, true to its name, it loves the sun, put a heliotrope or two, a trailing winter blooming fuschia, a scarlet geranium, and, for the sake of a contrast, a white one, whose flowers have a bright eye in the center. Do not be afraid of crowding the plants, but sow mignonette and sweet alyssum seed, as well as the tiny ones of Linaria Cymbalaria or Celsicum ivy. If not intending to have but one box, do not forget a plant or two of the neat, loud-scented marked petunias, for they will give you a mass of flowers, from the first week of blooming until put out in the garden in the spring. Yellow myrtle, and the plants commonly called Wandering Jew, an ice plant, as well as a variety of saxifrage, known as beefsteak geranium, may be made to drop over the front of your box, and their graceful sprays will reach even to the floor, if you wish.

But you have no sunny window. Well, then, for a shady one. A box of the same kind must still be your resort. In one end insert a healthy tube of Madeira vine, and in the other, a well started German ivy, for sun or shade it seems to like equally. Then, instead of the flowering plants I have enumerated, go out into the woods and take up, before the frosty nights have enfeebled them, clusters of fern roots, and put them in the centre. You will find so many varieties that you will be bewildered, but select over all others the lovely Dicksonia, so common by walls; the tiny spleen wort; the enchanting maiden hair; and the piquant polypodium, or rock grosses. Under the shadow of these ferns you may set rattlesnake plaintain, both varieties of which are common in our woods, mitchella vine, the cold pitcher plant, and hepatica. The leaves of the latter are pretty and interesting all winter, and very early in the spring its lovely blue flowers will gladden you. If you shower this box of wild plants once a week, and do not keep you room too hot, or let them become too wet, they will form a never-ending source of interest to you and your household. The manner in which the young fern fronds push their way to the light, the singular hairy furze that envelopes some, and the intricate folding of others, will afford food for thought and topics of conversation, when new books are scarce and the weather too bad for friends to visit you. The delicate, wonderfully beautiful ferns from the tropics will, with the same care, do nearly as well; but they are of high cost, and I have sometimes thought, when I have succeeded in domesticating these shy people of our woods and swamps, that they put me more immediately in sympathy with nature.

Besides these boxes, you may have one, two, or even three, hanging pots in every window, almost without reference to sun, for many plants, suitable for this situation, seem indifferent to his presence.—The exquisite blue lobelia is very impatient of his beams. Smilax, too, popularly supposed to flourish only in hot-houses, does well in sunless situations, and is as valuable as beautiful; for no daintier adornment to a lady's dress can possibly be desired, than its shining leaves and graceful spray. Be careful and keep off its deadly enemy, the red spider; for so certain as he touches those perfect leaves, their beauty is gone. Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of handsome smilax, as well as liberty, and shower early and late, whenever you can find the time. The freely flowering pink oxalis cannot be praised too highly for a hanging pot. I never knew the bony, cheerful, little creature to harbor insects; and its way of falling asleep at night, and waking in the morning, is irresistibly attractive. Its first cousin, the "oxalis flava," is very handsome, and should be cultivated at all cost; but it is chary of its flowers, and demands far more care of its possessor. The less common varieties of oxalis, sold by florists, are many of them very desirable, both in size and color; but they are comparatively delicate, and perhaps in unskilled hands might fail.

The use of English ivies for the purpose of decorating living rooms, is more extensive every year, and cannot be too highly commended. Being very strong, they will live through almost any treatment; but study their peculiarities, and manifest a willingness to gratify them, and they will grow without stint. Most houses are too hot for them, as indeed they are for their owners. Neither plants nor people should have the average temperature over sixty-five degrees, Fahrenheit. Take care and not enfeeble your ivies by undue heat or excessive watering, and you will find that they will not seem to mind whether sun shines on them or not, or in what position or direction you train them. Indeed, so much will they do of themselves to render a room charming, that I would rather have an unlimited number of them to draw upon, than anything else in nature or art. Do you wish the ugly plain door that shuts off your tiny entry from your parlor, were arched or curved, like those in the drawing-rooms of your richer neighbor: Buy a couple of brackets, such as lamps for the burning of kerosene are sometimes placed in, and screw them on the sides of the door. Put in each a plant of English ivy, the longer the better, then train the plants over the top, against the sides, indeed, any way your fancy dictates. You need not buy the beautiful but costly pots the dealer will advise: common glazed ones will answer every purpose, for by placing in each two or three sprays of Collisum ivy, in a month's time no vestige of the pot itself can be discerned through their thick screen.

OWNING A HOME.—There is no excuse for the shiftlessness, the want of judgment, and lack of ambition which characterize too many of our young men at the present day in embarking in matrimonial life. It has become the rule now at once to enter boarding-houses, or rent at exorbitant prices apartments in city houses, and years are dragged along without a bright look ahead, without possessing in reality a home, struggling it—hand to mouth, perhaps to pay rent or overdue bills, until after the best part of this life is passed, while little or nothing has accumulated, the whole income is needed for immediate wants, and no chance is left for remedying the great mistake that was made at the outset. In the first place, it is not prudent for any young man to marry until he has by economy, saved a few hundred dollars above the amount which is needed in providing an outfit.—Impatience is only another name for imprudence, and those who advise starting in life without knowing that a provision is made for emergencies, for the demands of an increasing family, for sickness, and for disasters, are not good advisers. Yet, too, many times is the advice given to "marry at once, or it may be too late."—Ere a twelve-month has passed, the folly of the course is felt, and every effort is needed to ward off the trouble and provide for the exigencies which should have been thought of at the outset. Marrying and boarding is with a majority of our young people the rule. Some with more energy than others, commence housekeeping at once in rented tenements, and a few dare attempt the acquisition of a home of their own. Now, I am not in such a dread of the "chaghear debt," as many are, and I believe that a home to struggle for from the first, and earned fairly and squarely, is the happiest and best appreciated; let our young men look about them and see how many chances are constantly before them for acquiring, at almost their own terms, a comfortable home, and our word for it, they will regret the money they have for years paid into the hands of landlords and agents. There are, we venture to say, hundreds of little places, consisting of a house and an acre, or two of land in our suburbs, which have been waiting for months for a purchaser. Situated in localities accessible sometimes by horse cars, always by steam, they can be bought on the payment of a few hundred dollars down, the balance to run for a term of years, almost at the option of the purchaser, at the legal rate of interest. Suppose a place situated ten miles from the city, to be bought for fifteen hundred dollars, three hundred dollars down, and the rest in yearly installments of one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars: we have known of such instances, and doubt not that any real estate agent can mention many others. It would require only an expenditure of the yearly installment, with a few dollars for taxes and fifty dollars or so for season tickets, to clear the homestead in a few years. As an equal amount would be needed for city rents, if such were to be paid, and the advantage of paying annually a sum into the savings bank—for we regard an investment in real estate certainly good—over putting it into a landlord's pockets is most apparent. Invigorated health, independence, self-reliance, are the fruits of this cutting adrift from city life, and that these are worth striving for, is the firm conviction of one who has succeeded.

☞ The following toast was lately given: "Dam your canals, blast your furnaces, sink your coal pits, down with your railroads, away with your electric telegraphs and over with your suspension bridges."

☞ A Guernsey county schoolby wrote the following "composition" on trees:—"There are a great many kinds of trees; the apple, peach, plumb, cherry, and a great many other kinds. I like cherry pie best."

WEEDS.—Where weeds come from it is not always easy to tell. Just how we have in our gardens plants of which the native country is uncertain—of white lily, mignonette, walnut, and chestnut are familiar examples—some of our commonest weeds are unknown in a state removed from cultivation. In illustration of this, we need only [illegible] the groundsel and shepherd's purse, which Dr. Hooker says that in his travels he has never seen either of [illegible] established where the soil was disturbed, or where, if undisturbed, they [illegible] obviously been brought by [illegible] animals. Besides these, we may include in our list the greater number, if not all, of the large class of plants which Mr. Watson terms "colonists" such as poppies, cockle, fumitory, red nettle, and a host of cornfield weeds—which owe their introduction to the hand of man, are not found beyond cultivation, and if the country could lapse to its original state, would in all probability entirely disappear. At first sight it is difficult to realize that plants, which we have been accustomed to see growing far and wide, throughout the length and breadth of the land, should be reckoned otherwise than among the original inhabitants of it; and it is only by noticing the changes in vegetation which cultivation has wrought in other countries within the memory of man, that we are enabled to understand what has occurred in our own. A brief glance at the history of American weeds will tend to make this plain, and at the same time, present some interesting details.

As far back as 1772, in a curious little volume called New England's Rarities, we have a list of twenty-two plants which the author considered had "sprung up since the English planted and kept cattle in New England;" besides several others, referred to in other parts of the book, which owe their origin to the same cause. Among them he mentions the plantain, "which the Indians call Englishman's foot, as though produced by their treading." This is one of the species which always accompanies cultivation. Independently of these casual introductions, we have records of plants which have been introduced to America either for ornament or use, or by accident, and have not only thoroughly established themselves, but have become noxious weeds, and serious hindrances to agriculture. For an example of the first class, we may refer to the common yellow toad-flax, which was originally introduced to the United States as a garden flower by a Mr. Ramstead, a Welsh resident in Philadelphia, from whom it has taken the name of Ramstead-weed. The following account of the position it had attained in Pennsylvania, as long ago as 1758, will show to what an extent it had even then spread: "It is the most hurtful plant to our pastures that can grow in our northern climate. Neither the spade, plough, nor hoe can eradicate it when it is spread in a pasture. Every little fibre that is left will soon increase prodigiously nay, some people have rolled great heaps of logs upon it, and burnt them to ashes, whereby the earth was burnt half a foot deep, yet it put up again as fresh as ever, covering the ground so close as not to let any grass grow amongst it; and the cattle can't abide it. But it doth not injure corn so much as grass, because the plough cuts of the stalks, and it doth not grow so high before harvest as to choke the corn. It is now spread over a great part of the middle portion of Pennsylvania. It was first introduced as a fine garden flower, but never was a plant more heartily cursed by those that suffer from its encroachments."

It is worthy of note that in our own country, where it is native, this toad-flax is almost entirely restricted to head-banks and borders of fields, and seldom, if ever becomes a troublesome weed. Our common chickweed, which was introduced into Carolina as food for canary-birds, spread in ten years upwards of fifty miles, and is now one of the plants which occupy the outposts of civilization. As an accidental introduction, we may name the Scottish thistle, which is said to have been brought to America by a Scottish minister, who brought with him a bed stuffed with thistle-down, in which some seed still remained. Feathers being plentiful, the down was soon turned out, and the former were substituted, and the seed, coming up, filled that part of the country with thistles. Another account tells us that the thistle was introduced by some enthusiastic Scot, anxious to bear with him the emblem of his country, which soon made itself at home, and became a nuisance. At the present day, it is an actionable offense in New Zealand to allow thistles to grow or to run to seed; and a case was lately reported in which action was taken against a landed proprietor who had not taken sufficient precaution to prevent their growth, the verdict being given for the plaintiff.

In 1837, one hundred and thirty-seven weeds, nearly all of them English, were more or less established in the United States; and now no less than two hundred and fourteen, similarly introduced, are enumerated by Dr. Asa Gray as occurring there. This will give an idea of the rapidity with which these introductions take place.—*All the Year Round.*

What is the difference between a swallow and a cat? It is an admitted fact that one swallow does not make a summer, but any cat can make a spring.

A gentleman in the country, a few days ago sat down on a hornets' nest to rest himself. It did not take him long to rest.

You may scratch your head over anything puzzling, but for other purposes it is suspicious.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.—His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order: his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of Newton, Locke, or Bacon; and as far as he saw no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantages he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best, and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a readjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting till every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed.

His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known: no motives of consanguinity, of friendship, or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects, and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine: his stature exactly what one would wish; his deportment easy, erect, and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation; his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in a few points indifferent; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its form and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.—*Jefferson's Letter to W. B. Giles.*

HOW TO KEEP A SITUATION.—It is a sad time just now for many who depend upon their salaries for the support of themselves and families. So many men are thrown out of employment because the times are so dull; their services are not needed in stores and workshops. But some men and boys are always retained. Do you know who are the fortunate ones? They are those who are most useful to their employers—those who do their work the most thoroughly, and are the most obliging and economical.

Those young men who watch the time to see the very second their working-hour is up—who leave, no matter what state the work may be in, at precisely the instant—who calculate the extra amount they can slight their work and yet not get reproved—who are lavish of their employer's goods, will always be the first to receive notice that times are dull, and their services are no longer required.

Whatever your situation, lay it down as foundation rule, that you will be "faithful in that which is least." Pick up the loose nails, bits of twine, clean wrapping paper, and put them in their places. Be ready to throw in an odd half-hour, or hour's time, when it will be an accommodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it. Do it heartily. If not a word is said, be sure your employer makes a note of it. Make yourself indispensable to him, and he will lose many of the opposite kind before he will part with you.

☞ A Priest asked a very tipsy fellow, leaning against the fence, where he expected to go when he died?

"If I can't get along any better than I do now," said he, "I shan't go anywhere."

The Chicago *Republican*, writes up "The Coming Hog." Brownlow demands to know if it means anything personal.

HOW TO CURE DRUNKENNESS.—It is generally understood that young persons when first employed as pastry-cooks are permitted to surfeit themselves to their heart's content on pies and sweetmeats, the result being that in a very short time they become perfectly callous to the charms of the counter. We learn from a valuable little book recently published in London, called "The Home Nurse" that in the Austrian army a similar principle is adopted as a remedy for drunkenness; and medical reports state that out of one hundred and thirty-nine cases one hundred and twenty-eight cures of confirmed drunkards have been effected.—The plan is as follows:

The soldier taken in a state of intoxication, or purposely intoxicated, is confined to his room, where his diet is carefully and amply supplied to him, according to his choice. For his drink he is allowed brandy and water, in the proportion of one-third brandy to two-thirds water. All his food is prepared in a weak solution of brandy and water. Coffee, with a small quantity of brandy, is also allowed him. At first the treatment throws the patient into a constant state of intoxication, and he sleeps much. At the end of three or four days he takes a dislike to his food and drink, and asks for a change, which request, were it acceded to, would entirely prevent the completion of the cure.—On the contrary, it must now be persevered in until the patient can no longer swallow food or drink, and even the smell revolts and nauseates the stomach, when the cure may be considered as effected.—The shortest time for the continuance of the treatment is seven days, the longest nine. In order to prevent the convulsion which might ensue the patient must now be given gentle emetics; that is, one grain of emetic in a bottle of water, a wine-glassful to be taken every quarter of an hour in the morning, fasting. This is followed by forty grains of magnesia daily, given in broth or gruel, placing the patient at first on a low, light diet, and then gradually increasing to his original rations. If during the first part of the treatment spitting of blood or convulsions should result, it must not be persevered in; therefore this mode of remedy cannot, on any pretence whatever, be adopted but by a medical man. In Russia drunkenness is also treated as a disease, and certain strong aromatic preparations are used as curative means. As a temporary remedy to restore the unfortunate victim to a state of sobriety, give him from ten to twelve drops of spirits of ammonia in a wine-glass of water. This will be sufficient in a common case; but if the person is positively drunk it may be necessary to give the dose a second time, in which case it will generally act as an emetic (an advantage), when a sleep will ensue, and the patient will awake recovered. None but a medical man may venture to apply the ammonia to the nostrils, as not only injurious but fatal effects might ensue.

CHEMISTS WHO HAVE DIED IN 1870.—Some of the most renowned and useful chemists of Europe have passed away during the year 1870.

Professor F. T. Otto died at Brunswick, January 13, 1870. To him we are indebted for some of our best tests for poisons and for one of the most thorough works on chemistry extant.

Professor Gustavus Henry Magnus died at Berlin, April 4, 1870. He was in early life a chemist, but of late years had devoted himself exclusively to physics.

Professor Palmstedt died in Stockholm, April 6, 1870. He was one of the benefactors of Sweden, the friend and contemporary of Berzelius and lived to the ripe old age of 8.

Nerec de St. Victor died in Paris, April 7, 1870. To him the world owes a debt of gratitude for the brilliant discoveries made by him in photography.

Professor Alexander P. Bolley, died August 3, 1870. In the field of technology he never had a superior, and we fear it will be long before we shall find his equal.

Professor Wm Allen Miller, died Sept 30, 1870. The well known author of Miller's Chemistry, and one of the most zealous investigators in the department of celestial photography.

Augustus Matthiesson, died by his own hand, in October, 1870. A conscientious, sensitive worker in electricity, and the discoverer of laws of telegraphy that are of the utmost value to the world.

ABOUT NOSES.—The nose acts like a custom-house officer to the system. It is highly sensitive to the odor of the most poisonous substances. It readily detects hemlock, henbane, mouse-shoot, and the plants containing prussic acid; it recognizes the fetid smells of drains, and warns us not to smell the polluted air. The nose is so sensitive that it distinguishes air containing the 200,000th part of a grain of the otto of rose, or the 15,000,000th part of a grain of musk. It tells us in the morning that our bed-rooms are impure, and catches the fragrance of the morning air, and conveys to us the invitations of the flowers to go forth into the fields and inhale their sweet breath. To be led by the nose has hitherto been used as a phrase or reproach; but to have a good nose, and to follow its guidance, is one of the safest and shortest ways to the enjoyment of health.

☞ A learned writer says of books: "They are masters who instruct us without rods or ferules, without wood or anger, without bread or money. If you approach them they are not asleep; if you seek them they do not hide; if you blunder they do not scold; if you are ignorant they do not laugh at you."

THE MEN OF THE PLAINS.—The plainsman is a character. He is *sui generis*.—He is the connecting link between barbarism and civilization, and, with him, it is difficult to tell where the barbarism ends and civilization begins. He is a chieftain without followers; an Emperor without subjects. He asks not for retainers. He is not aggressive, but he is absolutely fearless. He never courts a fight, except on extremely rare occasions, and when on a "spree," which he seldom indulges in. He is not a model of temperance and sobriety, [illegible] and doubtless in the Father Mathew Societies; but he is far from being a drunkard. He seldom drinks to excess, and for weeks "never tastes a drop." His diet for months is meat only; vegetables he never eats; flour is consumed when he has it, and, when he don't, "jerked" buffalo, for a continuous "chaw," answers as well.—He is generous and magnanimous to friends, hospitable to strangers and relentless to enemies. He does everything on the square. His drinks are "square drinks," his meals are "square meals."—He is your best friend in a fight. If a dozen savages are to be "cleaned up," or a gambling house is to be "cleaned out," by all means let the contract out to Pioneer Plainsman. He will do the job with as little noise, and with as little use for policemen, writs of *habeas corpus*, certiorari, and subsequent *habeas corpuses* as any other man.

HOW A BOY WAKES UP.—There he lies in his cribb, a nut brown stab of four years. He sleeps the sleep of healthy childhood. In the same position he lay when he dropped into unconsciousness, one arm under his head, one leg kicked out from under the coverlet. He is perfectly motionless. His round cheek pillows itself on the extended arm, and his leg seems to have been arrested in the middle of the last restless kick, as the curtain fell over his blue eyes and he was asleep. You can scarce perceive his regular respiration.—A train of cars thunders by without noise—he might be carried across the street without awakening.

It is morning: daylight streams into the windows, the sun shines on the hilltops. The sounds of stirring life are beginning to be heard about the house.—Watch the boy. Still as motionless as a figure of marble. As you look the gates of sleep are suddenly unlocked. He is awake in a twinkling—awake all over.—His blue eyes are all open and bright—his legs part with a shoot—his legs fly out in different directions—his arms are in rapid motion—he flops over with a spring—in ten seconds he has turned a couple of somersaults, and presents before you a living illustration of perpetual motion.—There is no deliberate yawning, no slow stretching of indolent limbs, no lazy rubbing of sleepy eyes, no gradually becoming awake about it. With a snap like a pistol shot, he is thoroughly awake and kicking—wide awake to the top end of each particular hair. The wonderful thing about it is its suddenness and completeness.

☞ A writer in *Good Health* says that the average weight, all the year round, of that portion of a woman's clothing which is supported from the waist is between ten and fifteen pounds; and if a woman was sentenced to carry such a weight about in this way for a number of years, for some crime, the punishment would be denounced as an unusual one; yet thousands of women daily endure such a punishment voluntarily, because "it is the custom, and because they do not know the bad effects likely to follow it. The writer earnestly counsels women not to adopt an attire similar to that worn by men, but to have their clothing suspended from the shoulders, by which dangerous pressure on abdominal muscles would be avoided.

SHARP.—This is the way a couple of Massachusetts sharpers served a greeny from the country: He stepped into a saloon for "suthin' warm." A couple of "city bolts" got up a game of euchre, and requested him to hold their coats while they fought it out—intending, on resuming their coats, to accuse him of having "gone through" their pockets, and then "go through" him. They walked into each other like wildcats, when they happened to observe that the coat-holder was nowhere visible. There was some tall running and swearing done, but greeny has not returned to that vicinity since.

☞ The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of her son; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience.

A Illinois postmaster gives notice as follows: "After this date everybody must lick their own postage stamps, for my tongue's tired."

Fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face and make its decay invisible.

He who loses money loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he who loses his spirits loses all.

A good housewife's motto—whatever thou dost, dust it with all thy might.

What bar is that which often opens and never shuts? A crow-bar.