KNITTING AND CROCHET.

INFANT'S JACKET (KNITTING).

From The Weekly Tribune.

The jacket is intended for a child of one and a half to two years of age. The shape is very simple, and is shown at once by the engraving. It is knitted in one piece, beginning at the bottom of the jacket. This piece is divided at the bottom of the armholes into three parts. The shoulders are formed by carrying the side of the back and the nearest side of the front a little higher. This is indicated by the letters C B B A. The letters on each part must be laid one upon the other—thus, B upon B, A upon C. The jacket is knitted in white Saxony wool and No. 14 needles, or the three-fold Berlin or merino wool and No. 12 needles. Two skeins of pink floselle are also required.

You cast on for the bottom of the jacket 310 stitches: 10 stitches at each end of the work must be kept for the border.

1st row: Knit plain. 2d row: Purl. 3d row: Knit plain. 4th row: Knit 2, * knit 2 together, wool round the needle; repeat from * to the end of the row; knit 2 plain at the end. 5th row: Knit plain

6th row: Knit 2, * knit 2 together, wool round the needle; repeat from *; repeat these 2 last rows twice more. 11th row: Knit plain.

12th row: Knit 2, * knit 2 together, * wool round the needle, knit 2 together; repeat from the last * 3 more times. Purl until you come to the last 12 stitches. Knit the border of holes as in the previous rows on those stitches.

13th row: Knit plain.

14th row: Knit 2, knit 2 together, * wool round the needle, knit 2 together; repeat from * 3 more times. Then knit 1, purl 1 alternately until the last 12 stitches, and repeat the border.

15th row: Knit 12, knit and purl 1 alternately, keeping the rib carefully until the last 12 stitches, knit these plain.

16th row: Like the 14th row.

17th row: Knit 12, change the rib and purl the purled stitch of the last three rows, knit the knitted stitch, knit 12 at the end.

18th row: Knit 2, knit 2 together, then wool round the needle, knit 2 together 4 times, purl 1, knit 1 to the last 12 stitches; repeat the border on those.

19th row: Knit 12, and keep the rib of the last 2 rows, knit 12 at the end of the row.

Repeat from the 14th row until you have knitted 68 rows of these little ribbings; you then divide for the back and fronts. The first and last 88 stitches are for the fronts, the remainder for the back. On each front continue the border and knit 60 rows. On the 61st row of front * knit in ribs 43 stitches, turn, knit these back, turn; repeat from * four more times. Then leave this needle, knit the other front in the same manner, work the extra 10 little rows on the inside of the front as before.

You must next finish the back, and work on each side of it after the 60 rows 10 little rows for the shoulders, making each shoulder 43 stitches wide; knit each shoulder together, and fasten off the threads. Take up on each shoulder 10 stitches; these are taken up on the sides of the extra rows. Knit a row on all the stitches. Purl a row. A row of holes working like the 6th row. Knit a row, purl a row, knit a row, purl a row, and cast off. The edging must be knitted next. For this cast on 6 stitches. Knit them off plain.

1st row: Slip 1, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 3.
2d row: Knit 4, purl 1, knit 2.
3d row: Slip 1, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 4.
4th row: Knit 5, purl 1, knit 2.
5th row: Slip 1, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 2, make 2, knit 3.
6th row: Knit 4, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 2.
7th row: Slip 1, knit 2 together, make 2, knit 8.
8th row: Cast off 6, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, repeat from the 1st row. When a sufficient length is knitted to go round the border and the neck, fasten off, and with a crochet hook work a row of crochet with floselle over the edge of this little border in the following way:

Join with a single crochet to the 1st stitch in the edge. The silk on the needle, put the needle into the little hole in the edge, draw the silk through, and finish as a treble stitch; 6 double crochet on the scollop, another loose treble stitch in the little hole, a treble in the hole in the next Vandyke, then 6 DC again, and so on to the end. You must join this edging to the border with a row of single crochet, working with the floselle.

The sleeve is knitted from the bottom to the top. 60 stitches; work the border in the same manner as knit the little rib, only changing the rib every 4th row, and the jacket, repeating the directions to the 13th row. After that increase one stitch at each end of the row every time you change the rib. Knit 110 rows of the ribbing from the border, and then begin to shape for the top of the sleeve by leaving 5 stitches at each end of the row unknit, i. e.:

111th row: Knit all but the last 5 stitches, turn.
112th row: Knit all but the last 5 stitches, turn.
113th row: Knit all but the last 10 stiches, turn.
114th row: Knit all but the last 10, turn.
115th row: Knit all but the last 15, turn.
116th row: Knit all but the last 15, turn.
117th row: Knit all but the last 20, turn.
118th row: Knit all but the last 20, turn.
119th row: Knit all but the last 25, turn.
120th row: Knit all the stitches left.
121st row: Knit all the stitches on the work, knit a row, and then sew into the sleeve-hole stitch by stitch. A ribbon is run in the neck.

WINTER COVERLET.

A thick handsome coverlet can be made with alternate strips of plush and bands of raised wool crochet in a rolipiait stitch. This rich-looking pattern is quick and easy of execution.

Make a chain of any number of stitches divisible by three, with two additional stitches over, using double zephyr wool and a No. 8 hook. Seventeen will make a stripe about five inches broad. Work 2 rows of DC., turning 1 chain.

In the 3d row work 2 DC., draw the wool through the third loop, and before finishing the stitch form the plait thus: Pass the needle (on which there are two loops) right under the 3d DC. of the 1st row, and draw the wool through very loosely so as to form a long loop; *twist the wool over the hook, which slip again under the same DC., pulling out a second long loop; repeat from * once, when there will be a bunch of long loops with seven stitches on the needle. Lightly keeping these firm between the thumb and forefinger, pull the wool through six loops, set them by another tight stitch; then draw the wool through the two remaining loops on the needle. The plait stitch is now finished. Proceed with * 2 DC.; then, having gently arranged the plait so that it lies evenly, crochet a second one in the same manner, and continue from * to the end of the row. Turn, and work at the back a row of DC.; afterward in front a row of plaits or knobs. This second row of knobs falls directly over the first one, and in making it the hook is put from right to left under the upper part of the first knob below.

The continuation of these knobs gives the cable appearance to the stripes. The stitch can be executed in a single color, contrasting hues, or, still better, shades of the same tone, graduated at every set of patterns. It will be also very suitable for a sofa rug or child's carriage cover.

SCRAP-BAG.

SILK CURTAIN WEAVING.—A correspondent asks the cost of weaving and of the warp, and if the warp could be procured separately and the curtain woven by an ordinary carpet weaver. Will the lady who has so kindly answered several other questions in regard to these curtains oblige us by answering these also?

BEADED WRISTLETS.—Mrs. W. H. E. writes, "A. M. W. wishes to know how to knit beaded wristlets so as to bring the beads all on one side. I have just finished a pair, so can tell my experience. I knit them garter stitch, simply back and forth, and every other time I knit the beads on, having them strung on my zephyr. Every third stitch I knit on a bead. I did not let them come in rows but knit so that they were dropped on without any order. Mine were black, and I got two bunches of black cut beads, at 5 cents a bunch. I did not use quite all of them. The wristlets were about four inches long. Then I crocheted a simple border in DC. and edged that with old gold silk in single crochet. I did not put all the beads on the wool at once, but would break it and put them on."

MRS. P. S. W.'S CAP.—Our kind friend writes thus: "I am requested, I see, to furnish further details of my cap of ecru thread for infants. One request was made last week for size of knitting needles. I will answer the last first; I cannot tell her the size as numbered now. They were my mother's and I am a grandmother. I hope they will be as useful in my hands, for the little flock gathering around grandma's knees as they were in hers, though she did not knit lace. They measure 1-16 of an inch around. I knitted the cap on these, and the lace on steel-pointed hair pins of the same size, or nearly so, and with ecru thread No. 80 (Barcour's). The fine lace for gathering inside I made of No. 80 Clark's; it looks like the frostwork on window-panes, when Jack Frost has done his best. The front is knitted in a straight piece, and as the crown was knitted without any rule but my eye, I cannot give any more definite directions than that I began with the pattern for 'double rose leaf,' making two or three extra stitches—I think the latter—each side. I widened rapidly till the strip of spider stitch each side was nearly, not quite, as wide as the rose-leaf, then knitted straight a distance as great as the width I first started with. Then I narrowed rapidly till I had left but the centre part of the pattern, and then I bound off. The better way would be to cut a pattern and shape the crown to that. The ribbon or coral is to be run through the holes knitted or crocheted for the purpose before beginning with the pattern thus to draw the cap to fit the neck. Our baby's cap (she is eighteen months old with large head and an abundance of brown curls—I tell this not for grandmother's pride, but to give some idea of size) is lined with cardinal red silk with bows at the neck and on top to match. It is lovely." We shall be very pleased to engrave a cut of Mrs. W.'s cap. We are much indebted to her, not only for her pattern, but also for her readiness to assist puzzled readers, and her very kind and gracious letters.

UNDERDRAWERS.—Directions have already been given for these, but probably Mrs. D. may find the following hints of additional service. Take German knitting yarn, No. 10 needles and a long crochet hook. Cast on 60 stitches, knit on this a round piece of 30 rows, the rib 2 knit, 2 purl stitches. After the last row knit 4 rows plain; then take the crochet hook, take up the stitches one by oneas if you were knitting; when raised, leave the knitting needles and work in crochet only; work back the stitches as if for crochet trimmer, or Afghan stitch,—2nd row. Work 14 rows of crochet trimmer; after this, increase a stitch at the beginning and end of every alternate row until this part of leg is half a yard in length; then increase every row on the right-hand side of the work and every alternate row on the left-hand side until the end of 40 more rows. Leave this leg and work another exactly like it, but reverse the decreasing in the last 40 rows—i. e., increase every row on the left-hand side of the work, every alternate row on the right; when the 40 rows are complete, put the two pieces of work on one needle and work 6 rows plain, then in the middle decrease every third row, work plain on the bias sides; work in this manner for 30 rows; after that decrease on the outsides of the work every 3d row until the work is the right depth for the body. Finish by a muslin band at the top and sew up the legs.

ILLUSTRATED PAPER.—A. B. C. writes: "What illustrated paper would you advise a lady to subscribe for who is much interested in fancy work?" For knitting and crochet we know of nothing half so good as THE TRIBUNE. For embroidery, etc., *Harper's Bazar* would be found desirable.

SHAWL PATTERN.—Mrs. L. G. K.'s kind offer of a shawl pattern is accepted with pleasure.

CABBY'S PATRON SAINT.

From The London Globe.

Everybody knows that a Paris cab goes by the name of *fiacre*, a very few know anything of the original source of this designation; fewer still that it is based upon a native of our sister island. In a life of saint Fiacrius, or Fiacre, which is published, we learn that the person to whom the French cab owes its name was the son of an Irish King, and was born in the year 590. Another legend makes him the Crown Prince of Scotland, son of "Eugenius IV., king of Scotland;" but it tells us that he renounced his right to the throne and became a hermit. Fiacrius was placed by his father under the care of Conan, Bishop of Sodor, who was charged with his education. But the youth, in company with his sister, St. Sira, fled into Gaul, where they were received by St. Faro, Bishop of Meaux. Fiacrius built for himself a hut in a great forest some two miles distant from Meaux, and Sira entered a convent. After the death of their Royal father, his second son, Ferhard, succeeded to the throne, but he governed so badly that an embassy was sent to the hermit Fiacrius to entreat him to return and assume his hereditary rights. The Saint refused, and died in his hermitage on the 30th of August, 670.

His body was afterward translated to the Church of St. Catherine du Valons, in Paris. Our victorious Henry V., after his check at Bangy, had the sanctuary ransacked, because, as he said, Fiacre was a Scot. He traced his mortal sickness to the intervention of St. Fiacre, observing with grim humor that "even after death they are dead the Scots hold with the French." Pilgrimages to the relics of St. Fiacrius became very fashionable in the seventeenth century, and the coaches in which the pilgrims made their visits were adorned with a picture of the Saint, either on the outside or inside. St. Fiacre was supposed to insure them against accidents. Hence the first carriages were called *voitures de Saint Fiacre*, which was afterwards shortened into "Fiacre." A Paris hosiery in the Rue St. Antoine, which was the house call of the Jesuits of the day, bore the picture of the holy Scot or Irishman, St. Fiacrius, on its sign, and the guild of cabmen, if we may so call them, agreed to adopt the canonized prince as their patron saint.

ODDITIES OF PERSECUTION.

From The St. James's Gazette.

The laws to which Jews are subject in Russia are sometimes painfully, often ludicrously anomalous. For instance, Jews, as a body, are not permitted to settle in Russia proper, their domicile being restricted to the provinces which or old formed part of the Kingdom of Poland. Now this law operates very oppressively in many cases. And, as may be imagined, recourse is had to all sorts of subterfuge and expedients of evasion. The *Novosti* gave an instance of this a short time ago. The Ukase of Jews to reside in St. Petersburg is limited to professional men—doctors and lawyers—merchants of the first guild and certified handicraftsmen. A Jew belonging to the first guild and living in the capital lost his parents, who dwelt in a province town. They left a daughter some eighteen years old. The brother sent for her to his own home. But no sooner had she arrived in St. Petersburg than she was hurried off by the police; she did not come within the category of Jews entitled to reside in the city. The brother hurried to the "Polizie," expostulated, expostulated, but all in vain, and so, seeing nothing else to be done, he engaged his sister as his cook; The engagement was duly reported to the police the following day, and the Jew sister figures on the official list as a domestic servant. Another instance is more suggestive and less pleasant. A young lady of good family and connections was compelled by adverse circumstances to gain her own livelihood. Like many another young woman in the same case, she resolved to become a governess. Having passed with credit through the provincial gymnasium for girls, she went to St. Petersburg in order to enter the higher school for women. But the privilege of admission was refused to her. However, finding friends in the capital, she applied herself to private teaching. The police at once ordered her out of the city. On this she said her name entered on a certain infamous list, and she was permitted to remain.

Many of the singularities of the Jewish question in Russia are due to the autonomy in some respects enjoyed by the Jewish communities there. For example, they have their own marriage laws—the marriage laws of the Talmud, that is, and of the ancient Hebrews. In accordance with these laws divorce is a very easy matter. Husband and wife have but to agree to separate, before the Rabbi, and the thing is done; the ceremony, consisting solely in the handing of the "bill to divorce" to the woman. Under these circumstances strange things sometimes occur. A few months ago a young Jewish girl, an orphan, arrived in Odessa, intending, as many young Jewesses do, to obtain a situation as assistant-housekeeper in a Jewish family. While looking for a place, she was recommended to stay with a respectable middle-aged married woman, whose husband—a man very much younger than herself—was away for a few weeks. The middle-aged Jewess soon wound herself into the confidence of her guest, and ascertained that the young girl would have a dowry of some 500 rubles whenever she married. Thereupon she formed a bold design. She persuaded the girl to marry instead of going into service, promising to secure a suitable husband, an undertaking not uncommon among Jews. When her husband returned from his journey she imparted to him her plan. He was to divorce her, marry the young Jewess, secure her 500 rubles, and then, divorcing the new bride, return to his first spouse. After seeing the promised bride the husband agreed. The divorce was given, the marriage took place, and then the husband, perfectly content with his new partner, refused to divorce her. Furious at this breach of promise, the divorced wife summoned him before the Chief Rabbi, Schwabacher. He, however, pronounced the divorce binding and the marriage valid. But as a solatium he decided that the disappointed woman was entitled to a commission of twenty-five rubles, or 5 per cent of the dowry, for having acted as "schadchen" or marriage-broker!

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

A SIBERIAN FOREST.

Baron Nordenskjöld, in his account of the voyage of the Vega, gives glimpses of the vegetation found at the extreme north of the Asiatic Continent. At the mouth of the Yenisej, for instance, as on all other Siberian rivers running from south to north, the western strand, wherever it is formed of loose, earthy layers, is also quite low and often marshy, while, on the other hand, the eastern strand consists of a steep bank, ten or twenty metres high, which north of the limit of trees is distributed in a remarkable way into pyramidal pointed mounds. On the slopes of this steep bank and in several of the *tundra* valleys there is an exceedingly rich vegetation, which 100 kilometres south of Yefremo-Kamen forms actual thickets of flowering plants, while the *tundra* itself is overgrown with a scanty carpet, consisting more of mosses than of grasses. Willows of little height go as far north as Port Dickson (73° 30' N.L.), the dwarf birch (*Betula nana*, L.) is met with, though only as a bush creeping along the ground, at Cape Schaitanskej (72° 8' N.L.); and in 1875, on the ice-mixed soil of the *tundra*, ripe cloudberries were gathered. Very luxuriant alders (*Alnaster fruticosus*, LEDEB.) occur already at Mesenkin (71° 28' N.L.), and the Broochov Islands (70° to 71° N.L.) are in several places covered with rich and luxuriant thickets of bushes.

But the limit of trees proper is considered to begin first at the great bend which the river makes in 69° 40' N.L., a little north of Dudino. Here the hills are covered with a sort of wood consisting of half-withered, grey, moss-grown larches (*Larix sibirica*), which seldom reach a height of more than seven to ten metres, and which much less deserve the name of trees than the luxuriant alder bushes which grow nearly 2° further north. But some few miles south of this place, and still far north of the Arctic Circle, the pine forest becomes tall. Here begins a veritable forest, the greatest the earth has to show, extending with little interruption from the Ural to the neighborhood of the Sea of Ochotsk, and from the fifty-eighth or fifty-ninth degree of latitude to far north of the Arctic Circle, that is to say, about one thousand kilometres from north to south, and perhaps four times as much from east to west. It is a primeval forest of enormous extent, nearly untouched by the axe of the cultivator, but at many places devastated by extensive forest fires.

On the high eastern bank of the Yenisej the forest begins immediately at the river bank. It consists principally of pines; the common pine (*Pinus Cembra*, L.), valued for its seeds, enormous larches, the nearly awl-formed Siberian pine (*Pinus Sibirica*, Lederb.), the fir (*Pinus obovata*, Turcz.), and scattered trees of the common pine (*Pinus sylvestris*, L.). Most of these already north of the Arctic Circle reach a colossal size, but in such a case are often here, far from all forestry, grey and moss-grown up with age. Between the trees the ground is covered with a maybush of fallen branches and stems. Nearly everywhere the fallen stems are covered, often concealed, by a multitude of mosses, while fire-fungi, probably in consequence of the dry inland climate of Siberia, occur sparingly. The place, therefore, wants the snuggy covering common in Sweden, and the bark of the dwarfed which are seen here and there among the pines is distinguished by an uncommon shining whiteness.

CORALS AND CORAL REEFS.

Professor Joseph Le Conte in a recent lecture on corals, corrected a widespread misunderstanding respecting corals and coral reefs. The popular idea is, says M. Le Conte, that these animals are little insects; that they build like ants and bees do, and when they are alarmed they disappear into their little burrows, and these reefs are accumulations of millions of these little insects in generation after generation. The fact is the coral animal is a polyp belonging to the group of radiata; that it consists of limestone deposits in the shape of a hollow cylinder with top and bottom discs, surmounted with tentacles, containing a stomach and enveloped with gelatinous organic matter. The tentacles or arms are provided each with a mouth for the absorption of food. The coral is coraline limestone after the gelatinous organic envelope is decayed and removed. The animals which build reefs are not much larger than pinheads.

Reef-building corals will not grow at a depth of over 100 to 120 feet. There have been reef-building corals found at a depth of 1,000 feet, but they were dead—drowned by being carried below their depth. This confines them to coast lines and submarine banks. Corals will not grow where the temperature is lower than 68 degrees at any time, that is the ocean, not the air. Therefore they are confined to the tropical regions. They will not grow except in clear salt water; hence there is always a break in reefs opposite the mouth of a river. Finally, they demand free exposure to the beating of the waves. The more violently the waves beat the more rapidly the corals grow, because the agitation gives them ventilation. Corals will grow in the face of waves whose beatings would gradually wear away a wall of granite. The four kinds of coral reefs found in the Pacific Ocean are fringe reefs, barrier reefs, circular reefs, inclosing lagoons in the ocean, and a small lagoonless coral islands.

COMETS OF 1881.

Perhaps the most popular astronomical feature of the past year has been the appearance of no less than seven comets, large and small. The first of these was discovered by Lewis Swift, of Rochester, on May 1, in the Constellation Andromeda, and is known as Comet *a*, 1881. The second comet of this year (*b*) was telegraphed from Buenos Ayres on June 1, by Dr. Gould, but it was not until June 23 that its northward passage brought it into view in these latitudes. Its splendid appearance during June and July will live in the memory of every one who ever regards the celestial vault. And on July 18, before its glory had materially diminished, Schaberle, of Ann Arbor, announced his discovery of another (then telescopic) comet, which speedily became a bright and conspicuous object in the northern sky; affording, with Comet *b*, the infrequent spectacle of the simultaneous visibility of two large comets to the naked eye.

This was speedily followed by the return of the well-known comet of short period, Encke's, which revisits us every 3.3 years. A little later, i. e., on September 21, Mr. Barnard, an amateur astronomer, of Nashville, Tenn., discovered the fifth of these objects, known as *c*. On October 4 Mr. Denning, the well-known observer of meteoric showers at Bristol, picked up a sixth bright telescopic comet, which has been designated as *f*. This is interesting as being one of comparatively short period, viz., eight years and four months. Finally, on November 17 Professor Swift discovered the seventh of these strange bodies. It has been called *g*, and its elements bear some resemblance to those of a comet which appeared in 1792. From none of these bodies has much fresh information been obtained as to their physical structure, but their spectra have given unmistakable proof of the existence of carbon; and the polarization of their light of the fact that, at least in one case, the greater part of it was reflected, and did not proceed from a self-luminous body.

ASBESTOS PAINT.

Some interesting tests have recently been made in England of the value of asbestos paint applied to wood, canvas, and other combustible materials. Amongst other experiments a piece of light pine wood, about six inches long by four inches square, painted with five coats, was placed for upwards of half an hour in an ordinary grate fire, but, although the wood within was reduced to charcoal, there was no blaze whatever emitted during the charring. A small model theatre, built of wood, with net scenes and accessories, was sprinkled with turpentine and set on fire. Every portion ignited and the whole was consumed. A similar model, with the net scenes and the wood framing all painted with asbestos, was drenched with turpentine and set fire to, but the thin scenes were only partially charred at the lower ends with the turpentine flames, whilst the timbering was not even ignited. Similar illustrations were made with two models of larger size about four feet cube, built on a bed-plate of one inch deal board, and set fire to by a bundle of shavings. The one was burned and the bed-plate set on fire. In the other case, where the framing scenes and bed-plate had been painted with asbestos, no ignition was effected, and, although the lower portions of the light scenes were destroyed by the fierce flames of the shavings, the rest remained intact.

PRESERVATIVE WRAPPING PAPER.

Two new kinds of preservative paper have lately come into commerce in Europe. One is produced by dipping soft paper in a bath of salicylic acid and then drying. The bath is prepared by mixing a strong solution of the acid in alcohol with much water. The paper is useful for covering apples, etc. The other paper, meant to preserve from moths and mildew, consists of so-called Manila packing paper, dipped in a bath and dried over heated rollers. The bath is formed of seventy parts spirit of tar, five parts raw carbolic acid (containing about a half of phenol), twenty parts coal tar at 163° F., and five parts refined petroleum.

THE DESECRATION OF TOMBS.

From The London Globe.

Under an old Athenian law a slave found guilty of disturbing a body after interment was put to death, while the act, if perpetrated by a free man, entailed the confiscation of a moiety of his possessions. Constantine decreed that a woman might obtain a divorce from her husband if she could show that he had disturbed a grave, and at one time in England it "was deemed unlawful to open a grave for a second person, except for a husband or wife." The tomb of Edward I., when opened, disclosed "the King dressed in his robes with a coronet on his head," which statement may be accepted as proof that it had remained inviolate up to the period when it was disturbed under official sanction. When the Calvinists, more than three centuries ago, broke open the tomb of Matilda, Queen of the Conqueror, "they stole a ring from off her finger." In the reign of the second James the remains of Edward the Confessor was exposed to view in Westminster Abbey, and while Winchester Cathedral was undergoing repair toward the close of the last century, Canute's tomb was opened. The ashes of Sebert, King of the East Angles, were brought to light in the reign of Henry III., and the grave of Rufus was disturbed with the knowledge, if not under the sanction, of the "Merry Monarch." George IV. called upon Sir Henry Halford to examine the body in the coffin placed in the Royal vault under St. George's Chapel, and supposed to be that of Charles I. A bone of the neck belonging to the vertebra being found severed, as by an axe, confirmed the common belief. At the same time the remains of Henry VIII. were exposed, out delicacy of feeling—if such words may be used in connection with proceedings of the kind—it is said, prevented the investigators violating the repose of Queen Jane Seymour's ashes deposited in the same place. The tomb of Queen Catharine, fortunate enough to become the widow of Bluff King Hal, and who, subsequently, marrying Lord Seymour, died at Sudeley and was buried there, is said to have been violated five times. On four occasions a good authority—whose testimony has been supported by inhabitants of Winchcom within the past forty years—says "the remains were examined by a band of Iconoclasts, at which time no outrages were so disgraceful that a veil must be drawn over them." These shocking scenes were echoed in the close of the last century. The next time the tomb was opened on the pen of antiquarian research. To the credit of the present owner of Sudeley Castle the ancient chapel has been restored to more than its early magnificence, and the remains of the Queen now repose beneath a splendid memorial tomb.

It is on record that the bodies of the first Henry and Eleanor, Count de Eion were disinterred, and portions buried in different places; and it is notorious that scores of curious persons have been moved from their coffins and easily taken of them. William Howitt, referring to the case of Pope, says that his skull, taken from the vault in Twickenham Church, "is in the private collection of a phrenologist," and that "250 were paid to manage and carry through the transaction." Mrs. Bessington, in her once popular narrative, calls attention to the fact that "the mountains in the neighborhood of Goorno" are "merely roofs over the masses of mummies within them. The towns serve as firewood to the whole neighborhood." Immense numbers of bodies have been moved from London churchyards within the last twenty years in order to carry out improvements, and more than one large railway station has absorbed the consecrated ground in which our forefathers were laid to sleep. The instances on record in which under the pretext of advancing the interests of anatomical science, are too well known, and it is humiliating to think that in any age of enlightenment the present tombs should be raided or incite attempts for the purpose of extorting money from the anguished relatives of the dead. It is a sure sign of the decay of piety in a land when contempt for the sanctity of the grave finds marked manifestation.

"NOT TO BE KILLED BY RIDICULE."

From The London Standard.

Judging the worshippers of the dado by the same standards in which our people are wont to act, it is hard to believe that all tale tellers could have run scathless on those on whom it was poured. But the Aesthete would not be Aesthete were he to be weighed in the same balance as his fellows. His mind is loftier than theirs; his contempt for the opinion of his species more "utter;" and his estimate of his own intelligence much higher than that of the sickling race around him. The Aesthetes are a large Mutual Admiration Society. They have their organs which they support, and in which they lauds each other. They have their rhymesters, whose erotic verse is praised as the poetry of the coming age. There are painters especially devoted to the swipe-like women and moonlight-faced men beloved of their painters, who subsist, paysomely, out of the proceeds of preserving for the laughter of posterity pea-hatted matrons in peacock blue, and long-haired youths in sage-green ties and velvet knickerbockers. They associate entirely with each other, their aesthetic eye being shocked by the mahogany sofas and mirrored sideboards of every-day houses, while the absence of blue china in the Philistine drawing-room is apt to excite an irritating influence on the refined constitution of Paul Bourdelet, who looks on this inadvertence as a something bearing for his own special consideration. To prevent as far as possible such blue stones to the aesthetic soul, a village museum built where all who love red bricks and white balconies may zone, smoking sunflowers and roaming moonfell, safe from the unmanned contact of the Philistines who dwell in the Gains and Ashtons outside their borders.

These people are not to be killed by ridicule. It is what they feed on. If the world ceased to laugh at them it would upset them, and to be forgotten is death to the many modern people who have taken up this extraordinary cross. Men and women who are neither painters nor poets, who scarcely know one picture from another, into as to me that no meaning or interest save beauty, passion and the spouting of verses when come dinner Lord Campbell's Act—these hypocrites or, are are not likely to admit one jot or tittle of their absurdity, let Mr. Ruskin write as he may, or Mr. Du Maurier's satire one never so keenly. For true beauty, and all that is involved in it, they have no feeling, and scarcely a trace of intelligence. They are, in brief, parrots, and simply follow their own fashion. There is another and minor section of Aesthetes who will be ignored by the general ridicule. These are the third satirisers, that on the border of the world of blue china, who have entered it, but are not of it. They will specially retreat from a region which is haunted by few of their associates, and which, after a course of Punch "The Colonel" and "Patience," is likely to prove uncongenial to them.

THE DELIGHTS OF PATRIOTISM.

From The St. James's Gazette.

The old patriots and veterans of Italy are dying off. The other day it was Castellengo, the master of the royal stables; now it is Major Silvagni, who, without having occupied so prominent a position, did his full share of work for Italian independence. Castellengo was probably the late King's most intimate friend, and as they drove together, as they usually did, they were generally admitted to be the ugliest pair of men in Italy. Vic or Emanuel's death was a great shock to Castellengo, and he rapidly aged. Silvagni was a Roman born; and being compelled to emigrate after 1849, he served in Sardinia, Piedmont, the Crimea, Hungary and Spain, and was through all the campaigns that led to Italian freedom. There are several stories told of his struggles for existence while in exile, as indeed there are of all those who suffered the like fate. In Constantinople he was reduced to varnishing carriages. Again, when he was in Barcelona, he was told there was a letter for him at the post; but, unfortunately, there was 1½ francs postage to pay, and he had not got it. However, he found a friend to lend him a piastre, and away he went to the post to get his letter, chucking up his coin and catching it again in the gladness of his heart. Suddenly a hand flashed before him, and a street boy, snatching the coin in the air, rushed away with it, leaving poor Silvagni without money or letter.

Another anecdote is that when Silvagni was at Turin, in 1855, and had applied for service in the Anglo-Italian Legion for the Crimea, he was reduced absolutely to his last penny, and did not know where to turn for another; this penny was to buy his breakfast, dinner, everything; but as he walked toward the British Legation to hear if his application had been accepted, the thought struck him, "Shall I buy my pennyworth of bread or shall I have my boots blacked and go like a gentleman to Sir James Hudson?" It was a difficult question; but it ended in having his boots blacked, and going without his breakfast. He was gazetted to a captaincy, with his passage paid to Malta, and further, a check was given him for "seventy-five lire." With this he hurried off to the bank. The cashier looked at it, and began counting out little heaps of gold; so that Silvagni, after a minute or two, begged him to attend to him and let him go. "I am doing so," said the cashier. "But mine is only seventy-five lire," said Silvagni. "Yes 'lire sterline'" (pounds sterling), answered the cashier, to the great astonishment of Silvagni, who thought he was to receive "lire Italiane," or francs. During his last years he lived in Rome, a friend of the poet Cossa and of other old patriots, and a bitter enemy of needless and noisy agitation.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LUTHERANISM IN AMERICA.—In an article in *The Lutheran Observer*, the Rev. S. Stall gives some interesting facts relating to the history of the Lutheran Church in America. Here are a few: The first Lutheran church edifice on this continent was erected, probably in 1638, within the walls of Fort Christina, now Wilmington, Del.....John Campanius, surnamed Holm, from Stockholm, was the first Protestant missionary among the Indians in this country. He came in 1642 with John Printz, the second Governor of the Swedish Colony on the Delaware.....The Rev. Reorus Torkillus was the first Lutheran minister in this country. After eight years' service he died in 1643. Perhaps the earliest mention of Lutherans in New-Amsterdam, now New-York, is by a Jesuit missionary, Father Jogues, in the year 1643.....The first Lutheran church in the State of Pennsylvania was erected at Tinicum, Chester County, and was dedicated September 4, 1646.....A decree of Governor Stuyvesant enforcing conformity to established religion, as set forth by the Synod of Dort, reveals the fact that a congregation of Lutherans were already settled in Albany, N. Y. (then called Beverswyck) and Fort Orange), in the spring of 1656.....The first Lutheran minister in the State of New-York was the Rev. John Earnst Goetwater who landed at New-Amsterdam (now New-York) June 6, 1657. He was sent out by the consistory of Amsterdam as a missionary among the Lutherans in the New-Netherlands, but owing to religious oppressions was not permitted to officiate publicly, and returned to Holland in October of the same year.....In 1665, the first Lutheran church in the City of New-York was erected.....The first Lutheran minister ordained in this country was the Rev. Justus Falkner, in 1703. .....In 1816, Hartwick Seminary was founded. It was the first literary and theological school of the Lutheran church in this country..... In 1818, the Synod of Ohio was formed..... The General Synod was organized at Hagerstown, Md., October 2, 1820. The first regular meeting of the General Synod was held at Frederick, Md., October 22, 1821.....In 1823, the first Lutheran church in the State of Illinois was built about five miles east from Jonesboro', in Union County.....In 1841, the Rev. C. F. Heyer sailed, October 14, from Boston for India. This was the first missionary sent by the Lutheran Church in the United States to labor among the heathen. .....On December 19, 1844, the first Norwegian Lutheran church in America was dedicated on the western portion of Koskonong Prairie, Wisconsin.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM.—In the January number of *The Fortnightly Review* Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt brings to a conclusion a series of articles on "The Future of Islam." As a result of his investigation he presents the startling suggestion that England should become the special patron and protector of the Mosiem religion. England, he says, "cannot destroy Islam, nor dissolve her own connection with her. Therefore, in God's name, let her take Islam by the hand and encourage her boldly in the path of virtue." In his eyes the Mahommedans will lose entirely their hold upon Europe and upon the shores of Northern Africa. Constantinople will fall, the Ottoman Empire will vanish like an evil dream, but Islam, which recedes in Europe, advances with rapid strides in Asia and Africa. "In the decay of Buddhism Islam and not Christianity will be the form under which God will eventually be worshipped in the tropics." As a moral and intellectual force, moulding the lives and dominating the destinies of men, Islam will derive new vigor by the destruction of the Sultanet, and, in Mr. Blunt's opinion, on England's acceptance or refusal of the mission of utilizing this greatest religious force in Asia for the purposes of humanity and progress depends, not only the future of her dominion in India, but the whole solution of the problem of civilizing Southern Asia. With forty millions, rapidly becoming fifty millions, of Mussulmans in India, a homogeneous mass of intelligent, energetic believers, in close sympathy with the Faithful throughout the world, with a vital interest in Egypt, a secondary interest in Syria, a crusade on hand for the suppression of the slave trade, and a vast Kaffir population in South Africa, which promises to become Mussulman, England's role in regard to Islam is, in Mr. Blunt's opinion, very plainly marked out as soon as the fall of the Ottoman Empire clears the way for the great change.

Reuf Pacha, the Turkish Governor of Jerusalem, so *The London Telegraph* is informed, has recently received imperative orders from Sultan Abdul Hamid to resume the work of restoration of Solomon's Temple, begun under the reign of Abdul Aziz, but discontinued some five years ago. "The Pacha has also been instructed," it says, "to clear the great square fronting the Temple of all the rubbish and rank vegetation with which it is at present encumbered. In this square stands the famous Mosque of Omar, which derives a revenue of some $75,000 a year from pilgrim contributions and other sources. Hitherto the greater portion of this sum found its way annually to Stamboul. The Sultan, however, has decreed that henceforth it shall be applied to defraying the expenses of the works above alluded to, the present resumption of which, as well as their original inception, is due in reality to suggestions made at different times to the Ottoman authorities by members of the Austrian Imperial family. The restoration of the Temple ruins was begun at the instance of Francis Joseph during his visit to the Holy Land, shortly after the accession of Abdul Aziz to the throne; and it was the recent pilgrimage of the Archduke Rudolph to Judea that imparted a fresh impulse to the interrupted enterprise. Not only has the commander of the Faithful signified it to be his sovereign will that the works should be carried out without further delay, but two officials of the Sublime Porte, Serid and Ismail Effendim, have already left Constantinople for Jerusalem with instructions to take measures, on their arrival, for insuring the literal fulfilment of His Majesty's decree. The gratitude of Christians and Jews alike is due to Abdul Hamid for lending his high authority to so generous and enlightened an undertaking."

Dr. Walter Smith, of Edinburgh, one of the staunchest supporters of Professor Robertson Smith, has come into collision with the ultra-orthodox party of the Presbyterian Church. Very recently, it appears, the Professor was elected an office-bearer in Dr. Walter Smith's church. It so happens that every office-bearer on his election has to sign the Confession of Faith. Dr. Walter Smith got over the difficulty by publicly explaining in his church that "the adherence of the office-bearers to the questions was in so far as they agreed with Holy Scripture, because the supreme rule of faith with them, as with all Protestant Churches, was not any confessional creed, but the Scripture itself. These confessions were subordinate standards, and were simply received in as far as they agreed with the Holy Scripture." At the Edinburgh Free Presbytery Dr. Smith was called to account for his action, which he stoutly defended, observing that in the chapter on creation the Confession of Faith appeared at least to say that God created the world out of nothing, and that it reached its present stage of completeness from nothing, in the space of six days, while the Scripture was not pledged to any such position as that. The Presbytery, however, decided that answers to the questions put cannot be accepted on such a footing as propounded by Dr. Walter Smith, and referred the matter to a committee, with a view to further action. "If the Edinburgh Free Presbytery persists in its course," *The London Echo* thinks, "it will not be long before the churches will have their choice of office-bearers limited to the most illiterate of the members."

In connection with the bill which M. Jules Roche and eighty-five other deputies have introduced into the French Chamber for "the secularization of the property of religious congregations and the separation of Church and State," it is stated that of the amount (about $10,600,000) paid by the State for purposes of religious worship, the whole, with the exception of about $400,000, is received by the Roman Catholics. There are only sixty-one Jewish officiating ministers paid by the State, and the highest salary is that of the Grand Rabbi in Paris, who receives $3,000 a year, and the lowest $120. Altogether, the Jewish religion receives only