

HE TAMED ERICSSON.

How Ole Bull Conquered the Iron Heart with the Charm of His Music.

A very interesting incident is told of Ole Bull and John Ericsson, each of whom have contributed by their lives no little fame to the Scandinavian countries in which they were born. Acquainted in their early life and good friends for years, they had somehow been separated and had not met again until both had earned world-wide fame. Bull once visited Ericsson and invited him to his concert. Ericsson refused on the ground that he had no time for such folly. Each time Bull came to New York he visited his old friend and never forgot to invite him to his concerts. His invitations were many times refused because the inventor pleaded no time.

"If you don't come to hear me one," said Bull during one of his visits, "I will take my violin along and play for you right here in your workshop."

"If you bring your violin here I'll smash it to bits," was Ericsson's only answer.

Nothing daunted Bull. He was bound to try what effect his music, that had entertained so many, would have upon such an earnest and practical man as Ericsson, who had been cooped up all his life, one might say, in his workshop. One bright day Bull went to Ericsson's house with his precious violin, but not without some misgivings as to how his visit would terminate, for he knew that Ericsson was a determined man and generally meant what he said. When he entered the inventor's workshop he was greeted in any thing but a friendly manner. Without allowing Ericsson an opportunity to blow off his wrath on him Bull opened the conversation in the easy, fascinating way for which he was noted, upon the violin's construction, what it lacked, etc., and finally asked Ericsson his opinion as to the best sounding woods for the manufacturing of violins. This was followed by quite a discussion as to the acoustic properties of the violin. To illustrate one of his opinions, Bull drew the bow across the strings of his violin. From one chord he went to another until he broke into a lengthened melody. The workmen laid aside their tools and listened with Ericsson to the grand master of the violin. All stood spell-bound. Bull became enamored of his own playing and made his violin utter tones that it had never been called on before to emit. After while he ceased to play. Ericsson, who had been sitting lost in his own emotions, with tears coursing down his cheeks, cried out:

"Go on! Go on! For the first time I know what has been lacking in my life!"—Minneapolis Journal.

BOGUS DIAMONDS.

Gems That Are as Numerous as the Sands by the Sea-Shore.

Of late years jewelry, and female jewelry in particular, as it were, has become very numerous and ostentatious, so to speak. Formerly the possession of a pair of diamond ear-rings enveloped the happy female in a halo of affluence that caused her to be regarded as a modified female Count de Monte Cristo.

A minstrel troupe, whose performance we attended not long since, made a pointed allusion to the increased cheapness of gems. The interlocutor in conversation with the genial end man, congratulated that dusky humorist because he had been seen on the streets accompanied by a beautiful young lady. The happy end man inquires if the interlocutor had observed the elegant seal-skin cloak worn by the lady. The interlocutor had noted it. With reversed thumb the end man intimates that he had bestowed it on the attractive female.

"It must have cost you quite a large sum of money," replies the interlocutor, who for some inexplicable reason ignores the negro dialect.

"Yes, sah, five hundred dollars, and did ve see dem ar torches?"

"Those what?"

"Dem torches. I means dem lamps, hanging in her yeaths."

"Oh, you mean those large solitaire ear-rings? Yes, I saw them. They must have cost you at least fifteen hundred dollars."

"Thirty cents," replies the end man, reaching down for his bones, or rather the bones with which he makes do.

The shabbily-dressed, poorly-paid shop-girl wears gems that flash in a dozen different colors, while the young boy who gets four dollars a week in a button factory carries on his soiled hand a diamond ring that might be a prince's ransom in olden times—if it were real.

Yet jewelry, which was formerly supposed to be expensive, is now worn so generally as to create a suspicion that the coal deposits are being subjected to an alarming drain.

Not everybody knows that it takes an experienced jeweler to detect the real from the bogus diamond; hence it frequently happens that grown-up persons undergo a similar experience to that of the little girl who complained to her grandmother:

"Ma told me it was a diamond, but I have found out that it was no diamond, but a grindstone."

A member of the famous "poker legislature" of Texas once said that the most expensive diamonds were those that staid in the pack when he had four of them in his own hand.—Texas Siftings.

The library of the British Museum will not hereafter supply novels to readers until five years after publication.

There is a burden of care in getting riches—fear in keeping them; temptation in using them; guilt in abusing them; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them.—M. Henry.

The influences of outward nature, of circumstances, of our occupations, of our fellow-men, are always pressing upon us, but the results of this pressure upon our welfare, our character and our life will always depend upon the nature of the inward forces with which we meet it and respond to it.—Once a Week.

WELDING BY ELECTRICITY.

A Successful Exhibition of This Novel Process Given at Boston.

In response to invitations of Mr. H. A. Royce, general manager of the Thomson Electric Welding Company of this city, about fifty gentlemen assembled at the station of the Malden Electric Company, in Malden, to witness the novel process of welding metals by electric current.

There were three welding machines, one small and the other two much larger. The first is called the inch-machine, for the reason that it has a capacity of welding from a quarter to an inch bar iron. It will also weld copper from one-eighth to one-half inch in diameter, and brass of some what larger size. One of the larger machines is known as the two-inch piping machine, as it has the capacity of welding heavy two-inch iron pipe and smaller sizes. The third is called the two-inch iron machine, and will weld a solid bar of iron of that size, as well as smaller sizes. These machines are supplied with current by a dynamo having a constant potential of about 300 volts, and strength from 80 to 90 amperes.

The exhibition of welding was begun on the small machine, when several pieces of iron brass and copper were successfully welded, much to the surprise and gratification of those present, the work on this machine being closed by the welding of a bar of iron an inch in diameter. The principle of this process is so simple and so direct that the wonder is nobody thought of it before. It is based on the incandescence of the carbons in the arc light. In these latter the carbons are placed by the trimmer so as to touch, and when the current is established in the circuit and goes through them they are drawn slightly apart by proper mechanism in the lamp. The electric current encountering great resistance from the air, produces great heat, which, acting on the carbons, gives a white incandescence—hence the arc light. This principle is utilized in welding. The ends of metals to be welded are brought in close contact; then the current is run through them, and when it is established these ends are separated slightly, when the electric arc is formed between them and heat ensues, which, by a skillful arrangement of the machine, is gradually intensified until the desired welding heat is obtained. At this juncture the machine manipulated so as to press the heated ends together, when the weld is at once completed. The whole process is clean, neat, beautiful.

In the weldings done on the small machine the file show the homogeneity of the metal at the point of junction, and to show how strong this weld was Mr. Lemp twisted one of the joined bars until the metal broke, but the break was not at the weld.

Next an exhibition was given of welding two-inch pipe on the machine designed for that purpose. This was as readily and as easily effected as in the case of the smaller bars in the first machine, the weld being perfect, and leaving but a little ridge on the inside.

Then on the third machine bars of solid two-inch iron were welded with the greatest ease and in the most perfect manner. The metal at first reddish color. This color gradually extends on each side about one inch or so, but while it is spreading there is a change to a white heat where the metals meet. Borax is used to prevent outside oxidation only. Then there is the sudden shutting off of the current, a forcing together of the heated ends, with the result of a complete union of the metals. The whole process is one of marvelous simplicity and at the same time wonderful completeness.—Boston Herald.

CARTOONIST KEPPLER.

The Early Struggles and Later Successes of the Famous Artist.

Joseph Keppler, the great cartoonist, who is inseparably associated with the growth of caricature in America, was born in Vienna about fifty years ago. His father was a fancy baker, and the boy fostered a love of art from ornamenting wedding and birthday cakes with quaint and curious designs. He then made copies of fine costume plates, which he offered for sale, and subsequently drew for the comic German papers. Finding this did not pay, he joined a dramatic troupe and assumed at will the role of tragedian and comedian. The company flourished, and he became a prestidigitateur, doing the accomplice and assistant act. About 1869, feeling the country too small for him, he came to America, settling in St. Louis. Most of his time was spent in making designs for lithographers, but he was too ambitious for that work, and induced some friends to aid him in establishing the German Puck. St. Louis was a poor city for such a paper, and the venture lived but a few months. Thwarted, but not discouraged, Keppler came to New York in 1872. His genius was at once recognized, and he and Matt Morgan drew cartoons on Leslie's in opposition to Nast on Harper's. He remained with Leslie until 1876, when, in company with A. Schwartzman, he revived the German Puck, the English edition of which appeared the following March. Keppler was not mistaken, and the paper was an assured success almost from the start. Puck has been a father to the whole young generation of cartoonists and a fortune to its owners.

Personally Mr. Keppler impresses one as a dashing, brilliant man. He is five feet ten inches in height, of military bearing, with mustache and goatee. Great masses of hair seem to float on top of his head. His temperament is very genial. His home is in Inwood-on-the-Hudson, where he has a beautiful house.—Chicago News.

When bad men combine, the good must associate; or else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.—Edmund Burke.

We are all of us bound to make blunders in this life. Most of our troubles come from trying to uphold them after they are made.—Somerville Journal.

Hard work is the cost of all attainment that is worth having; yet, while everybody wants the attainment, only now and then one is willing to do the hard work that is essential to its securing.—Dr. Gregg.

MEDICAL SUPERSTITIONS.

Some Remarkably queer French Vagaries of the Olden Times.

A French writer named Chalmel has recently issued a book entitled "A Bird's-Eye View of France in the Middle Ages," in which he relates a number of medical superstitions current in France in the middle ages, most of which are said to prevail at the present time also. In those days the French seem to have had unlimited faith in preservatives against diseases and infallible means of cure, and it may be added that they were not alone in their trustfulness. The following are some of the superstitious practices mentioned:

To cure fever they abstained from both flesh and eggs on Easter and on other high festivals; they caused a cabbage stolen for the purpose from a neighboring garden to be dried on a pot-hook; they wore one of a dead man's bones as an amulet; they inclosed a green frog in a bag and hung it to the sick person's neck; they ate the first Easter daisy that they found, and they received the benediction in three different parishes on the same Sunday. While telling their beads they searched for a mullin-stalk and threw it to the winds; they passed through the cleft of a tree; they caused a horse to drink a bucketful of water, and then drank after him; they crossed a procession between the cross and the banner; they drank holy water on Easter eve or on the eve of Pentecost; they twined the hem of a shroud about their arms or necks, and they drank three times of a mixture of water from three wells of their fisheries blessed on a certain saint's day. On Assumption day the people of Perigord went before sunrise, walking backward, to gather nine sprigs of centaury, which they fastened to a feverish person's neck, after which they gave him an infusion of the herb to drink. A toad choked to death on the even of St. John's day had the same virtue. It was common for a feverish patient to rise early in the morning and walk backward in a meadow, plucking a handful of herbs without turning or looking at them, then throw them behind him and keep on in his course without turning back; the result of this was that the fever attacked the devil. Another practice was for the fevered person to drop a piece of money in a public place, with some mummery; whoever picked up the coin took the fever.

The waters of several fountains cured fevers, and in particular the fountains De Krignac triumphed over tertians. To overcome fear one had only to stick pins in a dead man's shoe, carry a wolf's tooth or eye about, or ride a boar. To banish rheumatism the sick person caused a miller or his wife to strike three blows with the hammer, saying: "In nomine Patris," etc. Bathing the painful parts with the water of the fountain of Montes caused the pain to cease. In Landes rheumatics and paralytics were cured of ills by getting into certain openings, called etrines, in the pillars of a church. In Brittany a child was protected against all diseases by having his shirt put on damp. The people of Perigord carefully preserved the ashes and embers of the yule log, which cures the maladies of both man and beast. In some districts the butter made in May was kept as a vulnerary. Among the peasants of the Montagne-Noire a white-handled knife was an infallible remedy for colic. Epi epsy was cured by attaching a crucifix nail to the patient's arm, or by causing him to wear a silver ring or a metal bearing the names Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar. For warts there was a very simple specific—rubbing them with a wad of hair or of broom, and wrapping chick-peas or pebbles in a rag, which the person was to throw behind him on a road. Whoever had toothache touched the aching tooth with a dead person's tooth.—London Standard.

Renovating Steel Rails.

Some success appears to have attended the recently devised process of making old steel rails new, it having been found, after various experiments, that pieces of steel may, at a proper heat, be perfectly and easily welded together after being coated with a solution of silicate of soda, or other solution in which silica is contained. Very satisfactory results have been obtained by dipping the pieces of steel to be welded into the silicate solution, or by pouring it upon them, then bunching together the pieces to be welded, heating them to an ordinary heat, and passing them through rolls. This is the process followed in the case of large articles, but those of smaller description can be welded under the hammer when treated previously with the solution. Not only is this method found applicable for reworking old steel rails and other heavy pieces, but it thus renders certain kinds of steel scrap highly serviceable which formerly were almost worthless; and the establishment of an important industry is regarded as practicable, namely, the treatment of masses of steel with the silicate solution, on a large scale, placing them in the heating furnace, and then passing them through the rolls, thus, it is claimed, turning old rails into new ones as good as the first product of the steel ingot.—N. Y. Sun.

A Delicate Chicago Foot.

Fashionable shoe store.

"What size do you wear, madame?"

"Number four."

Clerk—Take a seat. I think I can fit you. * * * Madame, I find that you require a number eight, at least.

"Number eight! Well, that's a four, isn't it—four for each foot?"

—A man of settled convictions is one who has been sentenced to life service in a penitentiary.—N. O. Picayune.

Fifty colored men were lately studying for the priesthood in Rome.

Every civilized country in the world is represented by students at the University of Berlin.

More college students come from Connecticut in proportion to the population than from any other State. She sends one to every 549 persons.

Useful knowledge can have no enemies except the ignorant; it cherishes youth, delights the aged, is an ornament in prosperity, and yields comfort in adversity.

THE ANDAMAN PIGMIES.

The Fiercest Little Savages in the World at Last Won by Kindness.

In the Bay of Bengal is a chain of islands known as the Andamans, whose inhabitants have long been famous for their extreme ferocity, their diminutive stature and the utter failure of missionaries who have labored among them for twenty years without making a single convert. It has been almost certain death for a stranger to set foot on some of these islands, and it may now be said for the first time that through the exercises of long and patient kindnesses these little folks have been infused with some measure of confidence in the outer world. A large part of their coasts may now be visited without inviting the tragedies of which we have often read as occurring there.

The Indian Government has long maintained a penal colony on South Andaman. The white officers in charge of it resolved to try upon the fierce dwarfs of Little Andaman the policy that had won for them the good will of many other islanders. A while ago an expedition, assailed as usual when it landed with arrows and battle axes, took three women and six men prisoners and carried them nearly a hundred miles away to Fort Blair. They were treated with the utmost kindness, and after a while began to think they were among friends. In two months they were restored to their island loaded with all the presents they could carry. Upon the next visit of the whites the released captives came to see them, and in a few days men, women and children fearlessly visited the camp, and even ventured on board the steam launch. Some of them have since visited the white settlement on South Andaman, and, though tact and caution are still required to deal with them, it is believed that soon shipwrecked crews will be able to land on Little Andaman with perfect safety.

As far as we know, the Andamanes are one of the smallest races of men that ever existed. The average height of the men, Prof. Flower tells us, is 4 feet 9 inches, that of the women 4 feet 6 inches. They are about the same size as the South African Bushmen, and we know no people smaller than the Bushmen except the Akka of Central Africa. Evidently of Negro stock, the iso ation resting from their fiercest race, still in the stone age, forming their huts of boughs and leaves, and presenting to ethnologists a most interesting field of study.

Only one tribe of these wild people has thus far proved wholly untamable. The Jarawas of Great Andaman keep their arrows sharpened for any whites who pass their way. Some of them have been taken captive, honored with the kindest attention, and finally sent home loaded with presents, but the hatred they cherished for the white race is still as fierce and vindictive as ever.—N. Y. Sun.

THE HOT-AIR CURE.

Something About the Simple Diet of the South American Cowboys.

When in the Republics of the Uruguay and the Argentine in 1868, where I met Captain Burton, I found that the meat of Paraguay (mate) as a hot infusion used by Englishmen "in the camp" did, with mutton, all that is claimed by your correspondent. The fellows in the distant camp were often six and eight weeks without any thing but mate and their sheep, and to my horror I found that each at a meal could eat a merely sodden shoulder of mutton, which for an hour had been toasted from a wooden stake over a fire of dry cow dung. The mutton so prepared was often force eaten without bread, salt or pepper, and then it was always relished for its own sake, but washed down with mate—why, it was living like a fighting-cock! Still, I am bound to confess that when the fellows from the distant camp visited Buenos Ayres or Monte Video, they made straight for a confectioner's shop, and "hobbling" their horses in the street, they gorged themselves with cake like so many schoolboys. Yet the Republics of South America confirm the statements of your correspondent, with this qualification, that the hot water may be infused mate, and that if fat and sinew are liked they may be eaten freely. The dwellers in the camp are the leanest, the most enduring, and the healthiest men living, sixty miles on horse-back before breakfast being a little thought of as the walk of a Londoner from the bank to the stock exchange. It should be added that children begotten in the camp inherit these qualities, with intelligence beyond their years from an English point of view. The boy or girl of eight or ten years may be trusted to climb up the fore leg of a horse that he or she may chase sheep running before a storm. One word more: a simple finger came out on the pampas practically involves look-jaw; and it may therefore be asked whether this follows from a diet of hot water and meat without vegetable or mineral accompaniment.—P. Barry, in Pall Mall Budget.

A well-known Chinaman has started an evening school in New York to teach the English language to his own countrymen. A good-sized class began recently, and it was great fun. All of the pupils could speak a little "pigeon" English, and they made it a rule to speak no Chinese while in the school; but the teacher's greatest difficulty was to get them to pronounce the English words properly.

A man of settled convictions is one who has been sentenced to life service in a penitentiary.—N. O. Picayune.

—Credits may be over-emphasized; but it is a significant fact that the men who do the most to demonstrate how little there is in creeds, and how much they hinder the progress of truth, are the men who do the least to conquer the world for Christ.—Dr. F. A. Noble.

—It is just one hundred years since the introduction of Methodism into New England. Jesse Lee had the distinction of having been the first circuit-preacher, and a bronze equestrian statue on the right of the old apple tree at Norwalk, where he held his first meeting, is proposed.

THE HERRING INDUSTRY.

How "Sardines" are Canned in the Factories of Eastport, Me.

American art was not the only thing which received an impetus at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. It became evident that we had to learn a great deal about the food preparations derivable from France, Norway, Sweden, and even Spain. Fish products in endless variety, all excellent, made no inconsiderable portion of the foreign exhibits. It might take years of labor before we could rival the Sevres porcelain, but there could not be any such trouble in regard to the preparation of sardines. As there always has been a great deal of enterprise in New England, it struck those interested in fishery products that there were ways of preparing herring other than simply salting or smoking them, and at once copying in a certain measure the Scandinavian fashion, a new industry had its birth in Maine.

The center of the canning of herrings is found at Eastport, Maine, and here at certain seasons a very large business is done. The herrings are caught in vast quantities by means of seines, and the smacks bring the fish into port. As herrings are perishable, quick-sailing vessels are necessary, so as to hurry the catch into port. A considerable portion of the catch is put in barrels for convenience in handling. As soon as the fish are landed they are at once dumped on long tables, where they are picked and cleaned. If the fish are for canning, pains are taken that all the herring shall be of a size. There are particular seasons when the young herring run, and these are best adapted for canning. Heads become very expert, and a great number of fish can be picked and cleaned in the briefest period of time. Sometimes mechanical adjuncts of a simple kind are used to take off the scales and fins.

In some of the largest of these establishments, when fish are plenty, hundreds of women are employed. There is no mechanical process yet invented which will fill the tins, and so fingers must be used. In France, sardine cans are packed so close with fish that not another one can be put in. The reason for this is not because the French canner is a generous man, but for the good reason that olive oil is worth more than the sardines. In Eastport factories the greatest cleanliness is used, and the rooms are constantly washed down. As fast as the fish have been cleaned and gutted they are brought into the canning-rooms. In some canneries the fish are first thoroughly cooked before being put into the tins; then the cans are warmed and soldered. Certain factories cook the product directly in the tins. It requires a great deal of skill to give the herring their proper flavorings. If there is the least blunder in the mechanical part of the work, the spoiling of the product is the result, as immediately decomposition takes place. A great many herrings are smoked at Eastport, and following the methods employed for cod, boneless herrings are made. These are put on the market in glass boxes. There are, however, some ways of putting up the herring which England seems to have the secret of. We have not yet succeeded in converting American smoked herring into the Yarmouth bloater. Off the coast of California the *Clupea sagax* is found, and this is the true European sardine. So far, no advantage has been taken of the sardine in American waters, but in the time to come, when the olive-tree shall become more plentiful in California, the sardine will find its proper accompaniment, which is olive oil, and not cotton-seed oil.

Herring enter very largely into human consumption, though to a less degree in the United States than in other countries. As nearly as can be estimated, 43,000,000 pounds of herring are taken off the North American coast. The aggregate catch in European waters is 250,000,000 pounds.—Harper's Weekly.

Intelligence of Beavers.

"The intelligence of the beaver is proverbial," says a correspondent of the St. James Gazette, "but it may not be generally known that if a steel trap is laid visible in one of his runs he will deliberately spring it with a stick; but if it is so artfully covered with snow or leaves that he steps on it unwarily, he will twist round and round till the limb is severed. It is only under water that a steel trap will hold a beaver, and then because he drowns before he can twist himself free. I once caught a beaver's foot in this way, and some weeks afterward another trapper caught a three-footed animal in a dead-fall. This was evidently my beaver, so I bought his skin and eventually brought it to London, where it was sold, to be converted—so I was informed—into a seal-skin vest."

A paragraph going the rounds of Georgia papers tells of the first appearance of a colored lawyer in Atlanta. It was when Aaron Alpeira Bradley went to the State Senate. Bradley was a kind-hearted mulatto, a sharp fellow, too, and when he rose unexpectedly in the court-room one day to defend a case the lawyer on the other side was so indignant at his impudence that he immediately forgot every thing he knew. The mulatto lawyer called for the papers in the case, looked at them through his eye-glasses and made a motion to dismiss upon some technicality. The court granted the motion, and Bradley, with an aggravating twist of his mustache, swaggered off, leaving the white lawyer so full of rage and mortification that he would not open his mouth.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL BULLS.

Master Productions of the Intelligent Composer and Wise Proof-Reader.

The "machine printer" or "blacksmith" is one of the chief obstacles with which writers have to contend. He it is who sets up whatever the copy looks like to him, regardless as to whether it makes sense or not. Such a one it was who set up "Gambetta" as "I am better," and made a heading intended for "Bridge carried away by a drive of logs," read "Bridge carried away by a drove of hogs." Another of this ilk made an advertisement which read, "The Christian's Dream; no cross, no crown," appear as "The Christian's Dream; no cows, no cream."

A reporter of a Chicago paper once mentioned an intelligent craftsman as "a thinking tailor," but the machine printer who got the take made him appear as a "thieving tailor." The proof-reader was of course responsible for the error, but the vengeance of the irate tailor was visited upon the unfortunate reporter.

Another Chicago writer described an exquisite as one "whose manners would adorn a drawing-room," but the unthinking compositor made it read, "whose manners would alarm a drowning man."

The Cincinnati Enquirer once created a genuine sensation by stating, in display type, that a gang of American counterfeiters had been "shaving the queen," when "shaving the queen" was evidently what was intended.

One of the worst instances of misprints caused by bad chirography was where the heading "A Honeycomb cut short" was printed in full-face as "A Hungarian cut-throat."

Another equally disagreeable blunder, to the parties interested, was where a distinguished traveler was reported as having recently died "in the richness of sin." The paper, however, apologized for this candid admission on the following day, by saying that what the editor intended to write was "the interior of Asia."

Perhaps no newspaper writer was ever more disturbed by a trifle than was the society reporter who, in describing the belle of a recent fashionable party, intended to say "she looked au fait," but found that an unfeeling blacksmith had made it, "she looked all f. i. t."

Of all editorial writers, Horace Greeley was most noted for illegible copy. On one occasion the "modern Franklin" penned something about "Suburban journalism advancing," but the type setter thinking it one of his famous agricultural articles, launched out wildly with the words, "Superb Jerusalem artichokes."

It is somewhat singular how often the omission of a single seemingly insignificant letter will alter the entire meaning of a sentence. For instance, several errors are recorded where the letter "n" has been omitted from the word "window," invariably placing a "widow" in some embarrassing position; as where, on the occasion of a street pageant a gentleman unwittingly advertised "several widows for hire," and the even worse blunder, in a religious paper, which gratefully recorded the fact that "Mr. — had very generously placed a stained glass widow in the church at —."

Errors of substitution are usually caused by bad distribution, or by letters dropping into an adjoining box in an over-full case of type. That the letters "o" and "a," are so frequently transposed is due to the fact that these letters are kept in adjoining boxes, and the same rule holds good with regard to other vowels and most frequently used letters. An error of this description recently occurred in an article by the present writer, where an allusion to the time-honored tune of "Yankee Doodle" was printed as "Yankee Doodle." The proof-reader who allowed this error to pass evidently hailed from Canada and considered the new title as more suggestive and appropriate to the present day.—N. Y. Epoch.

College Boys on a Frolic.

It is told in Boston that a party of Harvard students, anxious to get even with the Boston police for some undoubtably good reason, bought a barber's pole, got a receipt, and started through the streets bearing their property. Of course they were soon stopped by a policeman. "Hello, there, what yer doin' 'ith that pole?" "That's our business," "O, is it? Well, you come along 'ith me." "So he marched them to the police station. "What's the trouble, officer?" asked the sergeant. "Stealin' a barber's pole." Then the policeman gave a detailed account of the crime and the arrest of the criminals, who were about to be sent to their dungeon cells, when one of them handed the sergeant the receipt. "Officer, you may return to your beat," said the sergeant, and the students filed out, bearing the pole proudly. Two blocks away another policeman stopped them. Then followed the same dialogue, another arrest, and the same scene at the station. And so it went on until the young men had been arrested six times. They might have been arrested twelve times had not a general notice been sent out to the police not to molest the party of young men parading about Boston bearing a barber's pole.—N. Y. Sun.

Why She Removed Her Hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins at the theater.

Mr. S.—What are you doing?

Mrs. S.—I'm going to take off my bonnet and hold it on my lap.

"I never saw you so considerate of any one's pleasure before."

"Umph! You needn't think it's that. I'm the only woman in the house that hasn't got a new spring bonnet, and you ought to be ashamed of it."—Chicago Herald.

The woman who has no round a man to whom she can be an inspiration, making him toil easily and happily for her sake, has found the widest possible sphere. The instincts of every woman lead her to seek this; whatever else women seek is probably sought because they have been denied or disappointed in finding this.—Rural New Yorker.

—There is no bright future for the young man who is shirking every responsibility, ignoring industry, and glories in being an idler. Good luck will never come to him, and it never should.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.

The Numerous Advantages of the So-Called Wire-Wave Roofing.

The introduction of a material combining all the advantages of glass with none of the corresponding disadvantages arising from its brittleness will be hailed with interest by every class of the public, who suffer daily in one form or another from the fragile nature of the article it is now sought to supersede. The transparent wire-wave roofing, which is translucent, pliable as leather, and unbreakable, has for its basis a web of fine iron wire, with warp and web threads about one-twelfth of an inch apart. This netting is covered on both sides with a thick translucent varnish, containing a large percentage of linseed oil. The process of manufacture is conducted by dipping the sheets into deep tanks containing the composition until the required thickness is obtained; the sheets are then dried in a heated chamber, and after being stored for some time till thoroughly set, are ready for use. The sheets can be made any color desired, and range from amber to pale brown. The roofing is very pliable, and bending backwards and forwards without any injury, readily adapts itself to curves or angles in roofing. The new material is not only waterproof, but is unaffected by steam, the heat of the sun, frost, hail, rain, or indeed atmospheric changes of any kind. Being a non-conductor, buildings, winter-gardens and similar structures remain cool in summer and warm in winter. Owing to its lightness as compared with glass—only half a pound per square foot—considerable economy in the iron or timber framing designed to carry it can be secured, whilst saving in carriage is obtained in addition to safety.

Turning now to the question of cost. Wire-wave roofing is more expensive in first cost than ordinary glass; but the many advantages, both in erection and maintenance, already set forth will, in the opinion of those interested in the question, more than counter-balance the primary additional outlay. A material that requires no glazing, can be cut with scissars and fixed with zinc nails, is an economical one to erect. For churches, passages, staircases, special colored varieties to simulate glass similarly prepared are manufactured. Both the Admiralty and War Office have availed themselves of the advantages to be derived from the employment of the new roofing material; whilst it may be added that the Royal Aquarium at Westminster is entirely covered with it.

A list of the many and varied uses to which the wire-wave roofing may be applied would be a long one; amongst others, may be mentioned: Roofs of cotton mills, explosive and other factories, workshops of all classes, breweries, printing-works, railway stations, exhibitions, cricket pavilions, lawn-tennis courts, verandas, porches and covered ways, bath-rooms, engine-room skylights, conservatories, ferneries, garden-frames and summer-houses, kiosks, stables, loose-boxes for horses and cattle, barns, cow-houses and shepherds' houses, pheasantries, poultry-runs, fowl-houses and kennels, skylights, markets, schools, laundries, portable buildings, temporary structures, hospital and military huts, and all other buildings requiring to be light and dry.—Chambers' Journal.

Entomological Information for Horticulturists and Gardeners.

At a recent meeting of farmers in Iowa, Mr. C. P. Gillette, speaking of entomology for the horticulturist, said: "It is utterly impossible to definitely draw the line and say just how much entomology the horticulturist or farmer should know. There is no limit to the information that one might gain in the study of insects that would be a benefit to him in devising methods of prevention and remedy. I shall not go outside of what may be called the essential knowledge to successful warfare against our insect foes.

"The horticulturist should be able to distinguish injurious from beneficial species. The majority of insects are vegetable feeders, but there are a great many that feed upon or within the bodies of other insects, causing them to die. These latter are called predaceous or parasitic, and in the main are beneficial, as they destroy many injurious forms. When the lice have been mostly eaten from a plant by the lady beetles, the orchardist, finding many of the latter and few of the former, naturally attributes the damage to the beetles, and proceeds to destroy all that he can find. Nature's check is in this way removed, and the lice increase again and the injury goes on perhaps worse than before. It is not at all uncommon for entomologists to receive these little friendly insects from farmers or fruit growers who report them as doing much damage to some tree or plant.

"The lady beetles, or lady birds, as they are often called, are among the most beneficial of our predaceous insects. Their food consists almost entirely of plant lice and the eggs of insects and they should always be protected. Nearly every one knows these insects in their adult state. They are rather small and are shaped much like a Colorado potato beetle, and are usually decorated with bright white or black spots. Who has not said when a child, Lady-bird, fly away home? Two other very beneficial insects that I can only mention are the larvae of the Syrphus flies and the beautiful lace-winged Chrysopa. These are most commonly found in colonies of plant lice, of which they devour large numbers."

—The probability in the case of every man is that he will finally die as he lived, without any essential change in his character. Those who are hoping to rectify life's mistakes by a death-bed repentance, are almost certain to be mistaken in this respect. In most cases the repentance will not come, and they will go to the bar of God without it.—Independent.

—No man ever did a designed injury to another without doing a greater to himself.—Henry Home.