

OVER THE WAY.

There's a monarch over the way, He wears his crown of gold and red, He wears his crown of gold and red, He wears his crown of gold and red...

A NIGHT ADVENTURE IN LONDON.

The night was hideous. The autumn gales were blowing a terrific hurricane. It was raining in torrents. I had the misfortune of dining out, not far from Hampstead, in one of those numerous suburbs of London where cabs on a rainy night or on an ordinary morning are as scarce as pheasants on the mountains of the Rocky Mountains...

It is uncomf'able to speculate on what might happen in such a place if policemen were not there to keep it, as it were, orderly. One of the regrettable results of this state of things is that many among the nervous portion of the community are afraid of going to the courts, and that the ruffian brotherhood knows it and turns it to account. It seems as if some were daily deputed to be there for the sole purpose of making the place unapproachable...

One of the policemen who had approached Jim on the last night, having seen me, took me into court. It was a large, clean, lofty room, yet the air was unpleasant on account of the unwashed condition of the greater part of the public present. This public was composed of the same set of wanderers described by Mr. Field, the cobbler, as the "upper crust." Three or four detectives scattered in the place quietly watched all about them, taking particular notice of the prisoners at the bar in order to say what they knew of them or to make their acquaintance...

Jim was introduced and placed at the bar. His not-ordinarily bad character gained for him the distinction of being attended by a regular policeman. Before even noticing the magistrate, he looked around and smiled to a few friends who were in the court. The first witness called was the wife of the prisoner. Every one looked for her. Jim's fierce visage turned deadly pale. Three times the usher called the same name, but his summons remained unanswered. Suddenly a policeman entered the court, by the public entrance and said a few words to the inspector sitting by the witness box. This official arose and begged the magistrate to hear the plea, as he could explain the woman's absence...

The policeman was sworn, and, having given his number, proceeded to relate that, according to his instructions, he had gone to the lodgings occupied by the prisoner and his wife to bring the woman to court. He had found no one on the premises except another lodger, a seamstress, who had told him that Jim's wife had disappeared. He was then invited to go to the witness box. This official arose and begged the magistrate to hear the plea, as he could explain the woman's absence...

HOME AND FARM.

To temper a glass jar so that it can be at once filled with anything hot, put into it a silver spoon.—Chicago News.

Sponge cake: Two eggs, half cup of cream, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half teaspoonful of soda; flavor to taste. Extra nice.—Cincinnati Times.

Philly Craver, of Halfmoon, Saratoga County, N. Y., planted two potatoes (Beauty of Hebron variety) out into fifty pieces, last spring. The yield was a well-filled barrel of good-sized tubers.

Non-professional fruit growers would do well to invest largely in new and high-priced varieties of fruit of any kind. There are plenty of present sorts and the new varieties will soon be available at reasonable prices for present sorts. —N. Y. Examiner.

Quinces baked with the skins on are delicious when served warm; put one on a saucer at each plate. If mashed with a knife, the core is easily removed; then put on a little butter and plenty of sugar. In the process of baking, the quince loses the strong taste which is disagreeable to many, and retains a delicate flavor that is excellent.—N. Y. Post.

Occasionally touching the latches, locks and hinges of the doors with a drop of kerosene or a little tallow from the candle, and thus keeping them well lubricated, will insure the smooth and quiet shutting of the doors and prevent the jarring, grating or creaking so common in neglected cases. By this attention the doors and latches will last longer.—Practical Farmer.

Drop Cakes: One egg, or not, as you please, but will need more flour if not; one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of lard or butter, (one cup of cream instead, if you have it, is nice), one cup of water, five cups of flour, more if you use grain for the table-spoonful of each of ginger and cassia, and a little salt. Drop with a teaspoon and knife on a buttered tin, so that they will not run together.—Household.

There are some curious things about corn, and one is, where do the red ears and the speckled ears come from when you don't plant any but white corn, and another is, why don't we find an ear with an odd number on it? You can find a four-leaf clover, but I have never found the odd ear on a ear of corn yet. It is always 14 or 16 or 20 or some other even number, and it would be interesting to understand what corn knows about mathematics and what objection nature has to odd numbers.—American Farmer.

English Reserve.

Johnson gave as a reason for the reserve habitual among Englishmen that "we do not as yet understand the common rights of humanity;" inferring thereby that a time would come when, by the better understanding of those rights, this characteristic would be effaced. This was spoken ninety-nine years ago, but it can not be conceded that the wish for consummation has been attained. In 1875 it may be said that with our more frequent and intimate acquaintance with foreigners, our suspicion of them has intensified; but our insular reserve is quite as remarkable among ourselves as in our intercourse with strangers. As a French writer remarked, we surround ourselves with a seemingly impenetrable wall of facts, but the walls being once penetrated, absolute capitulation follows. —London Chronicle.

We carry this love of privacy into every walk of life, and under all circumstances. An Englishman entering a train at a terminus may be observed invariably to choose an unoccupied compartment, and by his looks almost to resent the intrusion of any one else. Two Englishmen may be the guests at a foreign table d'hôte, may be seated within a few inches of one another, yet the most will progress from soup to dessert without the exchange of a word between them. It is, in fact, become almost a standard rule of propriety among us that strangers should not address one another without having undergone the formal process of introduction, and we are all familiar with the story of a Frenchman whom an Englishman had saved from drowning, and who embraced his benefactor with all the effusion of his race, but was met with the remark, almost as chivalry as had been his bath: "Sir, I have not the honor of your acquaintance."

Hence the almost unbroken silence which prevails whenever a party of Englishmen straggles to each other are gathered together. In the crowded trains which go in and out of our capital every morning and evening it is quite unusual to hear a remark made, not so much because the occupants are engaged with their newspapers as because there is nothing in common between them; and if by chance a word should be spoken, it is almost indolently to notice the absorbing interest it creates in the hearts of the other passengers. That the characteristic of reserve is deeply implanted in the English nature is sufficiently proved by the familiar fact, however thoroughly at home and free and easy people may become in the course of an evening, repentance comes next morning, and the meeting in the streets during the day is marked by all the old and new shynesses and formalities of reserve. Every Englishman's house is a fortress, and in nothing is the English love of privacy better exemplified than in the change which comes over a man when once he has crossed his own threshold. He breathes freely, and the outer man by which he is known to the world is cast off as an actor doffs his stage costume.

And yet not even the privacy of home is always able to banish the Englishman's reserve. The habit begot of constant assumption in the outer world has become a second nature, and is carried into the family circle; hence the aversion with which paternalism is often regarded by the older branches. No man is a hero to his own valet, but the English father is very often a being of another world in the eyes of his offspring, and although we may ridicule the way in which his late foreign gentlemen of mature age embrace and cuddle one another after an absence of a few hours, it is, perhaps, regrettable that we do not see a little more of the English father leaning on his son's arm, while as to such a childish freak as the exchange of kisses, Young Hoopful, after his first term at a public school, feels himself very much above that.

Much of our character abroad for absurdly pompous pride is traceable to our habitual reserve, and the foreigner can not be taught to believe that in nine cases out of ten this is simply the result of shyness. Many an Englishman will rather than ask a stranger for a light for his cigar, deprive himself of a smoke. He may be longing to scan the contents of a newspaper lying idle on a railway carriage seat, but because it is the property of a stranger he will continue his journey unsatisfied. Even Scotchmen are more sociable and communicative than Englishmen; Scotchmen are brothers all the world over, as any resident in the East, or Australia, or Canada, can testify. But Englishmen are strangers to one another. At a party they will put their shoulders as firmly and solidly together as any man; but the pinch over and the crisis past they are once again strangers, and cease to have the smallest interest in one another's affairs.—London Chronicle.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Wines made from the wild oranges of Florida are alleged to have greatly prized therapeutic properties. The manufacture of these beverages is very simple.

Some French chemists have succeeded in solidifying petroleum, in which state it burns like tallow. This solidification is effected by adding to distilled petroleum twenty-five per cent. of the purified juice of the plant belonging to the family of the Euphorbiaceae.

Ether spray is not only immediately relieved facial neuralgia, but has effected a permanent cure. The intense cold produced is considered to have acted on the affected nerve, so as to have produced a complete change in the nutrition and its action.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Instead of employing an ammoniacal double salt of nickel in an alkaline solution, for nickel plating, a new plan is to use a neutral or slightly alkaline solution, containing certain organic acids; 25 parts of nickel sulphate, 25 of citrate of nickel, and 15 of benzoic acid, are dissolved in 4,000 of water.—Chicago Tribune.

On Long Island the sand industry has grown to extraordinary proportions. Only four firms whose invested capital did not exceed \$81,000 existed five years ago. The capital invested in the business at the present time exceeds \$2,000,000. An average of 4,500 tons of sand are shipped in boats to New York daily.—N. Y. Times.

Sleep culture is no longer a matter of doubt or experiment in the Arkansas Valley. Numerous streams of pure running water, tame and wild grasses, cheap food and market facilities present great inducements to sheep owners. From a very small beginning made about five years ago the business has increased to good proportions.

In a lecture at the Lowell Institute, Professor George L. Goodale, the well-known botanist, recently stated that a sunflower, three feet and a half high, presented an evaporating surface of thirty-nine square feet, and that the roots of such a sunflower had been found to aggregate fourteen hundred and forty-eight feet in length. According to the same authority, grasses and similar plants, on a hot day in summer, exhale about their own weight of water.

The American Naturalist says that mountain cork has been recently used in Germany as a substitute for animal charcoal for the removal of color from molasses. The mountain cork, a species of sphagnum, is dried, ignited and soaked in molasses, then again dried and ignited. The process is repeated several times until some 3.5 per cent. of carbon has become fixed in the mineral, which is then ready for use. It is more efficient than charcoal in removing the alkalies from molasses.

A new map of the mean annual rainfall of the world has been prepared by Professor Elias Loomis, of Yale College. He finds that an equatorial rain belt of fifty inches of rain a year extends continuously across all the continents and islands, and is nearly fifteen hundred miles wide on an average. On the other hand the regions which receive less than ten inches of rain per annum are also very extensive, although Spain is the only land in Europe where the rainfall is so scanty as this. In Asia, however, there is an area three thousand miles long and one thousand miles broad, over which the rainfall averages less than ten inches, and like tracts exist in Africa, Australia, on the west coast of South America, and the North American continent near the Great Slave Lake, in Arizona, and in Southern California. Professor Loomis estimates that one-fifth of the earth's land surface receives an annual rainfall of less than ten inches. Very little is known as to the quantity of rain which falls upon the ocean.

"For Your Brother's Sake." A good story is told by the Providence Journal of a gentleman's mistake while on the way to the inauguration at Washington, March, 1881. Between New York and Philadelphia he took a seat beside a portly gentleman, and conversation began.

Politics were mentioned, and the Rhode Islander said he was a Republican, and thought last fall that it would not be well for the country to have a change, but that he had a brother who was a Democrat.

Soon the train stopped at a station, and the Rhode Islander stepped to the platform and not an acquaintance, who after a little space, remarked: "Gen. Hancock is on this train, and as I am acquainted with him, perhaps you would like an introduction."

Of course he would; so they entered the car, and approached the portly gentleman just left; the Rhode Islander was introduced to the General. With a twinkling of the eye, Gen. Hancock said: "I will shake hands with you for your brother's sake."

An Incident in Virginia. Our old friend, Mr. Wm. Claughton, of Heathsville, Sheriff of Northumberland County, Va., says: "We have many preserves of deer on our part, but nothing which equals St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all times and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequalled for rheumatism and all bodily pains."—Tappanhook, (Va.), Tide Water Index.

In spite of a somewhat extensive emigration of French Canadians to the United States, they have increased in number from 1,382,460 ten years ago to the present population of 1,238,929.

Ladies & children's boots & shoes can't run over if Lyda's Pat. Hoof Sufferers are used.

It is said that the Chinese believe that the scrawls and the transporting ships from wreck. Hence the dragon.

Rocan on Rats. Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, ear-wigs, ants, vermin, lice. Mother Swain's Worm Syrup, for liver troubles, constipation, worms, flatulency, etc.

A Cure of Pneumonia. Mr. D. H. Barnard, of Oswego, New York, says that his doctor was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said he could not live but a few hours. He was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he tried it. He accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it effected a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a permanent cure was effected.

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