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In the Trenches.

I saw you, when we went away
With all the martial clang and rattle
Of trump and drum, the trim array
Of uniform, bedecked for battle;
I saw you, in the Market Place
You stood and cheered in lusty fashion,
glow upon your honest face,
Your heart all big with martial passion.

You thought—at least such thoughts I found
If I then read aright your features—
How poor your trade of tilling ground
To that of killing human creatures,
How mean your blouse by our gay coats,
How dull your life, how small your chances,
To those that came from cutting throats,
Of winning fame and girls' bright glances.

You thought of us in time of peace,
A lounging, lazy lot of fellows,
Carousing, laughing without cease,
And making worthy people jealous;
Imagined us in time of war
As living in a camp of pleasure,
And winning battles by the score
As gayly as we tread a measure.

And thus your thoughts were shaped, my lad:
"When I have grown a little older
I'll throw away my pick and spade,
And take a musket on my shoulder.
I'll be as brave and fine, in sooth,
As any who have sought for glory."
Ah, friend, you know but half the truth,
And half the truth is but a story.

There's toil and hunger, cold and wet,
Deep roads, black nights, and sodden trenches,
Sharp wounds, disease that's sharper yet,
Damp lodging, and death-breeding stenches.
Think twice, my friend, before you go
To strut in War's grim play as masker;
For there's a litte girl, I know,
Would have her, if you would but ask her.

And there was once a girl I knew,
I asked her, and we two were married;
She loved at first, as not a few
Then loved me, for the coat I carried;
She loved me for my martial air,
But better love soon grew upon her,
And now she hates the coat I wear,
And so should I—had it not won her.

Oftimes at night, when all alone,
My thoughts fly homeward, and I wonder—
Ah, lass of mine, now I am gone
Dost pray and long for me out yonder?
And wearily the time doth trail
Its laggard course most melancholy.
Ah, friend! if reason can't prevail,
Let love persuade you of your folly.

We dig and delve like you, my friend,
But far the harder toil is ours;
And we dig for another end,
Of death and plague we are the sowers.
Be happy, friend, and think not then
The soldier better than the peasant,
For 'tis not good, this killing men,
And being killed is still less pleasant.

A Bit of Secret History.

His Majesty, Dom Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European Courts, as well as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage, eighteen months ago, with Miss. E. Hensler, to whom he had been much attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents, in humble life, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage, by the aid of a few liberal patrons of art, who had discovered her precocious talent for music and fine voice. After completing her studies abroad, she returned to the United States, but failed to reach the eminence of which her early youth had given cheerful promise. Seeking another field for professional success, she went again to Europe, and in 1860 became attached to the opera at Lisbon, where the widowed King Consort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity and other charms. Then began the acquaintance which terminated in her becoming the wife of a Coburg who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna Maria II. Just previous to the marriage, the Duke of Saxe Coburg conferred upon her the title of Countess D'Ela, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the past, or with her American nativity.

Although the Court and society of Lisbon were at first inclined to rebel against this *mésalliance*, as it was called, they have since become fully reconciled, and the Countess today occupies a position only second to that of the actual Queen. Her husband, naturally enough, exerted all his influence to accomplish this result, and he has been well seconded by the tact and talent of the person most immediately concerned in establishing social distinction.

That repeated overtures were made by Prim and his colleagues to induce Dom Fernando to accept the throne of Spain is no secret. They were urged with unusual zeal, and were seconded by the support of the British and French Governments. He refused to give any encouragement to these proposals, and an effort in that direction, made in the early part of 1869, only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. There is the best reason for believing that his decision on this subject, coincided with the opinion, if not with the direct counsel, of the present Countess. His connection with the Spanish throne was considered concluded by that emphatic refusal.

But after the marriage came social embarrassments and new ideas, which the Government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the prejudice of Dom Fernando, by the temptation of high honors for his wife, who, by a transition to the Court of Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish minister of Lisbon was instructed to approach His Majesty with delicate suggestions, and found him willing to entertain the subject; so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable progress last Spring.

Dom Fernando proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which was much nearer his heart, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by this means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his descendants. After some discussion the Spanish Government accepted the condition, with this modification, "except if in the course of time, the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," &c.

Dom Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish Constitution before accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submit that question to the Cortes until after his election as King. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

But persons who are familar with all the facts, attribute the rupture to another and a very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Dom Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess D'Ela was present, His Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife, should he go to Spain! After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or donation, adding that she would always be the first lady of the palace. To which the Countess replied: "So far so good; but His Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as "Queen, never, never!"

This took place on the 13th of July, and when the conferences were going on there was a perfect understanding that the refusal of Dom Fernando to take the throne would involve the most grave complications, and probably the war which is still raging; for it was then known that the Spanish Government intended to turn to his Majesty's son-in-law, the Prince of Hohenzollern, if the negotiations completely failed,

As soon as it became certain that, there was no probability of inducing Dom Fernando to go to Madrid, unless the Countess D'Ela was recognized as Queen, the offer was made to Hohenzollen. So it may be said that a great European war, with all its vast consequences, is to be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of a Boston girl.—*Washington Patriot.*

A Story of Tom Corwin.

"I heard a good thing of the late Governor Corwin. It seems that while this gentleman was in the Senate he sat at dinner one afternoon entertaining the mess with amusing stories and witticisms, such as Corwin only could throw out, when the servant, a new hand at the business, announced a visitor in the parlor desirous of an interview with the Senator. Corwin paid no attention to the man at first, but, after a time, irritated by the continued interruption, said, impatiently, 'O, tell him to go to——.'

"Corwin continued his dinner, and at the end, suddenly recollecting the visitor, hurried to the parlor and found no one there. He rang for the servant, and when the man appeared, said:

"John, did you tell me there was some one here?"

"Yes, sah,' responded John.

"Why didn't he wait?"

"Well, sah, I took him your message."

"What message?" asked the astonished senator.

"Why, sah, I told him dat you said he should go to——, and he went." Corwin's indignation at the stupidity of the servant was only equalled by his anxiety less the person insulted should prove to be a constituent, or perhaps a brother senator. He heard nothing, however, for two weeks, when he was called upon by an old friend who belonged to the ministry, looking after the charities and welfare of other people. The Reverend gentleman, when he saw Mr. Corwin, burst into tears. The political humorist thinking that some of their numerous relatives had departed this life, hastened to ask the meaning of the sudden grief.

"Ah, Governor Corwin," responded the poor man, "I thought never to call upon you again. The last time I was here you sent word out to me to go to—to go to—!"

"Bless my soul!" cried Corwin, "was that you? I am so lad. I feared it was one of my constituents, and my constituents are such tarnal fools, while you are too sensible to mind such an absurd message. Here, let me give you ten dollars fyr the ready relief of aged clergymen."

At Metz artillery and engineer officers have arrived from Berlin for the purpose of directing the armament and restoration of the forts on the Prussian system. A governor, commandant, and police superintendent have been appointed, and all the arrangements seems to be designed for a permanency, whereas at Nancy and other places they are temporary. The explosion in the large outer fort of Piappeville on the 21st is attributed to accident. A detatchment of the Seventh Westphalian Artillery was engaged in exploding the large stores of French catridges and powder when a part of the powder suddenly took fire. The soldiers tried to ascend to the door of the casemate, but could not open it quickly enough, and, a portion of the casemate being blown up, seventy artillerymen were killed or severely injured.

A Western engineer has invented a hot-water pump to squirt deaf men off the track.

How to Cure Drunkenness.

It is generally understood that young persons, when first employed as pastry cooks, are permitted to surfeit themselves to their heart's content on pies and sweetmeats; the result being that in a very short time they become perfectly callous to the charms of the counter. We learn from a valuable little book recently published in London, called "The Home Nurse," that in the Austrian army a method on a similar principle is adopted as a remedy for drunkenness; and medical reports state that out of 139 cases, 128 cures of confirmed drunkards have been effected. The plan is as follows:

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

Revenue Receipts.

The U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue has prepared a comparative statement showing the receipts from the sources of revenue taxable under existing laws for the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and June 30, 1871. Also the aggregate increase, and the increase or decrease from each source:

The receipts from July to October, 1870, were:

From spirits	$15,617,010 86
Tobacco	11,424,359 72
Fermented liquors	2,629,436 75
Incomes	13,172,011 95
Banks and bankers	1,647,188 96
Special taxes	3,587,840 26
Gas	634,033 98
Penalties	271,500 67
Stamps	4,720,710 32
All other sources	6,942 279 44
Total	$60,646,372 91
The receipts from the above sources from July to October, 1869, were	59,443,799 73
Showing an aggregate increase for this year of	$1,202,573 18

The increase this year was:

From Spirits	$1,175,356 14
Tobacco	527,637 56
Fermented liquors	455,495 38
Banks and bankers	228,685 75
Penalties	66,504 87
Gas	82,074 81
All other sources	62,613 29
Total	$2,598,367 80

The decrease was:

On incomes	$1,099 224 51
Special taxes	58,637 12
Stamps	237,932 99
Totol	$1,395,794 62

A Village Sacked.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated 23d ultimo, state that 300 insurgents, including forty negresses armed with cutlasses, sacked and burned Socapa, a fishing village, distant five miles from that city, opposite the Morro fortress, at the mouth of the harbor. They forced a small detachment of defenders to retreat, and killed nine persons, including two women. They decamped after taking everything from the village. The Morro fired twice at the party, but ineffectually. As there were no boats to carry troops over, those which were sent to intercept the party arrived too late. On entering the village they found the corpses of the victims partly baked and in a horrible condition.

A Precocious Youth at Bridgeport lately robbed his father, and being indifferent to parental authority, was handed over to the law. He was not punished or sent to the Reformatory, but fined for the benefit of the Commonwealth, and the father who had been robbed was compelled to pay the fine. The boy will never venture upon a second offense after having justice dealt out in this stern fashion.

Six hundred and forty-five schoolhouses have been built in Ohio during he past year.

The United States Senate.

A Washington correspondent figuring up the prospects of the United States Senate, says: "On the 4th of March next, at the close of the XLIst Congress, the terms of service of 24 Senators will expire, namely: Abbott of North Carolina, Anthony of Rhode Island, Cattell of New Jersey, Cragin of New Hampshire, Fowler of Tennessee, Hamilton of Texas, Harris of Louisiana, Howard of Michigan, Howell of Iowa, Johnson of Virginia, Morrill of Maine, McDonald of Arkansas, McCreery of Kentucky, Revels of Mississippi, Robertson of North Carolina, Ross of Kansas, Saulsbury of Delaware, Thayer of Nebraska, Warner of Alabama, Windom of Minnesota, Willey of West Virginia, Wilson of Massachusetts, Williams of Oregon, and Yates of Illinois. Of these, Messrs. Anthony, Cragin, Robertson and Hamilton have been re-elected, and the following-named new men have been elected from the States named: Alcorn of Mississippi, Cooper of Tennessee, Goldthwiate of Alabama, Kelly of Oregon, Stevenson of Kentucky, Wright of Iowa, and Vance of North Carolina. Two of these, Stevenson and Vance, are doubtful of admissions on account of their record during the war. The States yet to elect are Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota. New Jersey, Nebraska, Virginia and West Virginia. There is also a Senator to be elected from Missouri, owing to a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Drake. The candidates in Arkansas are McDonald, the incumbent, and Governor Clayton. The candidates in Delaware are yet in doubt. In Illinois there are Logan, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Palmer, Lieut.-Gov. Koener, and John Medill. The prominent candidates in Kansas are Ross, the incumbent, Representative Clarke, Gov. Carney, and Stephen Colwell, the contest being mainly between the two first-named. In Louisiana, the contest is between Harris, the incumbent, Lt. Gov. Dunn (colored), ex-Gov. Hahn, and Gov. Warmoth. In Maine the principal candidates are Morrill, the incumbent, and Gov. Chamberlain. In Michigan there are Howard, the incumbent, Representative and ex-Gov. Blair, and ex-Congressman Wm. H. Howard. In Minnesota the indications point to the election of Windom, the incumbent, although ex-Senator Wilkinson and Mr. Driscoll are candidates. In New Jersey ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is a strong candidate. Mr. Cattell declines re-election, and Secretary Robeson says he will not consent to run. In Nebraska the principal candidates are Thayer, the incumbent, Gov. Baker, and Representative Taffee. In Virginia the result is in doubt, and the candidates are not yet declared, although it is understood that Gov. Walker will run, and also Johnson, the incumbent. West Virginia is also in doubt, the prominent candidate being Charles J. Faulkner. The contest in Missouri for the vacancy will be hotly contested, the struggle being mainly between Gen. Frank P. Blair, and ex-Congressman John T. Phelps. This list of candidates is prepared from the best information to be gathered at this time.

The Coal Trade.

A complete summary of the anthracite coal trade for the past year, has reported in the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, shows that the whole supply of anthracite sent to market this year is as follows. But to this must be added about 475,000 tons not reported, against 450,000 tons not reported last year in either of the tables:

	Tons.
Total so far in 1870	14,539,272
Total so far in 1869	12,550,852
Increase of Anthracite in 1870 so far	1,988,420
The supply of all kinds so far:	
In 1870	16,656,069
In 1869	14,866,611
Increase of all kinds	1,789,458
The increase in different kinds is as follows:	
Increase of anthracite	1,988,420
Increase of semi-anthracite	74,971
	2,063,391
Decrease in bituminous	273,933
Total increase in 1870 so far	1,789,458

Joseph, not a Carpenter.—When the British Archlœogical Associations were inspecting the gallery of paintings at Charlton House, attention being called to the picture of Joseph working as a carpenter, assisted by the child Jesus, Mr. Black said he wished Joseph had been represented in his proper business as a mason, the original term used signifying architect, builder or mason, and not a carpenter. The term carpenter, he urged, was undoubtedly an error, as in the climes where Joseph dwelt, no wood was used in the construction of houses, but stones only.

Attempted Assassination.—A correspondent says that at Versailles a scheme had been discovered for the assassination of the King of Prussia, General von Moltke, and Count von Bismarck. For a few days previously an unusual number of strangers had arrived in the city. On Wednesday the gates were closed, and every one was ordered to remain in the house on pain of death. Patrols searched every place. Two hundred arrests were made, among them seventy persons were seized who were armed with guns or pistols.

During a marriage ceremony in a church in Indianapolis, one evening last week, the gas suddenly went out, leaving all the interested persons standing in dismal darkness. Candles were procurred, and the ceremony was completed despite the whispered croakings of a few spectators, who predicted all sorts of direful evils to follow the bad omen.

What the Germans did at Dieppe.

Extract from a letter received from a gentleman long resident in Dieppe:

After the entry of the troops into the town I followed the Uhlans into the Plage, where the broad expense of the ocean, which many of them never before beheld, seemed suddenly to excite feelings of admiration. Count Alvensleben, who commanded the detachment, faced the men towards the sea and called on them to give three hurrahs for the King and Fatherland. After orders to dismount, most of the men flung down their arms and rushed wildly towards the sea, most of them leading their horses down to wash their feet. The order was given to remount, and they galloped across the Plage to town quarters. The system pursued by the Germans is simple and effective. The officer inspects the outside of the house, and chalks upon the principal entrance the number of men and horses to be quartered, together with the regiment and division. All the vice-consuls escaped this billeting nuisance, with the exception of the Consul for Great Britain, who was obliged to turn out his own horses to make room for those of the Prussians. The town was very quiet the whole of the day, and continued so until the departure of the troops next morning at 8 o'clock. The staff officers were quartered at the Hotel Royal. It was a matter of general surprise with the German advanced guard that a town, the male inhabitants of which outnumbered them ten to one should have capitulated without a struggle. After billetting, the men walked quietly about the town making purchases, and conducting themselves in the most orderly manner. As no resistance was offered, the Prussians levied no contribution. Perhaps they were ignorant that the town authorities had a million in hand to meet emergencies. While some Uhlans were scouring a wood in the neighborhood of Dieppe, they discovered the body of a huzzar tied by his heels to the branch of a tree; his eyes had been gouged out, his nose and ears cut off. The savage inhabitants had no doubt captured the unfortunate man when separated from his companions, and then, in the most barbarous manner, had either murdered him outright, or left him to die a lingering death. Such diabolical acts as these, which would disgrace heathendom, are the causes of the bitter acts of retaliation which have marked this war.

Fashion Notes.

Lockets on watch guards are superseded by gold sovereigns.

India shawls, cut into semi-tight-fitting basques, are now very fashionable for promenade.

Very neat lockets of Roman gold engraved with monograms have been introduced for the holidays.

Penciled eyebrows, painted cheeks, court plastered lips, and rude manners appear to be fashionable.

Princes Lamberti, of Italy, is the latest and most important acquisition to fashionable society in the metropolis.

Opera in Paris is given with a stage lighted by candles, and ladies are requested to come in high dresses of dark colors.

Philadelphia people are given greatly this season to parlor theatricals, amateur concerts, and other harmless amusements.

Ladies who have visited Italy consider it essential that they should affect the "Roman malaria," and wrap up their dear little throats.

French Prisoners.—The eight thousand five hundred French prisoners at Ulm, according to an article in the *North German Gazette*, are on the whole harmless and contented. About a quarter of them are daily employed, partly on the fortifications, partly by private persons; but most of them show no inclination to earn money in this way, though in favorable weather the cooking, cleansing, &c., leave hardly any idle. Many show great cleanliness in their persons, and take great pains with their hair, especially the Turcos; but they pay less attention to the cleanliness and ventilation of their rooms. Through the intervention of the English government measures have been taken by which they receive their pay from the French government, and lectures, newspapers, and other attentions have been provided for them by benevolent societies.

California Wheat Crop.

The statement that the wheat crop of California in 1871 will fall short of what it was in 1870, is answered by the San Francisco *Bulletin* as follows: "We learn that 300,000 acres of land not heretofore sown in wheat, is in wheat this year, on the west bank of the San Joaquin. With an average crop of twenty sacks to the acre, which is not an extravagant estimate for new lands in that valley, if the season is moist enough, the yield of this virgin soil will be 6,000,000 sacks. At $2 per sack, the present price, this would realize $12,000,000—more than the whole value of the exported crop of last year.

Angry about it.—The *Manchester Guardian* contains a statement that King William and the Princess Royal of Prussia wrote to the Queen of England that they were opposed to the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. The Queen replied with vehemence, advising them to mind their own business. The incident has materially changed the feelings of the English Court towards Germany.

The Fisheries.—A special despatch from Ottawa to the Montreal *Gazette*, says: "I understand that highly satisfactory dispatches have been received from England relative to the position assumed by the Canadian Government in reference to the fishery question."

The Flower of Sleep.

Sweet sleep, pale flower, loved flower of night,
Thy leaves so pure unfold to me,—
And breathe their opiate fragrance o'er me now,
That I may hide myself in thee.

The tears I weep shall water thee,
And thou shalt grow the while more bright,
Until glad dreams do sparkle on tny stem,
The pendant fruit of blessed night.

Wit and Wisdom.

In Detroit fashionable young men wear earings.

A Chicago saloon bears the modest name of "Lamb's Rest."

Mrs. E. Tupper Wilkes is a Minnesota preacher who gets $2,000 salary.

A history of tobacco is announced in press, illustrated with fine cuts.

Western adaptation of the words of the poet: Loathe the poor Indian.

The last password of the Good Templars of Iowa was "Not for Joseph."

Friday is the most fashionable for reception day; Thursday is next in favor.

It is a noticeable fact that people woh change their mind often never get a good one.

"What is a smile?" asked a man of a little girl. "The whisper of a laugh," said she.

The choir sang 'Come Ye Disconsolate' at a recent wedding at Lafayette, Indiana.

Three burglars worked twenty hours on a county safe in Wisconsin, and just got a cent apiece.

They recently had a rat hunt in a Fairfield Co., (O.) town. About 100 people killed, in the hunt, 17,861 rats.

An Alabama Judge, who was too drunk to sit upon the bench, was put in jail by the Sheriff for contempt of court.

An elderly Indiana pair, aged respectively 78 and 75, want a divorce on account of accumulated incompatibility.

The Chinese relieve neuralgia and gout by applying oil of pepermint over the part affected, with a camel's hair pencil.

It is said that the painting of the skin of the corner of the eye blue, and shading it off gradually towards the ear, will give a most languishing expression to the countenance.

The ways of society are curious. Two ladies who reside near each other in New York, have exchanged calls and invitations for the last six years, and yet have never met personally.

There is much food for reflection in the following questions and answers: "Who hits a woman when she is down?" "Why, another woman." "Who keeps her down?" Why, another woman."

"How can I expand my chest?" an extortionate man asked of a physician. "By carrying a good large heart in it," replied the doctor."

The Germans have no set funeral service. It is left to the ability and discretion of the officiating clergyman to improvise one suitable to each case.

On an average about one man in every four was more or less under the influence of liquor in New York on Christmas night, if we may believe a city paper.

An economical lady says that, in these hard times, it would be well to remember that a good silk ought to be like a worm when trodden upon—it will turn.

A young gentleman in New York the other day shocked society out of its propriety by daring to get married in church in a light overcoat. What are we coming to?

A correspondent in Paris writes: "People are continually exchanging recipes for delicious dishes, in which eggs, butter, salt, and meat, are replaced by water."

A Portland paper asserts that a man recently walked into the office of the Zion's *Advocate*, in that pleasant little Maine city, and inquired if Mr. Zion were in.

It is estimated that Paris, at the beginning of the siege, contained more than 20,000,000 rats! This number is rapidly decreasing by their general use as food.

A Western paper, which one day recently noticed the opening of a new whiskey store, the next day apologized for the brevity of its local column, because "the reporter was ill." He had assisted at the opening.

An editor is bothering his head over the following problem: If 4 dogs with 10 legs can catch 89 rabbits with 27, in 14 minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from 8 dogs, with 32 legs, in 17 minutes and a half—allowing 365 days in the year.

The inhabitants of Florence, Italy, have been surprised by the appearance of an American circus company, and their astonishment culminated when they saw one of its members drive twenty-six horses through the streets, turning abrupt angles into ancient, narrow passages with apparent ease.

A lady who was acting as gratuitous amanuensis in writing a letter for a lady friend last week, had the impudence to throw the letter in the fire when nearly finished, for the simple reason that the lady for whom she was writing modestly requested her to close the letter by saying, "Please excuse bad spelling and writing.

A real smart man wanted to see how they made wood pavement in Williamsport, Pa., so when the workmen were not looking he dipped up a little of the chloride of zinc in which the blocks were dipped, and put it into his mouth. The doctors have taken his measure for an artificial mouth, and he has lost all interest in wood pavements.

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