The Rabbit on the Wall.

The cottage work is over,
The evening meal is done;
Hark! through the starlight stillness
You hear the river run.
The little children whisper,
Then speak out one and all;
"Come, father, make for Johnny
The rabbit on the wall."

He smilingly assenting,
They gather round his chair;
"Now, grandma, you hold Johnny—
Don't let the candle flare."
So speaking, from his fingers
He threw a shadow tall,
That seems the moment after
Like a rabbit on the wall.

The children shout with laughter,
The uproar louder grows;
Even grandma chuckles faintly,
And Johnny chirps and crows.
There ne'er was gilded painting
Hung up in lordly hall,
Gave half the simple pleasure
Of this rabbit on the wall.

Farm, Garden and Household.

How to Stop the Nose from Bleeding.—A correspondent writes the following: Two years ago, while going down Broadway, blood commenced running from my nose quite freely. I stepped aside and applied my handkerchief, intending to repair to the nearest hotel, when a gentleman accosted me, saying, "Just put a piece of paper in your mouth, chew it rapidly, and it will stop your nose bleeding." Thanking him rather doubtfully, I did as he suggested, and the flow of blood ceased immediately. I have seen the remedy tried quite frequently always with success. Doubtless a substance would answer the same purpose as paper, the stoppage of the flow of blood being caused probably by the rapid motion of the jaws, and the counteraction of the muscles and arteries connecting the jaws and nose. Physicians say that placing a small roll of paper or muslin above the front teeth, under the upper lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding from the nose, checking the passage of the blood through the arteries leading to the nose.

Domestic Receipts.—*Delicate Cake.*—The white of six eggs beaten to a light froth, one half cup of sugar, one half cup of butter beaten together to a cream. Add one half cup of sweet milk, one half teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one fourth teaspoonful of saleratus, two and one half cups of flour.

Berwick Sponge-Cake.—Beat six eggs—yelks and whites together—two minutes. Add three cups of sugar, beat five minutes, two cups of flour with two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, beat two minutes. One cup of cold water, with one teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in it, beat one minute. Lemons, salt, two more cups of flour, beat two minutes.

Breakfast or Tea-Cake.—Two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one of sugar, one cup of milk, two and one half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and one of saleratus. Eat while warm, with butter.

Mrs. M's Doughnuts.—Three eggs, ... of sugar, one half cup of milk, piece of butter, one teaspoonful ... of tartar, and one half teaspoonful of saleratus.

French Loaf-Cake.—One pound of sugar, half pound of butter, one pound of flour, eight eggs, one cup of cream, grating and juice of one lemon, cream of tartar, and soda. Beat the butter very light, then stir in the cream, after which beat in quarter of the flour. Whisk the eggs and add by degrees. Then the remainder of the flour, alternating with lemon. Add the soda. Moderate oven.

Cocoanut Cake.—One pound sugar, half pound butter, half pound flour, six eggs. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, add yelks of egg, then the whites and the flour. Grate a cocoanut and add after the other ingredients are in, saving, if desired, a handful for the frosting. Flavor with bitter almond or rose.

Jumbles.—One pound of flour, half pound sugar, half pound butter, two eggs, cinnamon and rose-water.

Plain Lemon Pie.—One lemon, one cup of sugar, one of water, tablespoonful of flour, and one egg. Baked with two crusts.

Frosted Lemon Pie.—One lemon, a little butter, two tablespoonfuls of milk, the yelk of one egg, mixed together and baked in a crust. Thicken the white with sugar, spread it over the pie, and place it in the oven to brown a little.

To make two quarts of Jelly.—Take one packet of gelatine marked 1s, dissolve it in one pint of clear cold water, and let it stand one hour. Then add to it the grated rind of one lemon and the juice of three. One nutmeg grated, and one and a half pounds of sugar. Add to the mixture 3 pints of boiling water; stir it all together ten minutes, and strain through a flannel bag.

Spring Goods.

Among suit materials shown for spring is a wiry cotton and wool mixture called English mohair. It is in all the gray, brown, and ecru shades, with old fashioned lilac, spring green, clear light blue, and bright rose-color. The goods is a solid color, with an embossed stripe of white near each selvedge, and in some cases a sort of crimped fringe, showing white, is made by cutting off the selvedge. These are to be made up after the fashion of the shawl suits that had a brief reign last year, and will furnish their own trimming. Some of the gay and brown patterns have good-colored borders, while others have the gay Roman strike. They sell for 60 cents a yard.

One of the handsomest fabrics noted for suits is ottoman velours, in many light and stylish colors, for warmer weather. This velours, though not of heavy quality, has thick ottoman cords or reps crossing it, and is as glossy and well finished as Irish poplin. It is not reversible. The stylish shades are granite, ecru, pale ashes of rose, chocolate, golden and cigar-brown, and the green-tinged gray called absinthe; $1.50 a yard is the price, and three-quarters of a yard the width. French poplins are shown in the shade just mentioned for $1.50 best Irish poplin is $2.25.

The Sumner Case.—In the Senate, the absorbing topic of discussion was the proposed displacement of Senator Sumner from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was opened by Mr. Sumner himself, in declining to serve on the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 30 to 9, Senators Schurz, Tipton, Trumbull and Wilson not voting.

The *Technologist* says "one cord of wood cut and split fine, and corded up beneath a shelter while it is yet green, will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned than two cords of the same kind of wood which has been continually exposed to the alternate influences of storms and sunshines."

The President has signed the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia.

An aeronaut has discov[ered] that a woman's voice is audible ... two miles, while a man's v...

News Summary.

The French tried hard to save Metz.

Montevideo is still being revolutionized.

Senator Sumner has recovered from his illness.

The London International Exhibition opens May 1.

The New York *Herald* claims to be a religious paper.

It cost $150 to properly stuff a deceased elephant's hide.

The New York French relief fund has reached $120,000.

Edwin Forrest is playing at 14th street theatre, New York.

Western papers ask Congress to control the railroads.

Money is unusually easy in New York at 3 and 4 per cent.

Italy allows Tunis eight days in which to apologize or fight.

A Brooklyn paper has been sued for libel—damages $500,000.

In two years 969 divorces were granted in staid and sober Connecticut.

Lord Lorne is to marry the Princess of England in highland costume.

Boston sends the first contribution to France—a ship load of provisions.

Missouri, through her Legislature sympathizes with the Fenian exiles.

A trio of men skated 100 miles in 7 hours and 5 minutes, on the Hudson.

Ireland sent England in 1870, 202,443 head of beef cattle and 460,000 sheep.

A veteran in New York held a reception on his 105th birth-day anniversary.

A whole family of giants 8 feet 6 inches high, has been discovered in Missouri.

The Tomb of Ex-President Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, is in a sad state of decay.

Some writer says that only one man in a thousand has the heart to make home happy.

Out of 107 jurymen summoned in Albany in the Filkins case, only 6 were obtained.

The U. S. Treasury will sell $7,000,000 in gold and buy $10,000,000 in bonds in March.

Black and white, combined most artistically, will be a favorite suit for early Spring.

The Centennial celebration of the United States is to take place in Philadelphia in 1876.

Duchese lace and guipure will be extensively used as garniture for wash goods this season.

Gray dresses, trimmed with brown, seem to be one of the fashionable things in poplins just now.

England will present damages from Fenian raids in Canada as an offset to the Alabama claims.

During the siege, three suicides were committed in Paris. Two were soldiers, and one was a woman.

Chippewa is the name suggested for a new Territory which it is proposed to chip away from Dakota.

The convicts of the Nevada State prison had a fight in which several dangerous wounds were inflicted.

A system of blackmailing the lady clerks in the Pension office by a male chief-clerk has been discovered.

The Prussians continue to levy contributions in the departments and imprison the authorities who refuse to pay them.

The annual produce of the landed property of France will not for a long time exceed thirteen milliards of francs.

The President has issued a proclamation, discontinuing the discriminating duties on merchandise imported from Portugal.

England demanded a fresh inquiry into the Marathan massacres, especially into the conduct of the officials previously acquitted.

It is said that a number of Americans have established themselves as merchants in Berlin, and that many more of our countrymen intend to imitate their example.

Four married women of Podbizca, in Bohemia, were convicted in December last, of having poisoned their husbands at a party which one of them had given for that purpose. They were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A young man in Denver, Colorado Territory, was discovered concealed in a box, to be shipped East by Wells, Fargo & Co., addressed to F. C. Cross, (the young man's name), Newton Corner, Mass. He had a pistol and tools, and his box contained a trap-door. A heavy shipment of gold was to be made by the same train.

A farmer in Iowa has improved on the old adage of "spare the rod and spoil the child." He has in his employ a little orphan boy. The other day the little orphan boy arose late, and, farmer, to cure him of his habits of slothfulness, threw him on the stove, and then endeavored, in the fulness of his heart, to throw him on top of the burning coals. He says he burned the little orphan boy "because whipping did no good."

A juror in Cincinnati thoughtlessly asked one of the defendants in a case on trial one day to lend him twenty-five cents to buy his dinner with. The counsel, a personal friend, explained that he could not do as requested, for the reason of the relations in which they stood, and at the opening of the afternoon session of the Court the juror convinced of his grave error, asked to be permitted to withdraw from the jury. His request was granted.

In London workmen are carried on the railroads, ten miles, once a day each way for a week for twenty-five cents.

A manufacturer of rat poison in Paris is said to have committed suicide on account of the annihilation of his trade.

There are 27,000 more males than females in the population of Minnesota, or a masculine excess of about 12 per cent.

A Tauntonian caught in Sampson's Pond, last week, a pickerel weighing six pounds two ounces, and measuring over two feet in length.

A Boston bank President has gained notoriety by carefully turning up his vest several inches when at his desk to keep it from wearing out.

It is estimated that 230,000 persons live on the banks of the Merrimac River, and, to a great extent, are dependent upon it for motive power for their factories and workshops.

An item in an account sued upon in Winniskick County, Iowa, is: "For burning a hole in my hall and dancing therein, $10." This occurrence must have taken place on a holiday.

[We] think of a man's position as being ... or weak, according to the allies of ... or logic he can bring to its ... But really no po... strong; none with ... to be alone as the ... with the whole ...

The Entry into Paris.

The entry into Paris of the German army is thus described:

At an early hour in the morning the preparations were complete. The streets on the line of march were deserted, except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied the triangle during the night, with the intention of falling back when the Prussians advanced, and taking positions commanding the approaches to the line.

At the appointed hour, 10 o'clock, the first representative corps of the victorious army entered within the *enceinte* under the eye of His Imperial Majesty, in accordance with the programme. Favored by splendid weather, the Eleventh Corps, numbering 30,000 with 96 pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Von Bosc, advanced in two columns, one at Porte Neuilly, and the other at Point du Jour. The former advanced at a rapid pace up the avenue of the Grand Armee direct for the Arc de Triomphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column, entered at Point du Jour, below Auteuil, commenced to march along the quay on the north side of the Seine direct for the Place de la Concorde, where the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed. The zone surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free of the French. It commences at the extreme south-west corner of the *enceinte*, which forms a point, and runs in the shape of an irregular triangle, of which the Seine forms the east side, the *enceinte* from Point du Jour to Porte des Ternes the west side; Faubourg St. Honore, Avenue des Ternes from the Rue Royale to the *enceinte* the north side or base. The only points within these limits retained by the French are the baking establishment for the Army of Paris, the Quia de Billy, and Point du Jena.

The triangle was admirably chosen for strategic purposes, with its right protected by the Seine, and its left by the *enceinte;* 30,000 men would be able to hold the north side against 150,000. As the troops proceeded along the line, the artillery took positions from the Porte de Neuilly to the Place de la Comcorde, and from the Point du Jour to the same place, as a precautionary measure.

Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, despite the hard service they had seen. The rest afforded them during the armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign. They turned out in as perfect order as if on a parade ground at home.

The chief thoroughfares in the disturbed districts were quiet early in the day, and few persons were seen in the streets. The shops were closed, the windows shut, and the aspect of the city was desolate. The National Guards are posted as pickets on every avenue, with lines of sentries across the streets to prevent the soldiers going beyond the line of demarcation.

From 10 to 12 o'clock the same aspect was presented, with more people in the streets in small crowds, and with more National Guards on duty. At the Rue Royale, Rivoli, and the Place Concorde are double lines of wagons, cutting off communication with the civilians, who are allowed to pass to the Champs Elysees. Most of the women out are in mourning and going to mass. The men are depressed in spirits, and their conversation is on the unfortunate state of Paris and France; but no threats against the Government are made.

On the Champs Elysees, at 8 a. m. hardly a person was seen; all the houses were closed except three or four small cafes; no one was seen at the windows, and only a few Italian, American, and English flags were flying, and one single French flag hung over the Palace of the Corps Legislatif.

At 9 a. am., the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding the Arc de Triomphe, to the surprise of a few who were present. Both men and women hurried away, and only boys and a few workmen were left. The German hussars galloped down every avenue leading to Champs Elysees to search the streets branching therefrom. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred.

About 4,000 infantry and cavalry then advanced. A splendid body of men halted opposite the Palais Industrial which was at once taken possession of. A few Uhlans rode down the Place des-Concorde, where they viewed with derision the faces of the statues covered with crape. The Germans are apparently astonished at the mournful aspect of the city and the desertion of its streets.

The only disturbance observed was the following: A Frenchman, respectably dressed, went up to a huzzar sentinel and spoke to the soldier, who replied civilly, when some French workmen near by beat and kicked the civilian severely, uttering cries of "Assassin!" The German soldiers did not interfere.

At precisely 8:13 the Prussians entered Paris. Six huzzars in line came up the avenue of the Grand Armee at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a gallop. Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer, of about 20 years, sword in hand, selected, it is said, for the post of honor as a reward for his great personal bravery in the field. The men carried carbines resting on thighs. On they came at a rattling pace. The young leader looked so very gallant I could not help admiring him. A small party dashed to the Arc de Triumphe, and under it they went without drawing bridle, over heaps of stone and sand which had been left possibly to prevent their passage. They reigned up at the top of the Champs Elyses, with the tirailleurs in front.

Soon afterward another officer with a trumpeter at his side galloped up the avenue, and behind them, at a little distance, a dozen or more huzzars. A cloud of infantry was seen approaching, but at such a distance that the little squad of cavalry was for a moment entirely unsupported.

The name of the young officer who first entered Paris is Lieut. Von Bernardy of the 14th Huzzars.

The Uhlans gallop about the Place de la Concorde, reconnoitering streets, bridges, and barricades. They expected to occupy Rue due Faubourg St. Honore as announced, but, upon attempting to enter Rue Boissy d' Anglais, were stopped by the cordon of sentinels of the French line, and were obliged to fall back, pursued by derisive cries and shouts of "Vive la Republique!" the people on the Place de la Concorde taking up the cry. The Uhlans disregard everything; but the National Guards at the head of Rue Royale begin to bestir themselves, and one officer moves his men as if to clear the square. When the Uhlans reappeared, the insults recommmenced; but they themselves this time put the noisy ones to flight. There were no shouts and no gestures when the Uhlans appeared; there was only the sarcastic cry, when the Prussians failed to pass under the arch, "Don't you wish you could?"

One disturbance only threatened to ... Near the Arc de Tri...

proportions. Throngs gathered about any soldier separated from his comrades, and savage cries were sometimes heard. Who ever answered Prussian questions were mobbed as a spy. One man giving explanations to the Germans was furiously attacked, and sought protection among the soldiers. Then some workmen came up behind and struck a soldier on the helmet. The order to fire was given, a panic ensued, and the people fled precipitately. The order to fire was at once countermanded, however, and a massacre was averted.

Some of the Germans wished to pass the line of demarcation, offering their hands and saying "Now peace is concluded we are friends," but were repulsed with the reply, "We are conquered, but with the conditions imposed by Bismarck we never can be friends."

Some disguised Prussians officers penetrated into the city but were soon recognized, and their lives being in danger from the populace, were protected by the authorities and reconducted to the German lines.

United States Senate.

The following are the members of the present United States Senate:

	ALABAMA.	
1873	George E. Spencer	Decatur
1877	*George Goldthwaite	Montgomery.
	ARKANSAS.	
1873	Benjamin F. Rice	Little Rock.
1877	Powell Clayton	Little Rock.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1873	Cornelius Cole	San Francisco.
1875	*Eugene Casserly	San Francisco.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1873	Orris S. Ferry	Norwalk.
1875	Wm. A. Buckingham	Norwich.
	DELAWARE.	
1875	*Thomas F. Bayard	Wilmington.
1877	*Eli Saulsbury	Georgetown.
	FLORIDA.	
1873	Thomas W. Osborn	Tallahassee.
1875	Abijah Gilbert	St. Augustine.
	GEORGIA.	
1873	Joshua Hill	
1877	Foster Blodgett	Atlanta.
	ILLINOIS.	
1873	Lyman Trumbull	Chicago.
1877	John A. Logan	Carbondale.
	INDIANA.	
1873	Oliver P. Morton	Indianapolis.
1875	Daniel D. Pratt	Logansport.
	IOWA.	
1873	James Harlan	Mt. Pleasant.
1877	George G. Wright	
	KANSAS.	
1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy	Atchison.
1877	Alexander Caldwell	Leavenworth.
	KENTUCKY.	
1873	*Garrett Davis	Paris.
1877	*John W. Stephenson	Maysville.
	LOUISIANA	
1873	Wm. Pitt Kellogg	New Orleans.
1877	J. Rodman West	New Orleans.
	MAINE.	
1875	Hannibal Hamlin	Bangor.
1877	Lot M. Morrill	Augusta.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1875	Charles Sumner	Boston.
1877	Henry Wilson	Natick.
	MARYLAND.	
1873	*George Vickers	Chestertown.
1875	*William T. Hamilton	Hagarstown.
	MICHIGAN.	
1875	Zachariah Chandler	Detroit.
1875	Thomas W. Ferry	Grand Haven.
	MINNESOTA.	
1875	Alexander Ramsay	St. Paul.
1877	William Windom	Winona.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1873	Adelbert Ames	Natchez.
1877	James L. Alcorn	
	MISSOURI.	
1873	*Francis P. Blair	St. Louis.
1875	Carl Shurz	St. Louis.
	NEVADA.	
1873	James W. Nye	Carson City.
1875	Wm. M. Stewart	Virginia City.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1873	James W. Patterson	Hanover.
1877	Aaron H. Cragin	Lebanon.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1875	*John P. Stockton	Princeton.
1877	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen	Newark.
	NEW YORK.	
1873	Roscoe Conkling	Utica.
1875	Reuben E. Fenton	Jamestown
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1873	John Pool	Raleigh.
1877	*Zebulon B. Vance	
	OHIO.	
1873	John Sherman	Mansfield.
1875	*Allen G. Thurman	Columbus.
	OREGON.	
1873	Henry W. Corbett	Portland.
1877	*James F. Kelley	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1873	Simon Cameron	Harrisburg.
1875	John Scott	Huntington.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1875	Wm. Sprague	Providence.
1877	Henry B. Anthony	Providence.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1873	Frederick A. Sawyer	Charleston.
1877	Thomas J. Robertson	Columbia.
	TENNESSEE.	
1875	William G. Brownlow	Knoxville.
1877	*Henry Cooper	Nashville.
	TEXAS	
1875	J. W. Flannagan	Walling Ferry.
1877	Morgan C, Hamilton	Austin.
	VERMONT.	
1873	Justin S. Morrill	Strafford,
	George F. Edmunds	Burlington.
	VIRGINIA.	
1873	John F. Lewis	Port Republic.
1877	(Vacancy)	
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1875	Arthur I. Boreman	Parkersburg.
1877	*Henry G. Davis	Wheeling.
	WISCONSIN.	
1873	Timothy O. Howe	Green Bay.
1875	Matthew H. Carpenter	Milwaukee.

Republicans, 58; Democrats, (*) 15; yet to b elected (in Virginia), 1.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$12.00	a16.00
Hogs—Live	.08½a	.08¾
Dressed	.09 a	.10½
Sheep	.04½a	.07½
Cotton—Middling	.15 a	.16
Flour—Extra Western	6.75 a	7.25
State Extra	6.65 a	7.00
Wheat—Amber Western	1.50 a	1.53
" State	1.50 a	1.57
White Genesee Extra	1.60 a	1.75
No. 2 Spring,	1.50 a	1.53
Rye—Western	1.00 a	1.13
Barley—State	.80 a	.86
Corn—Mixed Western	.77 a	.83
Seed—Clover	.11½a	..
Oats—Western	.62 a	.64
Pork—Mess	19 00	a22.50
Lard	.11¼ a	.13½
Butter—State	.35 a	.40
Ohio W. R.	.25 a	.28
" Fancy	.30 a	.31
Western Ordinary	.11 a	.14
Pennsylvania fine	.34 a	.36
Cheese—State Factory	.15 a	.16
" Skimmed	.07 a	.10
Ohio	.10 a	.15
Eggs—State	.27 a	.30
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	$7.00	a 7.50
Prime	6.00	a 6.75
Fair Grades	5.50	a 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	a 6.00
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
Hogs—Live	6.20	a 7.80
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.25
Spring Extra	4.65	a 6.00
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.75
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.48	a .50
Barley—No. 2, new	.84	a .85
Oats—No. 2	.45	a .46
Rye No. 2	.85	a .87½
Wheat—Spring, No. 2,	1.20	a 1.22½
Lard	.11¼a	.12½
Pork—Mess	22.00	a23.50
CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	11.00	a 11.50
Second Quality	8.50	a 9.50
Sheep & Lambs—Common	2.50	a 4.25
Extra	4.50	a 7.50
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.75	a 7.50
Sheep	3.50	a 6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50	a 8.00
Flour	5.90	a 7.25
Wheat	1.20	a 1.45
Corn	.68	a .73
Oats	.50	a .55
Rye	1.00	a 1.10
Barley	.75	a .90
Lard	.12	a .14
ALBANY.		
Wheat—State	1.60	a 1.75
Extra	1.48	a 1.60
Rye—State	.90	a 1.10
Corn—Mixed	.64	a .88
Barley—State	.75	a .95
Oats—State	.62	a .65
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	6.37	a 7.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.55	a 1.60
White	1.80	a 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.78	a .80
Mixed	.77	a .79
Petroleum—Crude	18, Refined	.24
Beef Cattle	.07	a .09

A Mother's Influence.—A man finds he cannot make his way in the world without honesty and industry, so that, although his father's example may do much he has to depend upon his own exertions; he must work, he must be honest, or he cannot attain to any ...able rank. But the tender soothi... mother, her sympathy, her dev... temper—all this ... heart; and let hi... let him err, or let ... the ret...

The Newspaper Appetite.

The newspaper is not yet understood, and probably never will be except by the initiated. Like the ostrich, the press swallows everything, but it is at the same time a mighty digester, and turns all rude elements to shape. Into the office there rushes daily a most unwieldy mob of politics, poetry, accidents, murders, sermons, divorces, elopements, battles, weddings and deaths; the next day they go out in comely order to be reviewed, commented on, sermonized, or laughed at by the world, while all their lessons are wisely and earnestly summed up in the leader, by means of which the editor masters and directs that mercurial element, public opinion. Intellectually speaking, the newspaper is a combination of varied intellects, each working in its place with such harmony as pervades the human muscles, and the whole fused by one will. Here we have a composite "colossus," better worthy to be called the wonder of the world than the ancient statue whose name I have just borrowed.

If any one asks why I am speaking thus my reply is that New York, (and of course everywhere else) the newspaper is absorbing everything. Our daily and miscellaneous press is so extensive that their titles would fill a small volume. Some men take half a dozen newspapers daily. The paper is to them a tour through the world. It may be all they see, or want to see, of life, literature, or philosophy. If the book is published the advertisement gives you its title, which often is the best part of it. Christian people need not go to the theatre, for they can read a sketch of the play the next morning; and wicked men need not go to church, since the Monday's paper affords a paragraph from each preacher, which may be more than is carried away by some of the stolid congregation that dozed through the whole service. But I need not expatiate on this theme. Taking society generally, we know that next to the bible, the newspaper is all in all.

Hence there is great demand for talent in this line, and the press is inviting recruits. There is a vast amount of talent lying in embryo—editors and journalists that are yet to be, and as soon as any signs are manifested those signs are acknowleged here. The press is crowded with applications for employment, and yet first-class men always find room, The great journals of New York are scanning the Continent and levying on its men of thought and utterance.—*From a Letter by "Hermit."*

Making Sure of a Tenor.

The Cornhill *Magazine* tells this story: A French impressario was taken out to New Orleans an opera company, which by special agreement was only to include one tenor. Foreigners are usually bad sailors, and for the first few days all the members of the company were seasick, one of the effects of which malady is that it weakens the voice so much that people are frequently hoarse for several days after their recovery. Accordingly, as soon as the singers could crawl on deck, they commenced to try their voices, and amongst them the tenor, who, always anxious to occupy a distinguished position, went on the bridge of the steamer for the purpose, what was his surprise on hearing an echo of his own voice—another tenor. His amazement became disgust when he heard a third tenor running up the scale, a fourth, a fifth. He looked forward, and saw two men eyeing him and each other with intense hatred; he looked aft, and saw two others similarly occupied. The five tenors simultaneously made a rush below to the manager's cabin, and demanded whether he had not expressly stipulated to each of them that he was to be his only tenor. "I know, I know," replied the manager; "and I will keep my word. You see, none of you have been to New Orleans before, or you would understand. When we arrive there, the yellow fever is sure to be raging, and as you are fresh from Europe, two of you will probably be carried off before you land, and two more during the rehearsal. One will probably survive; he will be my first and only tenor."

Health has a beauty of its own.—No eruptions, sores or discolorations disfigure or annoy the man or woman whose stomach, liver and bowels do their duty thoroughly. To compel them to their work, to render it impossible for them to do it in a slovenly, imperfect way, it is only necessary to take a few doses of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. This potent vegetable specific removes every weakened organ and controls every disordered function.

A dispatch from Versailes says the French indemnity is payable in three installments, viz.: One milliard of thalers in 1871, two milliards in 1872, and two milliards in 1873. Interest is only payable on the last installment from which the proportion of the debt appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at one-half milliards of thalers, and the cost of the railways in Eastern France is to be deducted.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

A clergyman out West married the ex-matron of the Wisconsin State Prison, and had the pleasure of seeing it generally announced that he had been united to a "mysterious and fascinating female convict"—consoling, wasn't it?

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

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A most amusing and ludicrous sight it was to see the attempts made to get the elephant on board the Yeager, says the New Orleans *Republican*. When he was brought to the stage plank he objected to going on board, and when a compulsory movement was made to get his majesty to walk up to the captain's office and settle, he let a loud yell, and so terrified the crowd who had assembled to take a free look, that an indiscriminate and wild panic took place. No serious accident resulted, and elephant, dromedaries and the whole show were soon on board in safety. Captain Dan Brady was so confused during the melee that he ordered the porter of the boat to go down and bring up that passenger's trunk—of course meaning the elephant's. The elephant was disgusted, however, and carried his own trunk on board, not even allowing the porter to check it.

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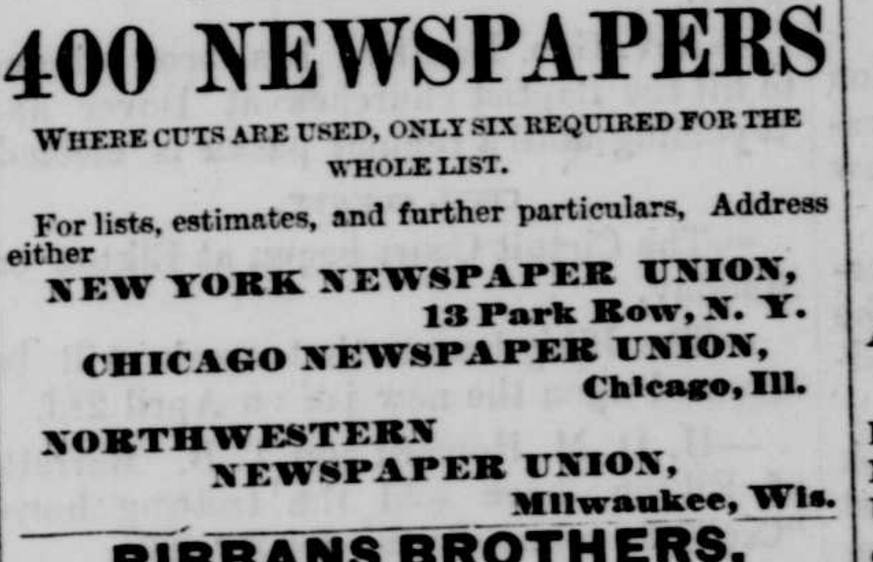
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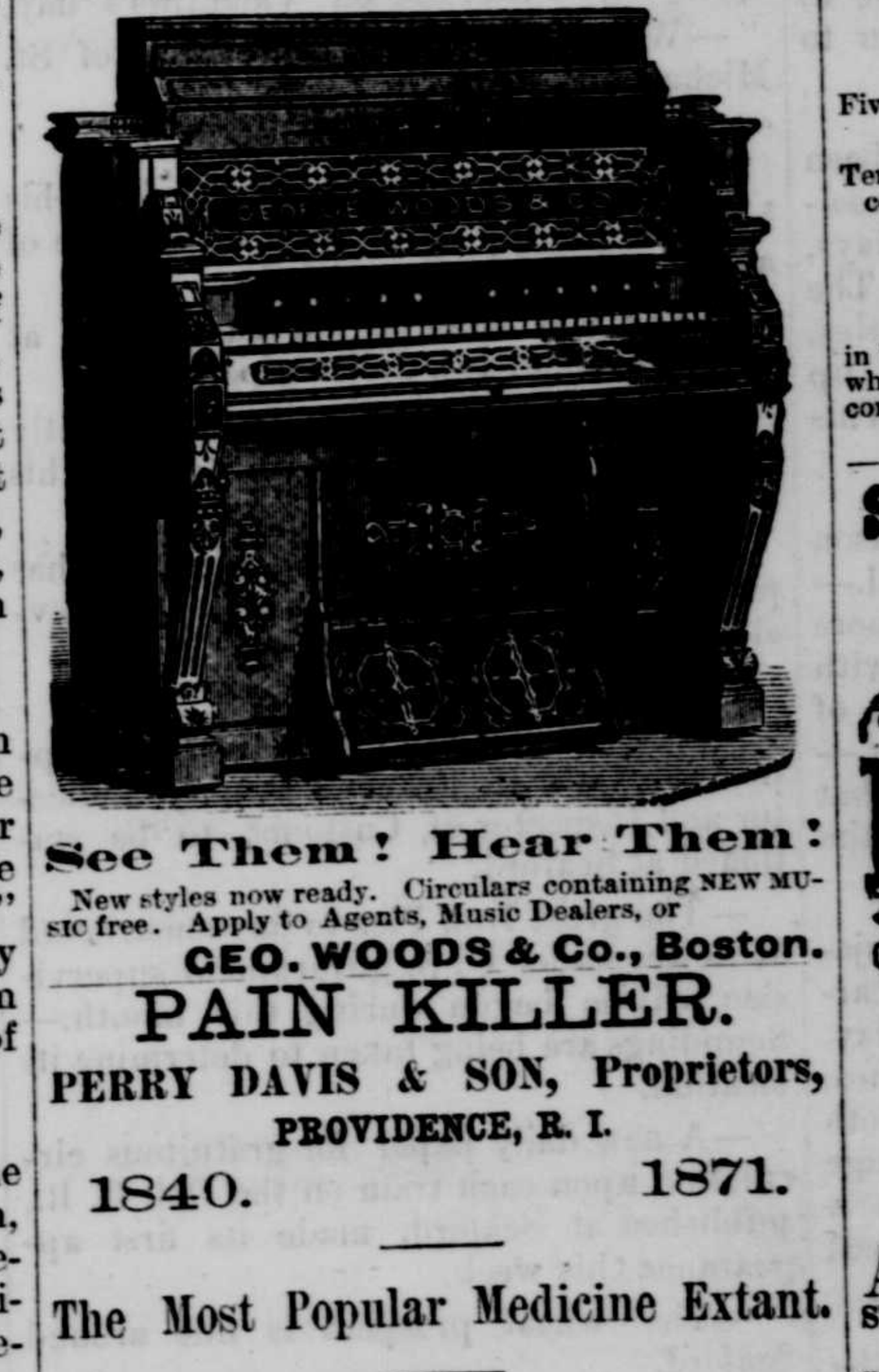
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