PLENTY OF TIME.

Plenty of time—plenty of time!
To what a footing and boundless chime!
Work as much as you can, and as much as is taught,
And the battle wait until each day is to be fought;
With wonders above us, beneath, and around,
Work angels are seeking to work and expound:
Then where is the time in our cant passing prime
Can ever there be for "plenty of time?"

Our schools of note have a few more of years,
Spent in sunshine and shadow, in smiles or in tears;
While some are quite equal, know they to be
Classed,
And jolly years to others are fleeting passed.
"Four score years and the future to stand
Lies a circle can surrounder on one spark of land;
There to work out the duties that make the million,
Oh, surely then cannot be "plenty of time?"

—Chambers' Journal.

Literary Notes.

M. G. McClelland, author of "Old Helen," "Primrose," "Eleanor Gwynn," "A Self Made Man," etc., has written a new novel which is published by S. H. Moore & Co., of New York. The title of the book has been purposely omitted by the author, in order to inaugurate a unique and original competition in the matter of selecting a name. Every purchaser of the book is invited to engage a title for it, and cash prizes aggregating five hundred dollars will be paid by the publishers to those who shall suggest the names best adapted to the story, accepting to the author's best judgment. It is a remarkably good story well told, and should meet with an extensive sale. The book is a large 12mo, volume of 288 pages, printed from large type on good paper, and published in attractive paper covers. Price 25 cents only.

The July number of the *Forum* is a number of note. The article by Dr. Gedicken was desired by an English review, which applied to the *Forum* for a simultaneous republication of it, and when this application was refused an extra order for the number of the *Forum* that will contain it was made from England, where the German Emperor will be when the July issue will reach London. Prince Christian will present a copy of the *Forum* to the Emperor during his visit. Another notable article likely to have a permanent influence on public thought is Gen. Walker's review of all the census of negro population, by the light of the yet unpublished statistics of the eleventh census. He proves conclusively that the negro population is decreasing and foreshadows the destiny of the race as the necessary inhabitants of the southern low-lands. The *Forum* Publishing Company, 253 Fifth avenue, New York.

FROM EGIPT.

A somewhat slow voyage up the Nile in a dahabiah this winter enables me to give a fuller report on the progress made during the past year in the destruction of the ancient monuments of Egypt than is possible for those who travel by steamer. Mr. Wilbour's dahabiah has accompanied mine, and we have stopped at a great many places between Cairo and Siut, at most of them, indeed, perform through at wind. I find that the interesting tomb at Kom el-Ahmar, near the Wadi, the only one left out of the many described by Lepsius and other earlier Egyptologists has shared the fate of the tombs of Beni-Hassan and El-Bershe. Portions of the inscriptions on the walls, and even the ceiling, have been cut out or hacked off, and the rest of the tomb has been wantonly and deliberately defaced; hours must have been spent in hacking the inscriptions and paintings with some metal instrument in order to render them illegible.

The tombs and ancient quarries towards the southern end of Gebel Abu Fada, which, when I last visited eight years ago, were only partially disturbed, have been almost completely blasted away. The work of destruction is still going on merrily among the old tombs of El-Kabarayyih. A little to the south of the latter are the cartouches of Seti II. discovered by Miss Edwards. A year or two ago they were saved by Colonel Rose from the quarrymen who were about to blast them away; but his interference has produced but a momentary effect, as I find that considerable portions of the monument have been destroyed since I saw it last March.

One of the tombs at Tel el-Amarna, and one only, has been placed under lock and key, now that, along with its neighbors, it has been irretrievably ruined. The two "guardians" appointed to look after the tombs live at Haggi Qandil, two miles off. They are natives of the place, and their efficiency may be judged of from the fact that pieces of inscribed stone, freshly cut off the walls of the tombs, were offered to us for sale under their eyes. Any one, indeed, who is practically acquainted with Upper Egypt well knows that the principal use of a native "gour-dar" is to draw a small salary from the government, supplemented by the "baksheesh" from visitors. For the protection of the monuments he does little, unless under the constant supervision of an European inspector. Europeans, however, even though they may be enthusiastic Egyptologists, cannot be expected to spend summer after summer in Upper Egypt unless they are paid well.—*J. H. Gaspar, in the Academy.*

HER GIRL COMRADES.

A TOUCHING SCENE AT A CHILD'S FUNERAL.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

A touching, yet, in a ghastly sight, it may be said, was presented yesterday afternoon on Rearny street. It was a child's funeral. All eyes were centered on the little white hearse and on the six little girls who walked beside it, acting the part of pallbearers. Such scenes are not infrequent in Italy and are sometimes seen here, but so seldom as to render them unusual and to attract attention of spectators. The children ranged from about 10 to 12 years of age and were dressed in white. Upon their unclouded heads they wore wreaths of white and green, while from their sleeves hung scarfs of white crepe. They marched three on each side of the hearse of their little dead companion, Imogen Prato of 407 Filbert street. As the sad cortege passed along the busy commercial thoroughfare many hats were raised in respect to the dead and many words of admiration for the pious act of the little pallbearers were uttered. The dead child was an attendant of the Garfield Primary School, and those who conducted her to her final resting place were selected from among her close mates. It was a touching and pretty sight.

Mr. Barnes and the Bear.

Mr. Elisha Barnes, one of the early settlers of Henniker, N. H., stood looking out of his cabin door one day in early spring, when he saw a large bear passing along the upper edge of the snow covered clearing. He ran for his gun, but found it unfit for use. He seized an ax, therefore, and in considerable excitement started in pursuit of the bear.

As Mr. Barnes came up, the bear stopped and looked at him. He raised his ax and brought it down with what he thought stunning effect; but Bruin lifted his paw and struck the ax from the hand of his enemy, and then fell upon him, biting him severely in the leg and thigh.

It was a dangerous situation—alone with the bear and wholly unarmed. When the beast opened his mouth for another bite, the unfortunate man, in desperation, pushed his hand between the jaws and ran his arm down the animal's throat.

Meanwhile Mrs. Barnes had run to the nearest neighbor's, Samuel Eastman, who seized his gun and hastened to Mr. Barnes' relief. He arrived very opportunely. Mr. Barnes was struggling with the bear, but was growing faint from loss of blood.

Not daring to shoot for fear of wounding his friend, Mr. Eastman took the ax and dealt Bruin a blow on the thigh. The animal turned, and then without ceremony hurdered off toward the woods, where he disappeared before Eastman could fire at him. On the following day, however, the bear was tracked and killed.

Mr. Barnes' injuries were so severe that months elapsed before he was able to perform any labor.—Youth's Companion.

Colored Fires.

For the production of red, green, yellow and blue fires, one-fifth part of the composition is sulfur. As this is a constant quantity it is apparent at once that the sulfur has nothing to do with determining the color. It serves the purpose that charcoal does in the manufacture of gunpowder. It holds the other elements in desired form, and regulates the rate of combustion.

Another fifth part of these several compounds is the chlorate of potassium. This is used for the detonating effect, to startle the beholder with the crackling sound, and with the scattering of the fire. Of itself it would give a white light, and would burn with intense energy. It imparts "go" to the rocket.

The remaining three-fifths are what give color to the flame. They differ, of course, in the four compounds. For producing red fire nitrate of strontium is used; for green, nitrate of barium; for yellow, nitrate of sodium; and for blue, ammonia sulphate of copper. As we find nitrates used for the first three colors named, it is plain that the effect is determined wholly by the use respectively of strontium, barium and sodium. It is equally true that blue is the result of the burning of copper.

Violet and purple flames are composite. To produce the violet, lime and copper and sulphur are burned together. For purple, strontium and calomel are burned with just a little copper. The fumes of calomel are particularly harmful, and all these substances yield gases that ought not to be freely breathed. Very striking effects could be obtained by using nickel, arsenic and other similar elements, but their use would be dangerous to health.—Western Druggist.

Crack Walkers.

"Yes, sir, I am a crack walker," said a gentleman in a down town hotel. Several of his friends turned around and gave him a look that was mingled with surprise and inquiry. One of them said quickly, "What on earth is a crack walker?" The reply came: "Oh, a man or a woman who can't step on a crack without feeling nervous and frightened over it. Of course when one of us goes over a brick sidewalk the cracks don't count, but on a crossing or a big flagging we so arrange our steps as to avoid the cracks.

"I began it years ago coming down town just to occupy my mind, but it wasn't long before I had the habit so firmly fixed upon me that I am afraid I will never get over it. Now, let me inadvertently step on a crack and the cold sweat will stand out on me like beads. What do I do? Why, I go back and step over the spot again, carefully avoiding the crack. I don't know whether that does me any good or not, but I know I always feel better after it. It always seems to me that I shall not have good luck if I break my habit.

I know lots of men who are crack walkers, and I have heard of some of them getting into such a state that they were forced to place themselves under the care of a physician."—Boston Globe.

Generating Steam by a New Process.

It is said that a new method of generating steam has met with remarkable success in England. The invention is adaptable to any ordinary Cornish, Lancashire or marine boiler. The apparatus for perfecting the combustion consists of an air tube placed on the floor of the furnace, perforated on each side, in communication at the outer end with a hot receiver or air diffusing pipe, where the air becomes highly heated and delivered by a large number of jets into the escaping gases from the fuel chamber. The air is obtained by means of a fan driven by a small engine.—New York Tribune.

A Month Without a Full Moon.

The month of February, 1866, was the most remarkable month in the world's history. January had two full moons, and so had March, but February had none. This had not occurred since the creation of the world, and according to some astronomers the same thing may not occur again for a period of 2,500,000 years.—London Tit-Bits.

More Powerful Than Quinine.

A medicament more powerful than quinine in counteracting fevers is said to have been discovered in Mexico. It is a plant called the pseopalmo, the root of which contains a substance analogous to quinine.

He Fought the Policeman.

Perhaps one of the heaviest of the long list of marriages between American girls and foreigners is that of the eldest daughter of General Edward Beale, now the wife of Mr. Bakhmetieff, of Russia, secretary of legation at Athens. Twelve or thirteen years ago, as an attache of the Russian legation, the young foreigner met and at once fell desperately in love with Miss Beale. The young people carried on their love making under the cover of friendly darkness, in Lafayette square, Washington.

One night the watchman went his rounds, as usual, and thinking the square to be empty, carefully locked the gates and departed to his home. Unconscious of this fact, the lovers roused from their absorbing conversation and prepared to leave the square. Their consternation at finding themselves imprisoned was in no wise repaired by the subsequent discovery that not a soul was to be stirring on the streets who could come to their rescue.

The was no help for it. The only way out of the difficulty was to climb the massive iron spike fence. With great difficulty the young lady climbed to the top, when, to her horror, just as her foot sought to secure a resting place in the descent, the gruff voice of a policeman shouted menacingly in their ears.

Rapidly giving directions to French to Miss Beale to proceed with all speed possible and run for home while he engaged the intruder in conflict, Mr. Bakhmetieff successfully landed with the fellow until, happy in the knowledge that his instructions had been carried out, he gave himself into custody of the officer, knowing that, as a member of a foreign legation, he would be liberated immediately upon arrival at headquarters.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Sermon of Dr. Chapin's Last Days.

A prominent clergyman speaking of the relations existing between clergymen, told me the following astonishing anecdote. He said that no clergyman who has ever been pastor of a New York church was more popular, in his day more famous, or had a wider repute as a pulpit orator and public speaker than Dr. Edwin Chapin. Chapin was a Universalist, and Horace Greeley was one of his parishioners.

Dr. Chapin was smitten with a mortal disease, and it was publicly announced in the newspapers. He had some heart trouble, which did not prevent friends from seeing him, but it was known it would end his life in a brief time. He had been sick for some five weeks, when one day the Rev. Dr. Armitage called. He was shown into Chapin's room and found the distinguished clergyman lying upon a sofa. When he saw Armitage he burst into tears and Dr. Armitage was surprised.

Chapin said: "Doctor, I can't help these tears, but they express gladness rather than sorrow. Do you know that you are the first clergyman of all those who have professed friendship for me who has called to see me or even sent a message of sympathy to me in my illness. Not a single clergyman has been so considerate, and I tell you it has been a bitter sorrow to me at this time."

Two days later this great orator was dead, and the only religious ministration or sympathetic call he had during his final illness was that of this Baptist clergyman.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Ever the Same.

When Commodore Billings and Mr. Main were on the river Kahlom they had for attendant a young man from Kassaga, an island between Kamschatka and North America. One day Mr. Main asked him, "What will the savages do to us if I fall into their power?"

"No," said the youth, "you will never fall into their power if I remain with you. I always carry a sharp knife, and if I see you pursued and unable to escape I will plunge my knife into your heart, then the savages can do nothing to you."

This recalls the words of the French knight reported by Joinville. "Swear to me," said Queen Margaret, "that if the Saracens become masters of Damietta you will cut off my head before they can take me."

"Willingly," returned the knight. "I had already thought of doing so if the contingency arrived."—All the Year Round.

The Prince of Wales.

The mother of the Prince of Wales is a woman of uncommon intellectual power. Probably not till after her death will it be known how much real influence she had in a quiet way in shaping for good the public affairs of her realm. Certainly at times she has displayed rare tact and sagacity in a manner that surprised her ministers. She is one of the most scholarly women of her time, too, and has good literary talents.

Prince Albert, the father of the heir to the British throne, was remarkable for his shrewd common sense. He was greatly interested in agriculture, and many public enterprises of great value owe either their inception or encouragement to him. He originated the Crystal Palace World's fair. He was as moral as to have been considered rather Miss Nancyish by the fast set in England, but he went to his grave honored and lamented by the British nation, and without a stain on his memory.

The son of these two excellent and uncommon individuals will ascend the British throne—in the judgment of the people the more distant the day the better. What qualifications has Albert Edward to be at the head of a nation that thinks itself the leader of all civilization? Well, the Prince of Wales is good natured and his a pleasant, easy society manner. And he has so little of what western Americans call "gumption" that he will tell any secret, however dangerous, to a woman whom for the time being he is sweet on.

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DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Jopone Cloths reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents.
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