

HOUSEHOLD.

At the Baby's Bedtime

This is baby's bedtime:
My little one comes to me
In her snowy little night-gown,
And kneels down at my knee,
And I fancy a sweet little angel
Is for a time my guest,
As she says her little prayer over
With her hands upon her breast.

"Now I lay me," she whispers,
In low voice, "down to sleep;
I pray the Lord,"—and the blue eyes
Half close,— "my soul to keep.
If I should die"—Oh! the shiver
At my heart!—"before I wake,
I pray the Lord,"—and the eye-lids
Droop low,— "my soul to take.

Then I lift up the little one, clasping
Her close to my loving heart,
And give her warm, good-night kisses
Till the closed lids break apart.
As the leaves do, folding a flower,
And the violets of her eyes
Look up in their drowsy fashion,
And smile at me, angel-wise.

"Dood-night," she whispers me softly
And sleepily, with a kiss,
That lingers with me in slumber,
And stirs my heart with bliss,
As I think of the little one, dreaming
With her head against my breast,
Till my heart is as full of rapture
As her dreaming is of rest.

—[Eben E. Rexford.]

Implicit Obedience.

It is frequently the case that a mother will pass over the disobedience of her child, if no unpleasant consequences are the result, but let it involve work or trouble for herself, and immediately she becomes severe.

For instance, A mother is tired and wishes to lie down and rest in the afternoon, but her little girl is uneasy when left alone, and it is almost impossible for her to do so.

The child is playing with some water that she has been told not to go near.

Perhaps she will not get her dress wet this time, and it will keep her quiet, the mother thinks, as she goes into her room.

If the little one succeeds in keeping her clothes dry, nothing will be said about it, but if she comes in with her dress wet and muddy, she will be punished.

The child may not understand her mother's inconsistency, but instinctively she will feel it, will affect her character, for she has learned this lesson—that it is only unsuccessful disobedience which is punished.

Implicit obedience, lovingly enforced, and "eternal vigilance" is the price that every mother must pay if she strives for something beyond the physical welfare of her children.

Protect the Children.

If I pierce the young leaf of the shoot of a plant with the finest needle, the prick forms a knot which grows with the leaf, becomes harder and harder, and prevents it from obtaining its perfectly complete form. Something similar takes place after wounds which touch the tender germ of the human soul and injure the heart-leaves of its being.

Therefore you must keep holy the being of the child; protect it from every touch of the vulgar. A gesture, a look, a sound, is often sufficient to inflict such wounds. The child's soul is more tender than the finest or tenderest plant.

It would have been far different with humanity if every individual in it had been protected in that tenderest age as befitted the human soul which holds within itself the divine spark.

Tested Receipts.

DRY STEW.—Boil four pounds of lean lamb till done, in about two quarts of water, salted. Skim it out and keep it hot, leaving the liquor in the kettle. Into this put one quart of onions and one large turnip cut into slices, and halved. Pepper to taste. Boil ten or fifteen minutes, and add six or eight medium large potatoes pared and cut lengthwise into halves. Lay some dumplings on top of these, taking care the liquor does not boil over them, as they are to be steamed through. When the vegetables are done remove them from the liquor, putting them into separate dishes, ready for the table. Thicken the liquor left in the kettle, which makes a delicious gravy. Beef can be used instead of lamb, if preferred.

POTATO ROLL.—Put one cup of cold, mashed potatoes into a sauce-pan, add one-quarter of a cup of milk and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper, a tablespoon of chopped parsley, and two well-beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly, take from the fire, beat until light. Put one tablespoon of butter in a frying-pan, when hot put in the potatoes, spread evenly over the pan, cook slowly until a golden brown. Roll like omelet and serve smoking hot.

VEGETABLE TURKEY.—Bread, one pound, butter, one-fourth pound, nut meats, one-fourth to half pound, one egg, seasoning and sage to taste. Either mash the nuts in a mortar or chop fine, then put bread, butter and egg into a chopping bowl, pour on the boiling water and chop fine, season to taste and mix thoroughly. Butter a pudding-pan, cover the butter with bread crumbs; put in the mixture, and bake an hour or until well done.

TOMATO CHURNEY.—Cut up and peel twelve large tomatoes, six onions chopped fine, one cup vinegar, one cup sugar, hand full raisins chopped fine, salt to taste, one-half teaspoon cayenne, one-half teaspoon white pepper. Boil one hour and a half, bottle or put in stone jar.

SPICED GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.—One-half peck green tomatoes sliced (unpeeled), one pint sugar, one one-half pints vinegar, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon whole allspice, handfull whole cloves, little nutmeg and dry mustard, two or three small green peppers, three large onions. Boil one-half hour, or till tender. We can in glass jars. It has been used in our family a number of years, and always successfully.

BLACKBERRY PICKLE.—Seven pounds of fruit, five pounds white sugar, one pint of best vinegar, and cook until the berries are done. Skim out the berries, boil the juice until thick as good syrup, pour over berries cover and keep in cool, not cold, place. These will keep a long time, and need not be sealed up, as they will keep without. Raspberry jam will keep, too, if cooked thoroughly in common earthen jars, simply covering to keep free from dust.

The Mohammedans, it is said, consider silk unclean, because it is produced by a worm.

NOT A DESERT.

Siberian Valleys As Fertile As Those of Western America.

Siberia, coupled as its name is with stories of Russian barbarity, is not the barren, terrible land of limitless deserts which fiction and the drama have pictured it. The building of the trans-Siberian railway and the extension of lines along the northern frontier of China will greatly change the entire drama of civilization. The railroad from Vladivostok to the Ural mountains will bring that great Russian naval station within fourteen days' journey of St. Petersburg, and along this route stations will rapidly grow into towns and offer opportunities for new and striking development.

Russia's enterprise, says the Hartford Globe, stimulates that of China, not only as a matter of competitive ambition, but for strategic reasons. The railways now being surveyed and completed within the celestial empire are numerous, and to this end many foreign engineers are employed. Soldiers and convicts are largely employed as workmen, thus cheapening the cost of labor as far as possible. The trans-Siberian railway extends a length of nearly 5,000 miles, and is expected to cost \$200,000,000. It is divided into six sections, each section comprising three or more divisions, and the contract for building is given to these, thus employing a large number of contractors for limited distances.

It is a mistake to suppose that Siberia is a desert, or a glacier, or a mountain fastness, or incapable of being made habitable. The valleys are level plains, and said to be as fertile as the western portion of the United States, and it is not unlike the west in the variety of its resources—in minerals, timbers and in agricultural facilities. It is a marvelous treasure-trove of stored-up opportunities. Its wealth is practically unlimited. With the advantages of railroad communication and telegraph lines, a vast country is added to the world of civilization. The cultivation of the land and the introduction of all the elaborate machinery of enlightened life will, as scientists depict, modify the rigors of the climate, although in Southern Siberia even this obstacle does not exist.

Ready for the Attack.

A young Malay officer on the coast of India was one night returning from inspecting an outpost, when he began to suspect that a tiger was following him. It was dangerous to proceed, as any minute might bring an attack in the rear, and so he paused, and made what preparation he could for the encounter. He had a sword at his side, and a creese in his belt, a weapon resembling a dagger.

Having scraped away the earth to give himself firm footing, he knelt on one knee and kept a sharp lookout, knowing the beast was near. Soon he perceived the animal's glittering eyes, and knew it must be creeping towards him like a cat.

The moment of suspense was a terrible one, but at last it ended, and the brute made its spring. Its charge was, however, received on the creese, which went through the animal's breast, stabbing it to the heart, so that it fell mortally wounded.

In its dying struggles it tore the flesh from the young fellow's arm, but did him no mortal injury. As for the victor, he calmly rose, and went into camp to report his second tiger slain that year.

In Northern Mexico a company has been formed for the gathering of a root which is a substitute for tanbark. Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds have been already shipped to Liverpool, and it is a profitable industry.

The king of Samoa has issued this order: "No spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drinks whatever shall be sold, given or offered to be bought or bartered by any native Samoan or Pacific islander resident in Samoa."

An eminent physician believes that savage races have better color-perception than civilized. Of one hundred Indian boys he found none color-blind; another group of two hundred and fifty had but two, while none of the girls were found to be color blind.

Icebergs From the North.

It is a singular fact that although last year enormous fields of ice had begun to invade the so-called "steamer lanes" of the Atlantic at the opening of spring, there has been comparatively little ice this year. The ice, of course, comes from the edges of the Arctic regions, from the ice-bound coasts of Greenland and Labrador, where huge bergs, broken from the front of the glaciers at the point where they reach the sea, start on their long journeys toward the south, driven by the great current which flows down from Baffin's Bay into the northern Atlantic ocean.

Remarkable differences occur in the seasons of the Arctic regions, so that at certain times, as happened last year, all the channels of the Northern seas are filled and choked with floating ice at the breaking up of winter; while at other times the same channels are comparatively free, and but little ice is seen along the tracks of the trans-atlantic steamers.

It is a most interesting fact that similar vicissitudes evidently occur in the Arctic and Antarctic regions of the planet Mars. The telescope shows that vast fields of snow exist around the poles of Mars, extending when it is winter at either of those poles, and contracting when it is summer there. But the polar snows of Mars appear to be noticeably less extensive in some winter seasons than in others, so that we might fairly expect to find there, if we could visit that planet, corresponding differences in the amount of ice carried toward the equator at the end of successive winters.

Our Arctic navigators take advantage of such open seasons as the present appears to be, whenever they can, to penetrate farther toward the North Pole. It is perhaps fortunate for the increase of our knowledge of the Arctic regions that Lieutenant Peary and his party, who started for northern Greenland last year, are now in the far North. They may bring back most interesting accounts of the condition of things there, and perhaps be able to throw some light upon the cause of the remarkable variations in the quantity of icebergs and ice-fields that come floating out of those mysterious regions in different seasons.

Electricity in its various forms of application is said to give employment to 5,000,000 persons.

HEALTH.

Neuralgia of the Toe.

A neuralgic pain, more or less severe, at the base of the fourth toe is not uncommon, but has attracted medical attention only within recent years. Doctor Morton, of Philadelphia, in 1876 was the first to describe it, and to report a number of cases. He had himself suffered greatly from it.

The attacks always came on suddenly. He was often obliged to remove his boot, sometimes when riding in his carriage, and sometimes even when in company. When on horseback he has been compelled to dismount, tie his horse to a tree, and lie on the grass, unable to proceed further.

He found the affection much more frequent in women than in men—a result, no doubt, of the greater delicacy of women's feet and of their wearing tight shoes.

Doctor Bradford, to whose paper on the subject, read before the Suffolk Medical Society, we are indebted for our facts, says that his own investigations in respect to this ailment accord exactly with those of Doctor Morton; that the symptoms were the same, and the proportion of male and female patients about the same.

One of Doctor Bradford's cases was that of a young lady obliged to stand all day. She was in excellent health, but for years had suffered from pain in her right foot, radiating from the base of the fourth toe. Her shoes were made with great care, but she suffered all the time, and sometimes the pain was so intolerable that she would willingly have submitted to a surgical operation for relief. She was relieved by treatment and properly constructed shoes.

The following is, in brief, an explanation of this "metatarsal neuralgia," or "Morton's affection of the foot." The base of the fifth, or little, toe is in a line with the neck of the fourth toe's corresponding joint and by becoming pressed against the nerves of the latter, it irritates and inflames them.

The pain which results is sometimes of a dull character, but sometimes is severe and throbbing, and may extend above the ankle. As in other neuralgic pains, there is no inflammation to be seen, nor any swelling.

In most cases, protracted rest and the use for a while of quite broad-soled shoes will effect a cure; but sometimes the excision of the head of the fourth metatarsal bone is necessary.

Pure Air and Life.

Exercise and pure air sustain us in our constant struggle against the poisons that we manufacture within ourselves, by driving the blood charged with oxygen more thoroughly through the tissue, thus quickening the breaking down of dead tissue into its safe and final waste products which make their exit through the natural channels. From this fact we may infer that the man of sedentary life requires of necessity pure air.

Pure air and exercise are equal forces acting in the same direction. They both get rid of waste, and with it the poisons in the system which are depressing various organs. We need not, therefore, be surprised when we are told by Sir D. Galton that after barracks were better ventilated the rations of the men had to be increased; or by "the pathetic story" of certain seamstresses whose work room was ventilated, and who then begged that the old state of things might be restored, as their appetites had increased beyond their earnings.

The same author gives another experience, illustrating the depressive effects of these poisons upon the functions of life. A medical man rather cruelly shut up some flies without food, some in foul, others in pure air; the pure air being constantly changed. To his surprise, the flies in the pure air died first, these dying from simple starvation; while the flies in the foul air died from poison, and with the tissues of their bodies in exhausted, indicating how the functions of life were carried on to the last where oxygen was available, but had been slowed and depressed by the presence of the poison, so that life was maintained longer in the foul than in the pure air.

AN ICEBERG IN THE ALPS.

A Phenomenon That Seldom Occurs Except on the Sea Coast.

When Lord Lonsdale returned from British America he excited some amusement by telling of the wonderful icebergs he had seen pouring over falls in the rivers into one of the big lakes. It was thought icebergs never originated inland. It is a curious fact, however, that last summer there was in the Alps an interesting glacial phenomenon which may be compared with the caving of glaciers in the Arctic regions.

In the valley of the Kaunerthal, about four miles from its junction with the Inn River, is the village of Nufels. The high road here crosses the side valley of the Nufel, which has its source in the great heap of rocky debris at the foot of the Gallrut glacier. Of late years this glacier had receded, and a lake had been formed at its foot. Gradually the lake, as its volume increased, extended under the glacier. During two cold summer months the lake received but a small water supply, and its surface sank until at last the end of the glacier was actually hanging in the air above it.

On Aug. 7 of last year the end of the glacier, a mass of ice estimated at 70,000 cubic feet, broke off and fell into the lake, causing it to burst through the embankment and rush down the valley, carrying with it great masses of mud and rock.

The fish-hook of thirty centuries back was precisely similar in every respect to the fish-hooks of to-day, save only in the metal employed, which then was bronze, and now is steel.

TEN YEARS OF ELECTRICITY.

The Marvelous Progress Shown in a Single Decade.

Just ten years ago—August, 1882—the first central station for commercial incandescent lighting was established, and arc lighting was beginning to assume its present form; yet a single decade has seen the use of electric light and power advance from the experimental stage to the very front ranks of industrial enterprises.

The most recent estimate of the capital invested in the electrical industries in the United States is \$700,000,000, and of this amount \$350,000,000 represents the proportion which electric lighting and power have attained; \$100,000,000 is also the estimated investment in electrical supplies, of which the electric lighting and railway appliances constitute a large proportion.

The influence which the Edison and Thomson-Houston Companies exerted in the development of the electrical industry will be further appreciated if we consider the slow progress made in this branch of science previous to the time of their organization. The telegraph was at that time almost the only important application to which electricity had been adapted, and, although electric lighting by means of the voltaic arc had been accomplished by Sir Humphry Davy as early as 1810 by means of a battery of 3,000 cells, it was not until 1857, when Dr. Siemens announced his invention of the self-exciting dynamo that any material progress toward the science of electric lighting was made.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1873 the system of electric lighting invented by Jablotchkoff, by means of which several of the streets of Paris were lighted by electricity, proved an incentive to inventors which resulted in the production of the modern type of arc lamp, which was in a comparatively experimental stage at the time of the organization of the American Electric Company of New Britain.

The incandescent lamp had received less attention at the hands of scientists than the arc lamp when Edison announced his invention. The division of the electric current into small units had been a long-standing problem before the scientists of that day, but all the experiments previous to Edison's invention had been in the direction of a filament of low resistance, which obviously required a prohibitive amount of copper to conduct the current for a few lamps, even over short distances. The invention of a high resistance filament marked the turning point in the history of incandescent electric lighting.

Thus we see that the whole of this great industry has practically come into existence within a single decade. The men who have been making history at such a rapid rate have been so engrossed with the present and the immediate future that they have paid little attention to the preservation of records, &c., that would not only be of interest but of great practical value to the great army of young men who have taken up the science of electric as a field for their life work. In the work on the Richmond Road experiments were made with, perhaps, seventy-five different designs for a trolley. No memoranda or photographs were preserved, and not even Mr. Sprague himself can tell to-day just what a half dozen of them were. This is only one instance out of many where data have been irrevocably lost.

EIGHT DOLLARS A HEAD.

The Sultan of Morocco Determined to Suppress the Angheras—Tangier Again Threatened.

A Tangier despatch says:—The negotiations between the Sultan's officials and the leader of the Anghera tribesmen looking to the submission of the latter have been broken off by order of the Sultan. The Sultan has directed that a grand attack be made upon the Angheras, and to stimulate his troops he has offered \$4 for every prisoner they capture, wounded or unwounded, and \$8 for every head they bring in their camp. It will readily be seen that the number of prisoners will be small, as the troops will get double the money for a head that they will get for a prisoner. If the Angheras live up to their reputation, however, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that they will not, the Sultan's troops will have to work hard for the sums promised them. The Angheras, in their mountain retreats, will be able to make a long struggle against any force the Sultan can place in the field against them, and, knowing the mountains as they do, it will not be an easy task to capture them. Neither will it be easy to secure the heads of those who happen to be killed in battle, for it is thought that if the Angheras cannot carry off the bodies of their dead they will themselves cut the heads off to prevent the troops doing so. Considerable alarm again prevails in Tangier, as it is feared the Angheras, whose territory lies within sight of the city, will make an attack upon the place. It was thought that the troubles were ended a few days ago when the Anghera leaders offered their submission to the Sultan, but it appears now that the latter would agree to none of the conditions the tribesmen insisted upon, and determined to whip them into submission.

Office "Kinder Foots Up."

"Well, you got the office?"
"Yes."
"What did it cost you?"
"That's a hard question. You see, I broke my leg running for it and that cost considerable; then, my brother-in-law was killed making a speech for me and I had to bury him; then I barbed all my cattle, killed three mules ridin' around the country, mortgaged the farm and got a divorce from the family; so, you see, it kinder foots up!"

She Yearned for a Sphere.
"Charlie," she said, softly, "I often think what a noble thing it is to have a sphere and fill it as you ought."
"Have you?" returned Charlie, after some study.
"Yes; and I have often wondered what my particular work in life is."
"Indeed," replied Charlie, after some hesitation.
"Charlie, tell me, do you think I am fitted to make a home happy?"
"I dunno," said he, absently. "Can you cook?"

Newspaper advertisements were unknown until 1652.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The London Standard says that a discovery of gold has been made in the Mawddach Valley, Wales. The gold-diggers at the Gwynfynydd Mine struck a vein of gold-bearing quartz, said to be four feet thick. Specimens have been sent to the assayers in London, and a yield of twelve ounces per ton is declared. The Crown it is said, granted a small plot near Gwynfynydd in December last to a gold-prospecting Company with a capital of £500, and during the six months ending midsummer they are said to have distributed £6000 as the result of their efforts, being a return of £1200 per cent. upon their investment.

The English Channel Bridge and Railway Company have modified their plans. A new route has been adopted which will considerably shorten the distance. The number of piers in the proposed bridge will be reduced from 121 to 72, and the space increased in size to 400 and 500 metres alternately from one end of the bridge to the other. The time required for the completion of the bridge would be seven years, four of which would be occupied by operations in the sea. The total cost of construction and interest till traffic could be opened is estimated at £32,000,000.

The executive committee of the Unionist Convention for the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught have resolved to issue in book form a report of the proceedings of the great meeting held recently in the Leinster Hall. The volume will contain a list of the executive and general committees, a complete list of all the delegates, the full text of the telegrams of sympathy received from Unionist organizations in Great Britain, the letters read upon the occasion from the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Devonshire, Professor Tyndall, Mr. Lecky and others. To each delegate a copy of the report will be presented.

An old man who occupied a filthy attic in Germany and lived by begging, handed his will to the clergyman who was with him in his last illness. The will gave his possessions, ninety thousand dollars cash, to the poor family in the same tenement who had given him food and nursed him, though themselves in want.

A box containing a baby was left at a railway station in Spain. The station agent urged it upon a switchman, being unwilling to take it himself. The switchman and his wife pitied the little one so much that they took it home. When the woman was making the baby ready for the night's rest, she discovered money enough to pay for its generous support and thorough education.

Arbitration has ended a formidable strike in England. The Durham Coal-Owners Association proposed to reduce wages seven and a half per cent. The men struck. After a while, it was announced that further reduction was unavoidable to ten per cent; and later to thirteen per cent. About eighty thousand men were in the strike. After more than two months' loss of time, the trouble was referred to the Bishop of Durham and he decided for ten per cent, which the men were willing to accept.

Cyrus W. Field, whose name is famous through his eminent service in laying the Atlantic Cable, had many tokens of recognition. Among them are six large oil paintings illustrating the laying of the cable, the gold medal presented him by Congress, the gold box presented by his fellow citizens of New York, and many other tributes. Shortly before he died, Mr. Field gave the collection to the New York Museum, where they will be objects of great interest as long as distinguished enterprise for the comfort of man commands attention.

The Lady Godiva show was revived at Coventry the other day after a lapse of five years. Miss Alice Sinclair, from the Royal Aquarium, London, rode as Lady Godiva through the miles of streets, and the procession, which included half-a-dozen bands of music and the trade organizations, was of great length. The weather was cold and damp, but the city was crowded with strangers.

A bust of Wm. Murdoch, the inventor of gas-lighting, contributed to the Wallace monument of Stirling by the North British Association of Gas Managers, was unveiled on July 29th by Lord Kelvin, better known as Sir Wm. Thomson. At a luncheon which was given afterwards Lord Kelvin made allusion to the great contest that was supposed to be imminent between gas and electricity. The chairman had said the gas managers were not afraid, and he, as an electrician, was not afraid either. Just as gas had succeeded without snuffing out the sun, the moon and the planets, so he believed that electricity would succeed without snuffing out gas.

A breach of promise case in which the usual order of things was reversed, came up before the Haddington Sheriff Court the other day. An Edinburgh man named William Lenny sued Isabella Burnside, a domestic servant for £100 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defender admitted the promise of marriage, and stated that she cancelled the engagement on account of the pursuer's intemperate habits. She tendered a sum of £10 10s 1d in full of pursuer's claim, being the amount alleged to have been expended by him in furnishing a house in the Cowgate of Edinburgh. The defender has applied to be admitted to the poor's roll.

A gentleman while fishing near Wampbray, Dumfriesshire, hooked a fine sea trout. While running the fish to the landing place, his line was caught upon some object in the water. On drawing in the line, he found one of his hooks had got fixed to a fine otter. The otter at once struck up stream with the sea trout in tow. Nothing daunted, the fisherman held on to the otter and after a severe struggle brought him ashore on the gravel bed at the top of the pool. On attempting to kill the otter, it showed fight, and ultimately escaped leaving the angler in possession of the sea trout.

What must be regarded as a record iceberg is reported to have been recently passed by the barque "Dumfriesshire" in the Indian Ocean. She was going from Sharpness to Sydney, New South Wales, and on arrival at the latter place reported having passed three icebergs near the Croizit group of islets in the Indian Ocean. The largest of the floating dangers was a perfect leviathan measuring, it was estimated, ten miles in length and about 160 feet in height. The second largest is said to be about three miles long, and the smallest one mile.

The hardest known wood is said to be cocus wood. It turns the edge of any axe, however well tempered, so it is claimed.