

### To Live.

It is to bid the waking world good morning  
To say good night when evening drapes the earth;  
To toil with brain and hand for gold and honor,  
For sake of those beside the household hearth.  
It is to guide the steps of little children;  
With strong, true arm to shield the aged head;  
To kneel and pray, to twine the bridal roses;  
To fold away the garments of the dead.  
It is to walk abroad when leaves are starting;  
To hear the birds sing, tread the garden path;  
To sow the seed and gather in the harvests;  
To look on fields all rich with aftermath;  
To feed the hungry, give the cup of water;  
To break some chain and help some soul go free;  
To build our castles and to see them vanish;  
To wonder when our ships will cross the sea.  
It is to hunger with the heart, and asking  
For wine, get galls; for bread, receive a stone;  
It is to know that somewhere 'neath God's heaven  
A loving, faithful heart is all my own.  
It is to paint, to sing, to carve, and never  
Even when the painter's fair best has wrought,  
To find the song, the statue, or the picture,  
So fair, so true, so perfect as the thought.  
To live! Is to love, to long, to suffer;  
To search for truth, to spend our souls for dress;  
To lose, to win, and sometimes win in losing,  
And oftentimes find our winning is but loss.

### LATEST BRITISH AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The English "Rational Dress Society" has its model costume on view in London. When the proposition to erect a statue to Thiers was put to the vote in the Municipal Council of Marseilles the other day, his fellow-townsmen rejected it by twenty-four votes to two.

The German Post-office has adopted and uses postage stamps whose colors can be cancelled by water. This prevents fraud, for as soon as the stamps are washed the color is obliterated.

Major Knorr, a German author, tries to show that the partition of Poland has not paid, because the Poles are at the bottom of all the mischief done upon the continent of Europe.

During the last fifteen years of slavery the South raised 46,675,591 bales of cotton. During the first fifteen years under freedom—that is, from 1865 up to 1880—the number of bales produced was 56,438,335.

The plagiarist of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Chicago, who delivered as his own a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Parker, of London, was widely commented on sometime ago. Dr. Parker has just been caught, according to the *Baptist Weekly*, not only in the literary sin, but in stealing from Dr. Lorimer.

Symptoms of an outbreak of fanaticism between Hindoos and Mohammedans have manifested themselves at Lahore and elsewhere in India, notwithstanding the efforts made by the leading men of both religions to smooth over the differences. The Hindoos are the aggressors, and have given much offence by publishing a pamphlet, which is simply a violent and silly attack upon Mohammedanism. So far the Mohammedans have shown remarkable patience under circumstances of the most wanton provocation; but it is doubtful how long they will do so.

Dr. Playfair assures the public in the *Medical Journal* that a great improvement has been effected in cows' milk by the Aylesbury Dairy Company. By certain treatment discovered by Dr. Frankland, the eminent chemist, ordinary cow's milk is changed to human milk. "Its composition is absolutely identical with that of human milk, and, under its use, the risks and disadvantages of the bottle feeding of infants is reduced to a minimum." It may be an excellent thing. Dr. P. has used it himself in his practice with the best results. But as a rule attempts to improve upon the natural product of the cow are not successful, especially the attempts of the mercenary and unscientific milk peddlers.

One of the sturdiest feats in swimming ever performed in St. Louis was performed by William Barr, who, when he plunged from the great bridge, desired to commit suicide, but changed his mind on striking the water. The suicide of Clive Hersee, a brother of Rose Hersee, the prima donna, recently reported from Colorado, was marked by a similar change of purpose, but in his case he could not save himself. The Soldene Opera Company, to which he belonged, were on a train which was delayed on a high bridge over Clear Creek. As though suddenly conceiving the idea, he cried, "Good-by, all," and jumped from the platform of the car. Once in the water he tried with all his might to reach the shore, and his companions sought to assist him; but a swift current swept him away.

Grants to successful warriors have generally been made in England, varying in manner and amount according to circumstances, and the more or less imposing services of the recipients. Thus Marlborough got manors and broad estates, a sumptuous palace, and a perpetual pension. Wellington received marks of the national munificence in various instalments; a peerage and a pension after Talavera; increased rank and a double pension after Ciudad Rodrigo; a hundred thousand pounds after Salamanca; half a million more, to purchase an estate, at the close of the Peninsular war; after Waterloo an additional two hundred thousand pounds, to help to build and furnish Apsley House and keep up Strathfieldsaye. Nelson got a couple of pensions for three lives; Rodney, a couple of thousands a year for himself and his heirs forever. Lord Lake, the hero of Laswaree, received a peerage and a pension; Lord Keane, the same after Ghuznee and the Afghan campaign of 1839. Lords Hardinge and Gough were very liberally treated after the Sikh war, the first with one of four thousand a year. More recently Sir Henry Havelock was granted a baronetcy, with a pension for three lives, after the relief of Lucknow. Sir Garnet Wolseley got a lump sum of five-and-twenty thousand pounds, and refused a baronetcy, for his "courage, energy and perseverance" in the Ashantee war; and now Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts are to have a similar sum divided equally between them.

Mr. Millais' well-known picture of the "Prince in the Tower" has just been sold in London for \$19,000. The artist has lately had an unpleasant accident. As he was leaving a levee a footman in hastily shutting the carriage door jammed two of the fingers of Mr. Millais' right hand, crushing them severely.

### DEATH OF A NOBLE WOMAN.

The Grand Qualities Shown by the Wife of a Rascal.

(New York Times.)

The death in Jersey City of Mrs. Sarah M. Hamilton recalls a touching story of wifely devotion. Mrs. Hamilton was connected with a highly respectable family. She was married to Alexander D. Hamilton, whose family connections were equal to her own. Hamilton associated with politicians and eight or nine years ago was made Treasurer of Jersey City. He had been in office a trifle less than three years when he fled, and it was discovered that he had stolen \$80,000 of city bonds. He was tracked through the country till he was finally ascertained to be in Mexico. Police-Sergeant, now Chief, Benjamin Murphy was sent to that country to capture him. Murphy found that Hamilton had placed himself under the protection of Cortina, who was the leader of a powerful band of outlaws. He decided that this protection would last only so long as Hamilton's money, and he patiently waited in Mexico till the outlaws should turn the fugitive out from among them, penniless. He did not have to wait many weeks. Cortina robbed his ward of all he had, and then abandoned him. Murphy brought him back to Jersey City. The first person to meet him was his faithful wife. She forgave him the disgrace he had brought upon her and their children. When he was arraigned he pleaded guilty. More in response to her entreaties than to any circumstance mitigating his offence, the court leniently imposed a sentence of but three years' imprisonment. Mrs. Hamilton went at once to the Governor to seek her husband's pardon. When she found that he could do nothing without the aid of the Court of Pardons she importuned everybody in her large circle of friends to intercede with the members of the court in her husband's behalf. She sacrificed health and fortune in her efforts to get him out. A year before his term would have expired he was released from his confinement. Mrs. Hamilton then placed the remnant of her little fortune in his hands and bade him make a new man of himself. His friends believed that he was on the fair road to redemption, and all gave him a lifting hand. He established a milk route that gave employment to three men, and yielded a handsome income, but he soon fell back into evil company. Selling out his milk route he purchased a saloon on Grove street. There he started a variety show of the very lowest character. He practically deserted his wife for the lewd women that performed on his stage or gathered to witness the plays. The police raided the place and arrested him. Mrs. Hamilton sat in court at his trial, acting the part of a faithful wife, notwithstanding his treachery to her. During all this time Mrs. Hamilton's family and friends saw, with anxiety, that her health was failing fast. They begged her to discard the man and leave him to his fate. She turned a deaf ear to them. Several years ago Hamilton disappeared from his home. The faithful woman heard nothing from him, and her death from a broken heart is her reward for her fidelity. Her funeral will take place to-morrow from Grace Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

### Fast Anchored.

A few weeks ago, in a business transaction between two citizens, one of them deeded the other 300 acres of land in Pennsylvania, and the other day the buyer entered the seller's office.

"I have just returned from a trip to Pennsylvania to see that land I got from you."

"Ah, As I never saw it myself I have some curiosity about it."

"It is a swindle, sir—a barefooted swindle!" exclaimed the other.

"Is that possible? Didn't you find the land?"

"Yes, sir, but it is nothing but a hill."

"A hill? Is it a real solid hill?"

"It is as solid a hill as can be made of rock and dirt."

"Any chance for any part of it to slide over on another man's land?"

"No, sir."

"Seems to be pretty solid on its pins, does it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then let me congratulate you on your bargain. I've bought and sold any amount of Pennsylvania land, and the great drawback has been to buy and sell a big hill which would stay in one spot over a week. The last one I sold slid a mile and a half while the buyer was going from here to Pittsburg. You have made a great investment, sir, and I sincerely congratulate you."

### A Huge Story of an Elephant.

The Hereford (Eng.) Times tells this story in its Tenbury Wells correspondence: "During last week Bostock & Wombwell's menagerie visited Tenbury. Our readers will remember the elephant Lizzie's wonderful recognition of Mr. Tinley, chemist, of Teme street, when on a visit to town about two years since. The animal came out of the procession to greet him at his shop door, remembering him as her deliverer from intense pain caused by an attack of colic, brought on through drinking cold water when journeying to Tenbury. Mr. Tinley, on visiting the menagerie the other evening, was at once seen by Lizzie, who embraced him with her trunk in such a manner as to cause some alarm to her keepers, but an affectionate hug for her preserver was all the poor creature intended. Doubtless, the remembrance of her friend will never be effaced, since this is the second time she has greeted Mr. Tinley in such a surprising manner."

It is a curious fact that poor people have numberless children, while the rich seem to have very small families. When a sanctimonious clergyman said to one of his humblest parishioners, who was surrounded by little ones enough to make a rainy Sunday congregation, "My friend, He who sends mouths sends also food," the poor man replied, "That may be, but the trouble is that he sends the mouths to one family and the food to another."

The Emperor William and King John of Abyssinia have been exchanging gifts and affectionate messages through Dr. Gerhard Rohlf. The Emperor sent the doctor all the way to Abyssinia for no other reason than to carry these evidences of friendship.

In France velocipedes are now propelled by electricity.

### LAKE OF THE WOODS GOLD.

A Miner's Paradise—3,000 Square Miles of Mineral Territory Accessible by Water—Rich Discoveries.

(From the Rat Portage Progress.)

The mining region on the Lake of the Woods, which comprises in itself upwards of 3,000 square miles of territory, not taking in any of the range as it extends inland east or west of the lake. The slate mineral range is about sixty miles in width, and crosses the northern portion of the lake from east to west, embracing thousands of islands varying in size and shape, as well as the main shore of the east and west sides, all accessible by navigation from Rat Portage, to which place the Canadian Pacific Railway is now in operation. The part of the lake which is crossed by the mineral range is a complete mass of islands, peninsulas, inlets, bays and channels; in fact, it is as much, if not more, land than water. Some of the islands are small, comprising only a few acres, and others are large, but the shores are intersected with bays and inlets, and all the locations now surveyed, numbering in the neighborhood of one hundred, have a navigable water front. Up to the present time some of the richest lodes discovered on the lake have been found at the water's edge and traced inland, most of them on small islands, on the mainland and Hay Island, which is large, but of a long, irregular shape. The chief discoveries have been auriferous quartz, which can be obtained in large quantities, as many of the lodes are from two to four feet in width and traceable to great lengths. The tests made by the Boulder Island stamp mill, and such as are made by the mortars and hand washing prove that the quartz is very rich in fine free gold. The pay rock to be had for milling for free gold alone would profitably employ millions of capital and thousands of workmen. Then, too, some very rich silver ore has been discovered, but of which we cannot write so positively, as the tests are not so easily made to ascertain the character and amount of silver per ton of rock to be obtained. Coal and other valuable minerals have also been found.

When it becomes fully known to the mining public that the Lake of the Woods possesses such grand facilities for carrying on operations, capital will undoubtedly be attracted, and the business of Rat Portage stimulated by the thousands of people that can be profitably employed in its vicinity.

### The New Thing in Shoes.

Japanese robes, adapted to harmonize with the corset-moulded waist and European bonnet, were a la mode last winter. Some foreign leaders of the fashion intend this summer to go farther in the direction of Orientalism by wearing, in seaside casinos, Japanese shoes. The Japanese shoe accommodates itself to the anatomy of the foot. It is rounded and wide at the toe and narrow at the heel. The uppers are of fine straw, plaited openly and laid over some bright-colored lining. The soles are of thick leather. In our climate the leather upper is requisite, but there is no reason why it should not be out a la Japanese and prettily embroidered like an Indian moccasin. In shoes thus made, stout or deformed feet would not be at the disadvantage they now are. The easy size at the rounded end would afford concealment to protuberances. To be tolerably well off, in the ordinary boot the foot must be very slim. There is no handsomer object than a human foot which has been allowed to grow up in liberty and in a mild and dry climate. Nor is there a more unsightly object than one that has been deformed by tight, narrow-toed boots. Observe with what care the Parisienne at Trouville—though the beach there is smooth—fastens on, before she goes into the water, her sandalled bathing shoes. If her feet looked well bare, she would be as careful to display them nude as she is to cover them up. Is there anything more ridiculously ugly than a European boot, which has taken the form of a particular foot, when seen apart from its habitual wearer? I have known of flirtations begun at watering-places which might have led up to the hymeneal altar, but for the imprudent exhibitions of boots at bed-room doors in hotel corridors. The Japanese shoe would not be so ridiculously tall-tale, because, it being more easy, it would not be forced by the wearer's foot into a particular shape.—London Truth.

### Rich Gold Discovery in Canada.

A despatch from Napanee says a great stir of excitement is caused in the county by the reports that are in circulation concerning a gold mine which has been discovered in the Township of Kaladar, in the 6th concession, on lot 24. The mines are about two miles from Flinton, and are pronounced by practical California gold miners to be the richest specimens they ever saw. The nuggets of gold appear on the surface of the quartz in paying quantities and very pure. The discovery was made some years ago by a man named Lloyd, but very little attention was paid to the matter until a few days ago when he fell in company with a man named Palmer, a geologist, who made a practical examination of the mines, and on finding such a rich deposit of gold he immediately opened negotiations with the Government and purchased lots 24, 25 and 26, which show the richest specimens of gold. Men are busy at work opening a road to the mines, and it is expected operations will be commenced at once. Specimens of the quartz are brought in daily, and its richness surprises old Californians who have worked in the mines for years.

### Black-Balled.

The following applicants for admission to the Lime Kiln Club were reported rejected for the causes named:

Pinhandle Smith, of Missouri, for having imposed upon colored people with a bogus hair-dye.

Alday White, of Illinois, for having repeatedly gone fishing on Sunday (without catching any fish).

Col. Dunbar Green, of Canada, for having falsely assumed the title of colonel. It has been proved that the only command he ever had was the command of a mule.

Solong Gray, of Ohio, for being a wife-beater. In refusing his application the committee recommend that five or six of the neighbors get together and give Solong a dose of his own medicine.—Detroit Free Press.

### SCOTTISH NOTES.

Steam tram-cars are running to Liverpool and Edinburgh, but Glasgow, the second city in the United Kingdom, rejects them on aesthetic grounds.

An attempt was made lately to fire Lassodie House, near Dunfermline, by dynamite. The perpetrators escaped. The attention of the Government will be called to the circumstance.

Several well-known Scotch farmers are about to start on a tour through the United States and Canada, for the purpose of obtaining definite and reliable information as to the prospects of agricultural emigrants to America.

A slab of grey Siberian sandstone 43 by 17 by 8½ inches, with their regular ice-polished surface carved with rudely incised work, much obliterated in various parts, broken at the foot and back, and slightly at the top, has been discovered at Glencue, Wigtownshire.

The land reform movement has spread from Ireland to Scotland, as was expected it would. Mr. Fraser Mackintosh, M. P., intends to urge that the clause in the Irish Land Bill dealing with evictions should be made applicable to all tenants in Scotland whose rental is less than twenty pounds.

There were two kilted regiments at the late Bagshot review, and spectators had an opportunity of judging of the merits of the feather bonnet in comparison with the Glengarry cap, the former being worn by the 42nd, and the latter by the 93rd. Every one was of opinion that the sooner the 93rd got the bonnet, the better.

An extraordinary will case, affecting the interests of Kilmarnock legatees, has been raised in the Equity Court of Melbourne, Australia, on a motion for a revocation and the annulling of the will of George Lamont, on the ground that it had been executed by Lamont when he was under the influence of E. F. McGeorge and Mrs. Jackson, two spiritualistic mediums, who had induced him to bequeath all his effects to them.

The following letter was sent to a widow whose husband had just died, and left herself and a child chargeable to the Parochial Board of a parish in the North of Scotland: "Dear Madam—Your husband died yesterday morning at—Asylum. If you think you can make a few shillings off his clothes let me know and I will send them to you. Your best plan is to marry as soon as you can again, if you get a good offer. You are but young yet—I am, dear madam, yours truly, A. B., Inspector."

At the conclusion of a burgh court in Scotland last week the prosecutor said to his assistant, "You'd better lock up all the pens and other things; the policemen come here to get their wages to-day." A prisoner at the same court was very anxious to make a statement to the bench before the witnesses against him were examined; but as this was out of all rule he was refused. At the close of the trial he was told he could now state what he wanted. This was his guileless and candid answer: "Oh, there's no use of mesaying anything; there's been enough lies told here this morning already."

The Orkney girls have their own ways of punishing faithless lovers. The other day a young farmer's banners were "proclaimed" in the kirk in the hearing of a lassie who had hitherto supposed herself to be his intended bride. She sought out the farmer, whom she found ploughing in a field, and pelted him so severely with his own turnips that he had to run for safety. The wrathful young woman was had up before the Sheriff, and ordered to pay half-a-sovereign for the assault, upon which she elected to go to prison, but was saved from that fate by one of her brothers paying the money.

### THROWN IN THE WATER.

How to Behave When Suddenly Immersed.

An Irish physician, Dr. McCormac, of Belfast, goes as far as to say, that it is not at all necessary or inevitable that a person knowing nothing of the art of swimming should be drowned if he depends simply and entirely on the powers for self-preservation with which nature has endowed him. The pith of the doctor's remarks is contained in the following paragraph: "When one of the inferior animals takes the water, falls, or is thrown in, it instantly begins to walk as it does when it is out of the water. But when a man who cannot swim falls into the water, he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms, and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, treads water, remains on the surface, and is virtually insubmergible. In order, then, to escape drowning it is only necessary to do as the brute does, and that is to tread or walk the water. The brute has no advantage in regard of his relative weight, in respect of the water, over man; and yet the man perishes while the brute lives. Nevertheless, any man, any woman, any child, who can walk on the land may also walk in the water just as readily as the animal does, and that without any prior instructions or drilling whatever. Throw a dog into the water, and he treads or walks the water instantly, and there is no imaginable reason why a human being under like circumstances should not do as the dog does. The brute, indeed, walks in the water instinctively, whereas man has to be told."

### The Liquor Question in the Imperial Parliament.

A cablegram, dated 15th inst., says: The House of Commons last night discussed Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion that Parliament should legislate in the direction of local option in the liquor traffic, according to a resolution carried last session. Mr. Bright admitted that there were difficulties in the way, but said that the question was growing continually, and with constant promise for its future results. The vote for the motion stood 196 against 154. The temperance party evinced much rejoicing at the result. The press this morning is somewhat divided on the question, but it is admitted generally that the liquor laws must be amended.

A JUSTICE FINES HIMSELF.—A few days since Police Justice Piper fined himself \$5 for giving illegal advice. A woman complained to him of the annoying action of a neighbor, who she alleged used abusive and obscene language to her in her own house. The justice advised her on its recurrence to give the man a sound thrashing, which she did, and on arrest pleaded the judge's counsel as the excuse.—Salt Lake Tribune.

### MR. BEECHER ON HELL.

Everlasting Punishment Not Taught in the Old Testament.

### DYING THE EASIEST THING IN THE WORLD.

A despatch from New York, dated Saturday, says Mr. Beecher complimented the zealous ones who turned out in the rain to attend the prayer meeting last night. He talked to them about death and about the future life, particularly in relation to the doctrine of eternal punishment. He called the attention of those who cling to the idea of an everlasting hell to the fact that it is not taught at all in the Old Testament, asserting that in the administration of a nation which was avowedly directly under the Divine care, "there was a period of four or five thousand years, during which the doctrine was not taught once." It was evident that among the Jews there was a certain idea of a hereafter of pain, but the teaching of a gross, sensual, material torment "belonged to the Roman mind." It was "the creation of the medieval age, and there had come down to us lingering remnants of it." Mr. Beecher touched lightly on the New Testament allusions to death as an eternal sleep. He pointed to the distinction that exists between the Western and the Oriental mind on this subject. In the Western hemisphere everybody seemed to dread death, whereas, the Chinese and other Orientals had, as a rule, no more fear of death than they had of going without a meal. The Roman empire was built upon the Tuscan, and although the latter was conquered, the Tuscan's horrible conceptions of future torment had permeated the Roman Empire. When the Roman Catholic Church organized itself gradually it selected as its most powerful instrument the keys. "No sceptre in the king's hand, no sword in a general's hand, no instrument of torture in inquisitorial hands ever had the power in it that was in the keys. They typified the Church's claim to lock and unlock the gates of heaven and hell for every human soul; and while the Church magnified the joys of the redeemed in Paradise, their imagination was absolutely drunken with the sufferings of the damned souls that went out unregenerate at death." While the Protestant Reformation threw off a great deal of this yet it retained much of it, and it might be said that the popular notion of hell now was gross, barbaric, devilish. "I believe," added Mr. Beecher, "there is a period of penalty that follows transgression in this life, but it is mental, it is moral, it is the other life, and under clearer circumstances a remorse, a self-condemnation. As a man who has squandered his estate and is brought to poverty and then begins to think what he might have had, so I can understand how a man's mind may torture him with constant reminders of what he has lost. Pain and pleasure are disciplinary, and are designed in the divine economy to work out afterward, if not here, a salvable state of mind." In reply to the question, "How should a Christian look at death?" Mr. Beecher replied, "Well, in the first place, he should not look at it at all—on purpose. Or, if he looks at it, he should do so only to stimulate himself to lead a better life here and not to brood over the horrors of an imaginary hereafter." People wondered how they would feel when dying. "I'll tell you how you'll feel—most of you," said Mr. Beecher. "You'll feel stupid; that's all you'll feel. You'll want to go to sleep. Dying is as easy as going to sleep in most instances. Once in a while there was a triumphant or a radiant death, or a remorseful death, but not once in a million times was there such a death as is described in books. That was all flummery." Mr. Beecher attached no significance to the manner in which a man expired, as it was principally the result of physical accidents, and afforded no test of his moral state.

### "Go-as-You-Please" System of Marriages.

The Harmonical Association in New York is an organization for the purpose of preventing "the evil effects of the go-as-you-please system of marriages which everywhere afflicts humanity, and which, unhappily, are now celebrated in both Church and State with prayers and flowers and universal approbation." Its projectors desire to secure legislation "to regulate the relation of marriage, and especially to prevent the continuance of the present unscientific and vicious system by which any two of opposite sex, however ignorant or however diseased, and however incapacitated for the responsibilities of parentage, may obtain the sanction of priest or squire to consummate what should be deemed the most holy and delicate of all relations known to human nature." They ask for the appointment of a commission which "shall have ample power to investigate into the antecedents of the individual, and shall fully and scientifically examine the present conditions, both physically and mentally, of each person who shall present himself or herself as a candidate for the marriage relation." This commission is to be authorized to issue certificates to those eligible, and those who marry without such certificates are to be punished by fines and imprisonment, or both.

### Why Cobblestones Will Not Do.

Professor Hautt, in a lecture before the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, pronounced cobblestones unfit for good paving. The form of cobblestones, being spheroidal, was shown to be unfavorable to resist the forces which act upon them, and the practical absence of friction between the surfaces of contact renders them unstable and unfit to perform the duties required of a good pavement. The porosity of such a surface covering, admitting water freely to the sub-structure of gravel, loam, and clay, which expands forcibly in winter, raising the entire surface, and shrinks away under the influence of the spring temperature, leaving the stones unsupported, was mentioned as another element of destruction and expense, and altogether it was concluded that cobblestones were unstable, unsafe, unclean, and ultimately more expensive than well laid Belgian blocks having concrete foundations.

H. R. H. the Duke of Albany gives most agreeable dinners in his suite of apartments in Buckingham Palace to literary and artistic friends.