NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A noble woman has gone. England has to day few women more worthy of universal reverence and affection. But few English women have received more signal tokens of peculiar esteem from Queen Victoria than Miss Emily Faithfull. And this was as much to the credit of one as the other. But Emily Faithfull's chief distinction is that she had made her name a synonym of a most practical form of helpfulness for women intent upon helping themselves.

A daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, her own social advantages were of the best, but her heart was too big, her sympathies too sincere and practical and her preceptions too clear as to what ought and might be done to make any selfish mode of life tolerable. Whether or not she had prophetic vision, she had clear insight and free outlook. She saw the condition of working women, and the condition, too, of women who needed but the chance to work and were ready for the next things in the way of legitimate opportunities for self-support, but were in painful perplexity as to what they could do.

In this respect Miss Emily Faithfull was among the earliest to discern the inevitable industrial social transition of the time especially as it so vitally concerned such a fast-increasing number of women. Conspicuous among the first and foremost, she sensed the situation. To do what she could to help somewhat, at least to point the way for the honest womanhood of her time in seeking timely adjustment to the new conditions—as inevitable as destiny itself—came to be with her the very life of her life, the soul of her religion.

She was no fanatic; she was not averse to social distinction or insensible to social enjoyments. She appreciated as genuinely as anyone the friendship of the Queen, as of other people of note, but she loved most of all to be of use to those who chiefly or peculiarly needed her. As she wrote in an album some twenty years ago: "It is only the imbecile, or those brought up in complete lazyhood, who can encounter successfully the monotony of 'nothing to do' and can slumber away their lives unheard among the dead weeds and flowers."

There was no "lazyhood" in her idea of the true womanhood. She enjoyed keenly, profoundly, social advantages, and whatever other advantages come with superior physical and mental endowments and spiritual gifts fitly set off by the graces of high culture; and yet she loved most of all to "be neighbor" to those women about her who most of all needed such leadership such championship and helping as she was best fitted to give. And then Emily Faithfull saw thing in the time of it. She saw the thing to do and did it. For women the world over Miss Faithfull was the "Miss Greatheart" of her generation.

Eighteen Years Ago.

This month it will be eighteen years ince the great fire at St. John, N. B Nearly all the public buildings were burned the custom house, postoffice, savings bank, all the banks but that of British North America, the city hall, the Academy of Music, all the larger hotels, the Victoria house, the Dramatic Lyceum, Trinity, St. Andrews, The Centenary, St. James's, St. David's, the German Street and other churches, the Globe, News, Freeman, Watchman, Telegraph and other newspaper offices, only one escaping, that of the New Dominion; the express and telegraph offices, the law libraries; all the business portion of the city lying on the dock and water fronts, all the wholesale stores and warehouses, with their contents. It was, indeed, almost literally, a holocaust. The value of the property consumed was estimated at $28,000,000 and the number of persons left homeless was some 15,000. Yet St. John rose phœnix-like from its ashes and is to-day one of the most handsome and thriving cities in Canada.

Cattle Disease.

Prof. Saunders, the director of Dominion experimental farms, makes the assertion in his annual report that pleuro-pnuemonia is not known to exist anywhere in Canada. He says it is most unfortunate that many intelligent persons should confound this disease with tuberculosis. The former is essentially a lung disease, under the influence of which the lungs become rapidly conjested and rapidly lose their power of discharging the natural functions, so that the infected animal dies. The latter, tuberculosis, is not essentially a lung disease. Out of 74 post-mortem examinations made, in 26, or two-thirds of the whole, no disease whatever could be detected in the lungs, nor were their functions interfered with in any way, the disease being confined to some of the other glands or organs of the body. Tuberculosis is identical with consumption in the human family, and exists to a greater or less extent in every country where cattle are kept in a state of domestication. Pleuro-pneumonia is much less prevalent, and, as before stated, is unknown in Canada.

Fuddy—"What is the trouble with Caudle and his wife?" Duddy—"She has sued him for breach of promise." Fuddy—"Breach of promise! How can that be, when they are married?" Duddy—"Why, she married him for his money, and he declines to give up the money."

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Treasurer Stock of Wentworth has been asked to resign.

The Montreal Street Railway earned nearly $4,000 on Sunday.

The proposed grant to Lady Thompson has been voted by Parliament.

Belleville merchants have granted a Friday half-holiday to their employees.

Mr. W. E. Parker's jewellery store in Hamilton was robbed of $400 worth of goods.

The Windsor salmon cannery on the Skeena River, British Columbia, was burned.

The steamers Edna Brydges and Algoma collided near Rat Portage. The Algoma was badly damaged.

Seventy horses and cattle were killed near Qu'Appelle by a 48-hours' visitation of peculiar grey flies.

Two members of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association were fined $20 each at Hamilton for violating the insurance act.

Mr. Craig the horticulturist at the Experimental farm, thinks that Canadian tomatoes could be placed with profit on the London market.

The Mackenzie tower on Parliament Hill was struck by lightning and several of the Public Works employees received severe shocks.

The Montreal Street Railway Co. will run a night service of refrigerator cars between the cattle markets, the abattoirs and the meat markets.

Mr. Hiram Walker, the big distiller, who is 78 years old, has retired from the business, which will henceforth be managed by his three sons.

Prices of hardware in Canada are generally advancing. Wire nail, horse nails and shot have advanced, and prices of oiled or annealed wire and iron pipe have been withdrawn.

The Champlain monument cost $40,000. It will be erected on a site granted by the Government of Quebec in Quebec City. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau is a subscriber to the amount of $2,000.

The British exports to Canada increased four per cent. in May, and decreased seven per cent., for the five months. The imports into Great Britain from Canada increased seven and eight per cent., in the same periods.

About sixty of the asphalt pavement employes in Hamilton, Ont., struck for higher wages on Friday. They are making $1.50 a day at present, and they ask for twenty-five cents a day more.

The Dominion Department of the Interior has been advised of the arrival of nine familes of German immigrants in Winnipeg, numbering thirty-four souls, and bringing with them about twenty thousand dollars

Co-operative dairying is making great progress in Prince Edward Island. When the Cornwall factory opened on June 15, 1893, less than 700 pounds of milk were delivered, but on June 3, 1895, the delivery was 9,327 pounds.

A mulatto named William Jones, of St. Catharines was picked up on the bank of the Niagara River, having apparently fallen over the precipice, probably the day before he was found. He was delirious and badly injured.

Solomon Perrigo, whose stories about the abduction of his step-daughter caused a sensation in Woodstock, Ont., a short time ago, was tried there on Thursday on a charge of indecent assault preferred by her. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and to receive thirty-five lashes.

In the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Ouimet stated that there were three state funerals given to Canadians. Sir George E. Cartier's cost ten thousand dollars. Sir John Macdonald's cost six thousand dollars, and it was expected that the expenses in connection with Sir John Thompson's funeral would not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mar Lodge, the Highland residence of the Duke of Fife, was burned.

The Countess of Essex, nee Adele Grant, of New York, has given birth to a daughter.

Lady Wilde is said to be dying of a broken heart, and her friends in London predict she will never see her son again.

The passengers of the little British vessel Why Not, which was on fire and abandoned at sea by her crew, have arrived in Jersey.

Two unknown men succeeded on Monday in mutilating a portrait of Mr. Gladstone on exhibition in London, and escaping without arrest.

Prince Edward of York has made his first public appearance in London. He was driven through St. James' park in an open carriage, propped up by his two nurses, and was cheered as he went by.

The rumor has been revived that the Duke and Duchess of York will be the guests of Mme. Adelina Patti at Craig-y-Nos early this summer, and it is stated that preparations are already being made for the royal visit.

Sir Edward Grey, in the Imperial House of Commons said the Government had been fully possessed of the views of the Canadian Government with regard to the Behring Sea, and in the bill before the House the Imperial Government had tried to meet these views in substance.

UNITED STATES.

In the coloured Baptist church at Double Springs, Ala., on Sunday, while the Rev. Greenleaf Lee, a young man, was preaching on the torments of hell, he suddenly fell dead.

The Chief of Police of Albany on Friday morning for the first time enforced the law forbidding the flying of the flags of foreign nations on any State or municipal building.

Henry Ledtke, a farm hand employed in Hyannis, Mass., in a fit of jealousy shot dead Lizzie Coleman, fourteen years of age, to whom he had been paying attentions, and then committed suicide.

Since Senator Stanford's death not one dollar has come from his estate to the university, he founded. To keep it running Mrs. Stanford has given on an average of $1,000 a day, half her private means.

A letter has been received in Boston from a reliable American citizen residing in Turkey, giving in detail some of the horrid cruelties inflicted by Kurds and Turkish officials on the unfortunate Armenians in prison.

Henry Langley's harness shop, a four-story building, in Fall River, Mass., in which there were above forty employes, mostly women, was wrecked on Friday by the explosion of the boiler in the cellar. Four persons were killed and two fatally injured.

Capt. Dunn and nine men of the Government steamer Petrel on Friday captured the tug H. J. Warren and two mud scows, the property of the Buffalo Dredging Company, from Buffalo, dumping dredgings in Canadian waters in the Niagara river in front of Fort Erie. The captain and four men of the tug were arrested, and were ocked up in Fort Erie.

GENERAL.

Russia is massing troops on her Armenian frontier.

The commercial treaty between Russia and Japan has been signed.

In the Town of Mereny, Hungary, three hundred houses were burned and several persons were killed.

One hundred and twelve persons lost their lives in the floods in the Wurtemberg district of Germany.

The statue of Martin Luther, which has been a long time in course of construction, was unveiled in Berlin.

The Italian Government will arm its native allies in Erythrea in expectation that a war with Abyssinia is inevitable.

Mr. Gladstone received an ovation on his visit to Hamburg. He was feted and banqueted by the Senate and merchants of the city.

It is reported in Constantinople that Said Pasha will appoint a commission, including Armenians, to formulate a scheme of reform of the Turkish administration.

The New South Wales Assembly has passed the Customs bill which abolishes the duties imposed in 1891 and virtually establishes free trade.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a mining pit near Antonienhutte, Prussian Silesia, while five hundred men were at work in the mine. Only 40 were rescued.

The Spanish War Office announces that the reinforcement of ten battalions of infantry and other troops intended for the Island of Cuba will leave Spain next Monday.

It is reported that H. M. S. Mohawk was fired on by a Spanish vessel near the coast of Cuba. The Mohawk followed the Spaniard into port, where a full apology was tendered.

The Parisians are so vastly pleased with Paul Dubois' equestrian statue of Joan of Arc that they have started to take up a subscription with which to purchase the artist a memorial as a testimony of their admiration.

The bark Carrie E. Long was struck by lightning off the Bahamas. The vessel was loaded with petroleum and other inflammable material, and burst into flames. The crew had a terrible experience in the shark-infested waters.

A special despatch from Shanghai says that a remnant of the famous black flags is entrenched at Chung-Wa, island of Formosa, and are expected to make a determined stand against the Japanese, who are taking possession of the island.

The Autorite, of Paris, in demanding the publication of the text of the treaty between France and Russia, says the French Government does not dare to publish it because its first clause binds France to accept the European situation, meaning acquiescence in the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

Great regret is felt in Rome at the death of a German—Baron Huffner—who has done more for the city in recent years than almost any native. He was formerly Prussian Consul in Paris, and a grand seigneur in the true sense of the words. He presented the square in Piazze Cairoli to the city, and gave much of his wealth to beautify Rome.

Quaint Proverbs.

People in love have bells dangling from their eyes.—Danish.

A girl that spins thinks of her wedding dress.—Russian.

"But, sister, he is blind." "So much the better!"—Venetian.

Man is never too old to love or commit nonsense.—Finnish.

The favor of woman makes a knight of a cowherd.—Gosconese.

A man in love doesn't need eye glasses, for he is blind.—Turkish.

Getting married makes golden plates of earthen dishes.—Basque.

Love is discovered earlier than a hole in the stocking.—Venetian.

Man is like fire and woman like straw. The devil blows in between them.—Tuscan.

Still Room for Research.

What is this new substance that I hear so much about? asked the eminent scientist's wife.

What new substance, my dear?

The element in the air that has just been detected.

Oh, that, my dear, he answered, beaming over his spectacles with the good nature of superior wisdom, is known as argon.

Oh.

Yes. Its discovery is one of the most remarkable triumphs of the age. It has revolutionized some of the old theories; or at least it will revolutionize them before it gets through.

What is it?

It's—er—a—did you say what is it?

I said that.

Well—ahem—you see, we haven't as yet discovered much about it except its name.

"You're all the world to me," he cried,
And she, with gentle mirth
And tenderness, said: "Have you told
Papa you want the earth?"

Household.

Finishing Touches.

After the hard work of moving furniture, dusting carpets and sunning the contents of closets and storeroom, the giving of a little touch of varnish or polish to this or that, the putting up of a picture or the recovering of a cushion is almost play. Indeed the adding of these little finishing touches is such a pleasure to the real home maker as to be a rest.

How much can be done to beautify a home in this way and with how small an expenditure of time, strength and money, only those who have tried can imagine. Some things among the following suggestions may be of help to housekeepers in completing their spring renovations.

If the carpet in the "best room," still persists in looking a trifle dusty and the colors dingy after it is put back on the floor, wash it in this way on the first bright sunny day. In a pailful of warm water dissolve two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax. From this wring out a soft cloth and wipe the carpet, rubbing across each breadth. Rinse the cloth often. If the carpet is large it will be necessary to change the water. If there are spots rub them with a brush. Have all the doors and windows open, so the carpet will dry quickly.

Two common mistakes frequently made by amateurs in varnishing are in preparing the article for varnishing and in using too much varnish. The furniture or woodwork should first be washed with soap and warm water to remove all dust and grease, and then wiped perfectly dry. Turpentine can be used to thin the varnish as the work proceeds. Woods finished in oil that look dull or cloudy can be freshened by rubbing them with a flannel cloth on which a little of the following mixture has been poured: Equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil, put in a bottle and shaken until thoroughly mixed. The success of the work will depend on using a small quantity of the mixture and plenty of friction.

So many really good pictures come with various papers and magazines that some inexpensive way of using them will be welcome. One very simple way is to tack them on a panel of the door if the shape of the picture will permit. Another very pretty way is to frame them with ribbon. First tack the picture to the wall. Then for an ordinary-sized picture select an inch-wide ribbon of a tint to harmonize with the colors of the picture, if it is colored; if a black and white print, a color to suit the room. Commencing at the lower left-hand corner of the picture, tack the end of the ribbon so it will cover the edge of the picture; tack it straight across the bottom of the picture and fold it at the corner to make a perfectly square turn, fasten in place with one or two tiny tacks. Continue it up the desie, across the top and down the other side, being careful at the turnings of the corners. Make a flat bow or rosette of the ribbon to cover the last corner, where the ribbon is joined.

Exceedingly pretty covers for cushions or headrests are made of dainty cotton crepes. They come in all colors. The covers should be made with bottons and buttonholes along one edge so they can be slipped off, for one of their great advantages is that they can be so easily laundered when soiled. The most effective finish is a double ruffle of the material. It should be about two inches wide. Plain red or blue denim is the most serviceable material for covering the cushions or pillows to be used on the porch or in the hammock. It is best to make them plain, simply seaming the edges together. A very good filling for such cushions is fine bits of paper about an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide. Old letters or the white margins from newspapers can be used. Printed paper is apt to have an unpleasant odor. The little folks of the family will consider the clipping of the bits a sort of frolic and will soon have quantities of material ready for the cases.

An attractive ornament for a shady window is a dish of growing ferns. They are very little trouble to care for and will keep green all summer, looking delightfully cool and refreshing on a hot day. For holding them, an oblong dish, a soup plate or even a large saucer will answer nicely. The very best way to obtain the ferns is the pleasantest, and that is by a ramble through the woods where they grow. Select several varieties of the low growing kinds. Those with fine fronds and the maidenhair are among the best. Dig them up without disturbing the dirt around the roots and put them in a tin pail brought for the purpose. When planted in the dish, cover the top of the earth with moss, also brought from the wood. Water freely and keep in a dark place for a day or two.

Tested Home Recipes.

Livonian Soup.—Mince, blanch and drain some carrots, turnips, parsley, celery, leeks and onions. Warm in butter, add two handfuls of washed rice, moisten with the necessary quantity of stock and boil. When the vegetables are done stir in some boiled cream and yolk of egg and pour into a tureen over bits of fried bread.

Welsh Custards.—One cupful of dry grated cheese, four eggs, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of prepared flour mixed with the milk, a bit of soda the size of a pea, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of cayenne. Heat the milk, stirring in the soda, butter, salt and pepper, with the flour wet with a little milk, and pour it scalding hot on the eggs beaten light in a bowl. Add the cheese, beat up for a minute, pour into buttered custard cups and bake in a brisk oven for about twenty minutes. They should be served instantly.

Cheese Biscuits.—Take as much cheese as you want for your biscuit, and with skim milk mix it into a very stiff paste, after which roll it out to about the thickness of a penny, then cut into small pieces the size of a quarter-dollar, and rolling very thin, bake in a quick oven.

Skeletons.—Two eggs beaten very light, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and sufficient flour to make a stiff paste; roll very thin, cut in fancy shapes and bake brown in a brisk oven.

German Toast.—Cut into slices a loaf of baker's bread, soak them ten or fifteen minutes in a pint of milk, into which are mixed two beaten eggs and a pinch of salt. Fry in equal parts of hot lard and butter until each slice is a golden brown. To be served with pudding sauce.

Lemon Pudding.—Beat the yolks of three eggs with nine tablespoonfuls of white sugar, the juice of two lemons and a small tumblerful of sweet milk. Line a dish with paste and pour in the mixture. After it is baked, beat to a froth the whites of three eggs with three tablespoonfuls of white sugar, spread it over the top of pudding, return to the oven and brown slightly.

ACUTE LOCKJAW CURED.

A Remarkable but Successful Surgical Operation.

The surgeon's scalpel was wielded with new triumph at the Randall's Island Hospital, New York, the other afternoon, and a case of acute trismus, or malignant lockjaw, cured. This is the first trial of surgery in the treatment of the exciting disease on record. It was one of those daring experimental operations which are performed in strictest secrecy and never become known to the public mind unless the result is satisfactory to the operator.

In its mild form trismus is curable in about five cases out of ten, but when acute is always considered fatal inside of forty-eight hours. The result of this new operation, which is the first practice of the theory of Drs. Jean Bigelow and M. Morris Bernard, who jointly performed the trial, has caused the wildest enthusiasm among the physicians and surgeons present, and it is believed that the method will be universally adopted.

The fortunate subject of the recovery is Miss Susie Merrill. Although the sufferer of the most rigid paroxysms for two days the shock and pain of two serious surgical operations, Miss Merrill is now feeling "on very good terms with herself and the surgeons," for whom she seems to have conceived a strong affection. Dr. John H. Brayden, a physician living almost directly opposite the Merrills, was called, and soon made

A CLEAR DIAGNOSIS

of the disease known to medical men as trismus, which, in this case, was plainly caused by a cold in a cavity in the young woman's gum, where a tooth had recently been drawn. The Doctor advised the immediate removal of the sick one to a hospital, as it was evident that the disease was increasing in its symptons very rapidly, and proper treatment could not otherwise be given.

When Miss Merrill arrived at the hospital her jaws were perfectly sealed. She had eaten absolutely nothing in several days, and was growing weaker and weaker.

As exhaustion is the immediate cause of death in trismus, this condition caused her life to be despaired of at once. The operation known as tracheotomy—that of opening the throat—had to be performed in order to obtain proper nourishment and stimulant for one suffering such intense agony, and avoid the dreaded exhaustion as much as possible. By tracheotomy a glass tube connection into the gullet or oesophagus—the long muscular tube carrying food to the stomach—was obtained. But this had no effect on the continuouy spasmodic contractions, which completely dwarfed those exhibited in a right lively case of "the snakes," and were something terrible to witness. Chloroform, in facts was the only relief, though the young woman's heart, being affected with a touch of valvular disease, made it extremely dangerous to administer it.

The disease finally became uncontrollable, chloroform having to be abandoned, and the fair victim becoming more and more exhausted as

THE SPASMS INCREASED

in violence. At this period a trial for life was determined upon by the surgical staff, and after administering ether another operation was performed. A noble charge on the enemy was made, many "cooks taking part without spoiling the broth." Dr. Biglow handled the knife. He made a delicate incision directly under the left jaw, carefully dissecting away and severing a small portion of that branch of the facial nerves that operate the jaws, which was found in a highly diseased condition.

Miss Merrill fully regained consciousness after the wound was dressed, and the convulsions failed to reappear. She opened and closed her mouth voluntarily without much difficulty. The opening in her throat was closed immediately, and the glass tube it held was transferred to the mouth, through which nourishment will be taken until the artificial opening in the throat is fully healed. When this is done and the swelling reduced to its normal condition a perfect cure will be the result of an actual experiment with life and death, which, though extremely daring, and may cause no little criticism from followers of the old school, who would have abandoned the sufferer's life, seems to have been fully justified.

"If by this method a formerly incurable form of disease is mastered, why discourage it because it is not according to surgical classics?" remarked one of the visiting surgeons, to which he added: "Bull didn't consider ancient medical tradition when he discovered laparotomy, and yet look at the millions and millions of lives all over the world that have been and are being saved by this operation, which at first prominent surgeons termed reckless and impractical."

A Desirable Death.

Rollingstone Nomoss—I read de odder day about a man wot fell in a beer vat and was drownded.

Tatterdon Torn—Wot a heavenly death!