

**WATER**  
**URINARY ORGAN**  
**GOOD PURIFIER**  
 by which any  
 it may be removed  
 of the day's urine  
 is caused by disease  
 restore these organs  
 which health can be  
 here WARRNER'S  
 its kidneys and  
 in a healthy condition  
 and urinary tract  
 of troubles of women  
 has no equal. See  
 for WARRNER'S  
**WARRNER & CO.**  
 125 N. W. 1st St.,  
 St. Paul, Minn.  
 Sole Agents, General  
 N. & S. W. Drayton,  
 125 N. W. 1st St.,  
 St. Paul, Minn.  
**PREPARED**  
**LEATHER**  
 and Cheap. First  
 London. Testimony  
 guaranteed.  
 N. & S. W. Drayton,  
 125 N. W. 1st St.,  
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**SALE—A VERY**  
 party at the foot of  
 shore in the town  
 close to the water's  
 in ornamental  
 and fruit and vegetable  
 grapes vines in full  
 comfortable, two  
 points in good condition  
 houses; also 2  
 also; also half an  
 sold shortly. Apply  
 Harrier, Collingwood  
**ANIZED**  
**BER GOOD**  
 ical Purposes.  
 of the Celebrated  
 No. 1 sales for  
 the year 1882  
 is no Company in  
 a record for one part  
 (1) to seventy-two  
 ng, Suction, and S  
 tion and Pure.  
 is of every descrip  
 and only complete  
 in the Dominion for  
 g Co.'s Pure Amer  
 Retailing. (A full  
 cited and accorded  
 sers quoted same  
**ROY, JR.**  
**WAREHOUSE**  
 King St. East,  
**TORONTO**  
**BROS**  
**.00**  
 Silver Watch,  
 open case.  
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 (Heavy) Hunting  
 Lever Watch.  
**.75**  
 Size Waltham  
 Silver Case.  
**.00**  
 American Watch,  
 cement plate  
 straight line es  
 pallets,  
 down, patent  
 balance, plain  
 Solid Silver  
 case.  
**.00**  
 m Wind Ameri  
 gilded nove  
 e quick train  
 escapement, ex  
 improved let  
 pinion, expan  
 iver Wat.h.  
 few selections  
 est. Send your  
 card, and we  
 list by return  
**NTON**

**NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.**  
**MINUTES SELECT READING.**  
**Foreign, Domestic, and War**  
**Concise, Pithy, and Pointed.**  
**DOMESTIC.**  
 James Killy, proprietor of the Grand  
 Brewery, died suddenly,  
 A two day's fireman's demonstration is  
 proposed in London during the latter part  
 of August.  
 A. R. Campbell's store in Egansville was  
 destroyed recently and \$650 in cash and  
 goods stolen.  
 The Governor-General and the Princess  
 will, in all probability, visit the milita-  
 ry camp at Brockville.  
 The Canada Pacific Railway Company  
 has located a new city site on the Saskat-  
 chewan, to be called Leopold.  
 The seizure of spirits at Rouse's Point be-  
 long to C. H. Cartwright & Co., of Mon-  
 treal, will cost the firm \$50,000.  
 The cadets of the Military College, King-  
 ston, enjoyed a holiday, given them at the  
 request of the Princess Louise.  
 The Montreal Harbor Commission lost one  
 of its most powerful tug boats by fire while  
 lying at the wharf.  
 Mr. Nelson Garrison, of Saskett's Har-  
 bor, was knocked over board and drowned  
 on the schooner Cole, while off Nicholson's  
 Island.  
 One of the features of the Dominion Day  
 celebration at Ottawa will be an oration by  
 Mr. Macdonald, if his health will per-  
 mit.  
 The merchants at Brantford have all  
 agreed to close their stores on Wednesdays  
 at one o'clock sharp, commencing on the  
 1st of June and continuing till the 26th  
 of August.  
 F. F. Wannamaker, proprietor of the  
 Hotel Park Hotel, of Niagara Fall, while  
 on the American side of the river the  
 other day was arrested on a charge of  
 vagrancy.  
**UNITED STATES.**  
 Discouraging accounts concerning the crops  
 in different sections of Virginia are being re-  
 ceived.  
 A duel between prominent business men of  
 Dallas, Tex., resulted in the death of one of  
 the principals.  
 Bartholomew Neaton, aged 22, was found  
 in his father's house at Boston with his  
 great cut.  
 The Havana police have captured Ricardo  
 Menocal, who fled seven years ago with  
 \$500,000 of the public funds.  
 The overseers of Harvard College, by a  
 vote of 11 to 15, refused to confer the de-  
 gree of LL. D. on Governor Butler.  
 The U. S. steamship Yantic will probably  
 be ordered to accompany the Proteus on the  
 expedition to Lady Franklin Bay.  
 At a meeting of the Hickset Friends at  
 New York recently, the rapid decrease  
 of the society's membership was discussed.  
 Ricardo P. Kohly & Co., large importers  
 and sugar exporters, and Zorilla & Co.,  
 bankers, of Havana, have suspended pay-  
 ments.  
 The City of Pekin arrived at San Fran-  
 cisco recently and brought 966 cases of  
 opium, the largest cargo yet brought at one  
 time.  
 Ex-Alderman and Ex-Assemblyman Ir-  
 ving of New York, has been sentenced to  
 the penitentiary for two years for striking  
 Richard M. Darling, a saloon keeper.  
 Striking miners at Des Moines, enraged at  
 the Davis, a colored miner, who would not  
 quit work with the others, threw a quantity  
 of powder into his dwelling with a lighted  
 fuse.

cent attack near Hanoi, three other French  
 officers were killed and six wounded.  
 The Marquis of Salisbury condemned the  
 Government's policy in Egypt and South  
 Africa, and said the country was simply  
 drifting without any real Government.  
 Herr Von Kliest, Reizow, a prominent  
 Conservative leader in the German Reich-  
 stag and Prussian Landtag, has been dis-  
 missed from the Presidency of the Rhine  
 Province on account of his ultra-Tory  
 views.  
 It is stated that Mr. Kimber has been in-  
 structed to take legal proceedings with a  
 view to re-open the Tichborne case immedi-  
 ately on the arrival in England of the Rhine  
 Province on account of his ultra-Tory  
 views.  
 Mr. Gladstone's reply to the question  
 which Baron Worms has given notice that  
 he will ask in the House of Commons on  
 Monday regarding the Duke of Albany's  
 desire to be appointed the next govern-  
 or-general of Canada, is awaited with much  
 interest.  
**Character in Smoking.**  
 It's twenty years, said a cigar dealer, now,  
 since I began to sell tobacco, and in that  
 time I have closely studied the characters  
 of my patrons, forming my conclusions from  
 the kind of company they keep. I mean by  
 the kind of cigars they smoke. I can always  
 tell. An even-tempered, quiet fellow never  
 goes to an extreme in choosing a tobacco; a  
 nervous man wants something strong and  
 furious; a mild man something that smokes  
 and nothing more. The same conditions  
 run through chewing tobacco. Then there  
 is a great deal in the way men handle their  
 cigars. Very few can smoke on one side as  
 well as on the other. Men come in here  
 every day who have been smoking for thirty  
 years, and if they were to place a cigar on  
 the wrong side of the mouth they would ap-  
 pear as clumsy and green as a boy who was  
 trying his first weed. The muscles of the  
 face become set to one position. Any change  
 requires a reorganization of the face. So it  
 ain't by the way the cigar is embraced in  
 the mouth that you can estimate a man.  
 If a man smokes his cigar only enough to  
 keep it lighted, and relishes taking it from  
 between his lips to cast a whirling curl of  
 blue smoke into the air, set him down as an  
 easy-going fellow, who cares little for how  
 the world goes and no more for himself.  
 He has keen perceptions and delicate sensi-  
 bilities. He will not create trouble, but is  
 apt to see it out when it is once begun.  
 Beware of the man who never releases the  
 cigar from the grip of his teeth, and is in-  
 different of whether it burns or dies. He is  
 cool, calculating, and exacting. He is sel-  
 dom energetic physically, but lives easily  
 off of those who perform the labor.  
 A man who smokes a bit, rests a bit, and  
 fumbles the cigar more or less, is apt to be  
 easily affected by circumstances. He may  
 be energetic, careful, generous, and courage-  
 ous, but he is vacillating and liable to change  
 on a moment's notice.  
 If the cigar goes out frequently the man  
 has a whole-soul disposition, is a devil-may-  
 care sort of fellow, with a lively brain, a  
 glib tongue, and generally a fine fund of  
 anecdotes and yarns.  
 To hold half the cigar in the mouth and  
 smoke indifferently is a lazy man's habit.  
 They are generally of little force and their  
 characters are not of the higher strata.  
 A nervous man, or one under exciting in-  
 fluences, fumbles his cigar a great deal. He  
 is a kind of popinjay among men.  
 Holding the cigar constantly between the  
 teeth, chewing it occasionally, and not car-  
 ing whether or not it has been lighted at  
 all, are characteristics of men with the ten-  
 acity of bull-dogs. They never forget any-  
 thing and never release a hold.  
 A fop stands his cigar on end, and an in-  
 experienced smoker either points it straight  
 ahead or almost at right-angles with his  
 course.—Chicago News.

**NORTH-WEST NOTES.**  
**Carefully Collected for our Readers.**  
 Gladstone hotels and boarding-houses are  
 crowded.  
 Winnipeg police authorities have estab-  
 lished a rogues gallery.  
 Farm land in the vicinity of Regina has  
 sold at \$5.50 per acre.  
 Emerson's municipal by-law for \$25,000,  
 was carried by a majority of four votes.  
 The London money market quotes Winni-  
 peg bonds:—Issue of 1875, 208; 1883, 2  
 prem.  
 Winnipeg's open Board of Trade and Stock  
 Exchange has been opened.  
 A postoffice is to be established at once at  
 Moose Jaw, with John R. Whitman as post-  
 master.  
 Immigrants continue to arrive at Winni-  
 peg in large numbers. Most of them make  
 their way to the farming lands in the west.  
 L. B. Archibald has been appointed super-  
 intendent of the line of road from Winnipeg  
 to Port Arthur, with headquarters at Port  
 Arthur.  
 Manitoba's aggregate lumber cut last win-  
 ter was 78,500,000 feet. It now sells for  
 \$25 per thousand feet, the same quality hav-  
 ing sold last year for \$32 per thousand.  
 A new Episcopal church was consecrated  
 on Queen's Birthday at Sunnyside, on a hill  
 known as Moose Nose, fourteen miles from  
 Winnipeg. The building cost \$1,200, and  
 seats 100 people.  
 Extra provision has been made by the De-  
 partment of the Interior for completing a  
 much larger survey of lands in the North-  
 west this season than any previous year.  
 The staff and facilities for executing the  
 work have been almost doubled.  
 The first boat of the season arrived at  
 Westbourne from the Narrows. They made  
 the run in twelve hours. Lake Manitoba is  
 now thoroughly open for navigation. The  
 overflow this year caused a good deal of  
 loss, but the water has how almost entirely  
 receded.  
 The North Dufferin Agricultural Society  
 offer a first prize of \$25, and a second prize  
 of \$15 for the best essays on the capabili-  
 ties, physical characteristics, etc., of the  
 North Dufferin electoral division. The so-  
 ciety's show will take place in Nelson on the  
 26th and 27th September.  
 The steamer Northwest, in charge of Capt.  
 Sheets, arrived at Prince Albert from Cum-  
 berland, on May 12, and started on the fol-  
 lowing day for Edmonton. Navigation be-  
 tween these points is now regularly opened,  
 and several boats are entered on their regu-  
 lar trips from Selkirk westward.  
 Recently there were 2,500 acres of land  
 entered for homestead and pre-emption at  
 the land office, Brandon. Nearly all the  
 land taken up by these entries is in the Pi-  
 stone country, and the settlers are chiefly  
 Englishmen lately arrived. A party of Irish  
 immigrants went in there last week.  
 Trouble has arisen between the railway  
 company and the county of Minnesota. The  
 company has resolved not to accept the  
 bonus of \$100,000 from the municipality on  
 the terms proposed by the municipality, and  
 it is more than probable that Minnesota  
 will get the go by, and that another town  
 will be established by the railway company  
 six miles farther on.  
 A weekly mail service is to be established  
 at once between Troy, N. W. T., and Prince  
 Albert. West of Prince Albert the mail ser-  
 vice will probably continue as it is till the  
 Canadian Pacific Railway is completed to  
 Calgary, when mails will be dispatched from  
 that point. A weekly passenger stage will  
 be run in connection with the mail from  
 Troy.  
 Langdon, Sheppard & Co., the well-known  
 railway contractors, last year consumed  
 450,000 bushels of oats, nearly all of which  
 was imported from the United States and  
 the eastern provinces. This year they will  
 consume the same quantity, but instead of  
 importing, they have purchased the oats in  
 this country, and 325,000 bushels were stored  
 at Moose Jaw six weeks ago.

**ZULULAND'S WHITE CHIEF.**  
**John Dunn's Wild Home in Zululand.**  
 From the top of the first ridges that we  
 cross we can see in the distance a huge  
 shapeless smear of black upon the green up-  
 lands, like a spot of ink on a billiard table.  
 As we approach the plot gradually develops  
 itself into a stockade inclosure, containing a  
 number of little dumpling-shaped hovels and  
 one larger building roofed with corrugated  
 iron. To our left, half way up the slope,  
 facing that upon which the kraal stands, are  
 grouped together two or three small houses  
 built in colonial fashion, toward which we  
 turn our horses' heads at a sign from the  
 Zulu. As we come up to the nearest  
 house three female figures issue from it,  
 the foremost of which—a tall portly mulatto,  
 faced woman, in a broad-brimmed hat and  
 light print dress—is too familiar to me from  
 description, not to be recognized at once. It  
 is no other than Mrs. John Dunn No. 1, the  
 most distinguished among the countless  
 Queens of the White Chief of Zululand, in-  
 asmuch as she has at least some admixture  
 of white blood in her veins, while the rest  
 are pure Zulus. Behind her stand two of  
 her daughters, who have found husbands  
 among the English colonists of the district,  
 and two or three Kafir servants in the back-  
 ground complete the picture. We are in-  
 vited to visit the kraal. Away we go ac-  
 cordingly, down the hillside, across the al-  
 most dry water-course at its foot, and up  
 the opposite slope to the narrow entrance of  
 the stockade that surrounds the kraal. The  
 wide circular space in the centre of the en-  
 closure is literally crammed with black, long  
 horned, wild-looking cattle, while around  
 the corral, between the inner and outer palis-  
 ades, stand a number of these little bee-  
 hives of baked clay, thatched with dry  
 grass, and with a simple opening in the side  
 to serve as a door, window and chimney,  
 which I have described in a former letter  
 when dealing with the Kafirs of Cape Col-  
 ony. "I suppose they make them stronger  
 than this in time of war," suggest I to Mr.  
 Coates, the stockade being merely a fence of  
 intertwined saplings, little higher than a  
 well-grown man. "No," he answers, "the  
 Zulus have no skill in fortification; they  
 ALWAYS FIGHT OUT IN THE OPEN.  
 They have a saying that a "Zulu's time for  
 attack is just when the horns of the cattle  
 begin to be seen through the morning mist."  
 The grim picturequeness of the phrase, il-  
 lustrated as it has lately been by so many  
 unexpected onslaughts, has a haunting pow-  
 er of its own which no words can convey.  
 But at this point our talk is suddenly inter-  
 rupted. Just as we are in the very centre  
 of the sea of horns and hoofs that fill the  
 corral, the crowd of cattle is suddenly re-  
 forced by a crowd of Zulus, to whom the ar-  
 rival of strangers, and one of them a lady, is  
 not an every-day event in this lonely place.  
 They swarm around us with free-spoken  
 criticisms and lusty shouts of laughter, till  
 the whole space is one welter of nude black  
 figures and woolly heads, rolling eyes, grin-  
 ning teeth, and rough native "chaff," bandied  
 unsparingly, the genuine Zulu loving a joke  
 almost as well as a pinch of snuff.  
 Some milk, fresh from the cow, is now  
 brought forward in a vessel made simply of  
 dried grass, but so skilfully woven that not a  
 drop oozes out. When we drain it twice in  
 succession the public amusement rises to its  
 height. "See how thirsty they are!" "What  
 a lot they can drink!" And the good-na-  
 tured savages crowd up to us to display  
 their egg-shaped snuff-boxes and bone orna-  
 ments, mostly carved with spear-point. The  
 majority, though fine men, fall short of the  
 stature of those northern giants who fought  
 Ginghlova and Ufunda, but Mr. Coates  
 points out to me more than one man who dis-  
 tinguished himself among "John Dunn's  
 scouts" during the war of 1879.  
 The great sight of all, however, is still to  
 come. Our good host leads the way to the  
**METAL-ROOFED BUILDING**  
 which struck us on first approaching the  
 kraal, and which now proves to be the resi-  
 dence of some of John Dunn's Zulu queens.  
 It is reached by a zigzag entrance, so ar-  
 ranged as completely to prevent any out-  
 sider from peeping in, like that which I saw  
 at the house of the Afghan Ameer's father-  
 in-law, Sirdar Yahlia Khan. The secretary  
 signs to Mrs. Ker to enter, but checks me as  
 I attempt to follow: "They won't mind your  
 wife going in, but they are always shy  
 of strange men." Within lies a small court-  
 yard containing two or three tiny huts, and  
 beyond it stands the main building, which  
 seems to consist entirely of one room, with-  
 out furniture of any kind. In the veranda a  
 young native woman is nursing an infant,  
 whose almost white skin contrasts very  
 markedly with her own, while a boy of 3 or  
 4 years, equally fair, stands beside her.  
 Three or four other girls, all very young, but  
 large and fat, as African beauties always are,  
 are talking and giggling among themselves  
 in the background. All are profusely orna-  
 mented with broad bands of white, blue and  
 red beads—which are the court diamonds of  
 a Zulu—around the neck and waist, but  
 their sole clothing is a very diminutive kind  
 of apron.  
**The Black Cap.**  
 Why do judges put on a black cap before  
 pronouncing a death-sentence? One explana-  
 tion is that in early times the judges were  
 for the most part ecclesiastics, and, in spite  
 of the Church's prohibition that no one in  
 holy orders should pronounce the sentence  
 of death, they were, by virtue of their judi-  
 cial office, often called upon to do so. Hence  
 the judge, when the sentence of death had  
 to be passed, laid aside his clerical character,  
 and putting on this cap to cover the clerical  
 tonsure, thus showed that he acted now in  
 civil capacity alone. The great number of  
 clerical judges made the custom most un-  
 universal, and we do not hesitate to accept this  
 as the reason why the act is observed to this  
 day.  
 This touching little incident is from the  
 Rochester Post. One rises from its perusal  
 with mixed feelings: "A beautiful young  
 girl was about to be married to a bachelor  
 seventy years of age, but she learned that on  
 the eve of her marriage she learned that his  
 health had been suddenly swept away, leav-  
 ing him a penniless old man. Did the noble  
 girl desert him in this, his hour of trouble?  
 She did, indeed, and her parents helped her,  
 too."—Ex.

**Pulpit Humors.**  
 The Drawer has never had so good a meta-  
 phor, complete in all its parts, as the follow-  
 ing, which is cut from a recent article in a  
 prominent religious newspaper. We feel  
 sure that the metaphor is all right, because  
 the author of it is a doctor of Divinity:—  
 "These seeds of pride are bursting with  
 flame which might lay the foundations of a  
 deluge that would with its fangs envenom  
 my soul."  
 It was a much less highly cultivated min-  
 ister who recently made this contribution to  
 etymology in a sermon on the "Beatitudes."  
 "My friends," said the preacher, "before  
 proceeding to unfold our subject it is neces-  
 sary to give a definition of the word I have  
 just used. Beatitude is composed of two  
 words, 'be' and 'attitude.' Be means to live,  
 to exist; and when a man lives, when he  
 really lives, he always strikes an attitude.  
 Hence we view," etc.  
 This is hardly a fair illustration of the  
 value of preaching. A much better one comes  
 from one of the pleasantest cities in Con-  
 necticut. A distinguished clergyman in the  
 leading church had one morning finished his  
 sermon, when one of his much-impressed  
 hearers came forward to thank him for it,  
 and this dialogue followed:  
 "It is fifteen years since I heard you last.  
 In this very place, fifteen years ago, I heard  
 you preach a sermon that I have never for-  
 gotten. It did me more good than any ser-  
 mon I ever heard. It stuck by me, and I  
 have always wanted to thank you for it."  
 "Ah, indeed!" replied the pleased preach-  
 er. "Such evidence of my poor labor is  
 very grateful. I should like to know what  
 sermon it was. Do you remember the  
 text?"  
 "Well, no, I can't tell what the text was,  
 now, but it was the greatest sermon I ever  
 heard. It just lifted me. I never forgot  
 that sermon."  
 "I should really like to know what ser-  
 mon it was," replied the clergyman, much  
 interested in so decided a case of the power  
 of the pulpit. "If you cannot recall the  
 text, what was the subject of the sermon?"  
 "Well, now, doctor, it's gone from me; I  
 forget what the text was, and I can't rake  
 up the subject now, but I tell you it was a  
 great sermon. It did me more good—it was  
 the most powerful discourse I ever heard. I  
 shan't forget it if I live to be eighty."  
 "But can't you recall anything in it? You  
 excite my curiosity. Can't you give me a  
 clew that will identify it?"  
 "No, I can't tell what was in it exactly;  
 the subject has slipped out of my mind. I  
 don't know exactly what you said, but it  
 was a magnificent sermon. It did me more  
 good than all the preaching I ever heard. It  
 has just staid by me for fifteen years."  
 "And you can not recall a word that will  
 help me to identify it?"  
 "Well, I can't now bring up what it was  
 about, but I remember how it wound up.  
 You said, 'Theology ain't religion—not by a  
 sight!'"—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in Harper's  
 Magazine for June.  
**Historical Items.**  
 The first kingdom of Macedon was found-  
 ed about 814 by Caranus.  
 The laburnum is a native of Hungary, and  
 was carried to England in 1576.  
 Padlocks are said to have been invented  
 by Beecher, of Nuremberg, in 1540.  
 The first obelisk mentioned in history  
 that of Rameses, which was erected about  
 1455 B. C.  
 Fitz-Stephen, a chronicler of the time of  
 Henry II., mentions the delight which the  
 English took in horse races.  
 The first work favoring the use of Satur-  
 day as the Christian Sabbath was published  
 in 1625 by Theophilus Brabourne, clergy-  
 man.  
 The tabernacle was constructed 1491 B. C.  
 That set up at Shiloh by Joshua, 1444 B. C.,  
 was replaced by Solomon's Temple 1004 B. C.  
 The power of the town of Halifax was put  
 to death all criminals who stole anything  
 worth more than thirteen pence halfpenny,  
 was used as late as 1650.  
 The battle of Naseby was fought June 14,  
 1645. King Charles, who commanded the  
 reserve, fled at the close of the fight, losing  
 his cannon, baggage and nearly 5000 prison-  
 ers.  
 Stone mortars, throwing a missile weigh-  
 ing twelve pounds, are mentioned as being  
 employed in 757 A. D., and in 1292 A. D.,  
 it is incontestable that the Chinese besieged  
 in Caifongfu used cannon against their Mon-  
 gol enemies.  
 Ancient law was very severe on vagrants.  
 In 1530 they were whipped and compelled  
 to swear to return to their birthplace or to  
 the place in which they had dwelt for three  
 years. In 1535, vagrants committed a sec-  
 ond time, lost part of one ear, and if com-  
 mitted a third time, were put to death.  
 Milder laws came in under the second Hano-  
 verian sovereigns.  
 That indefatigable English antiquarian,  
 Professor Grant Allen, has recently had  
 another learned article in Knowledge, on  
 "Our Ancestors," most of whom, according  
 to historic fact, inductive reasoning and liv-  
 ing physical proof, he finds are not Saxon,  
 nor even Kelt, but older still, Euskarian  
 Keltic. Even Professor Freeman, he asserts,  
 and his followers, when compelled to come  
 down from a priori reasoning and pinned to  
 proven fact, can only allot the eastern and  
 southeastern portion of England proper to  
 his great Teutonic nation, leaving all the  
 other large divisions of England, half the  
 Lowlands of Scotland, together with the  
 Highlands, Wales, and the greater part of  
 Ireland, dominated by the older races. The  
 great Teutonic race he finds an ingenious  
 myth.  
**Revised Proverbs.**  
 Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel  
 just—just when he feels like it. Charity  
 covers a multitude of sins—and begins at  
 home.  
 A prophet is not without honor save in his  
 own country—unless he happens to be  
 weather prophet.  
 Two heads are better than one—especially  
 if the other fellow is guessing tails.  
 Every dog has his day—but with a good  
 many poor dogs it is the 29th of February.  
 Pride goeth before destruction—except in  
 the dictionary.

**Little Points about a Very Big Bridge.**  
 The New York-Brooklyn Bridge was pro-  
 jected years ago. It is true the project dif-  
 fered somewhat in detail from the magnifi-  
 cent work which is at once the wonder and  
 the pride of our people to-day, but it is es-  
 sentially true that the bridge of to-day has cost  
 a trifle (?) more than the estimated expense  
 of the scheme of long ago, which was modestly  
 placed at about \$600,000. The following  
 article on the subject is taken from the Low-  
 ell (Mass.) Mercury, November 14, 1829,  
 and is reproduced verbatim et literatim: "A  
 project has been set on foot in New York to  
 unite that city with Long Island, by the  
 erection of a bridge across the East River to  
 Brooklyn. The New York Gazette on Fri-  
 day furnishes the outlines of the proposed  
 plan, which we have copied below.—Boston  
 Bulletin.  
 The most notable accident which marked  
 the progress of the work was that of the 19th  
 of June, 1878, when one of the great strands  
 of the cable broke loose from the New York  
 anchorage, carrying with it the huge iron  
 "shoe" to which it was fastened, as a child's  
 ball is jerked back to the hand by its India  
 rubber string. It was noonday and the  
 streets were crowded, when there was heard  
 a thunderous twang and buzz, and dashing  
 a thunderous twang and buzz, and dashing  
 the men upon the anchorage far down into  
 the street, the singing steel sprang at one  
 bound to the tower, and dashing the shoe  
 behind it, ran down the riverside face of the  
 great pile, a cascade of tiny sparks at the  
 summit, and in the wave beneath a rapid of  
 raging foam.  
 While the bridge was building, people  
 seemed to be crazy to prostrate themselves  
 on top of the towers. One man started on  
 the journey, got out a few hundred feet, and  
 calmly lying down, declined to budge an  
 inch in either direction. Mortal terror had  
 seized his soul and he clung like grim death  
 to the wooden slats. Workmen were com-  
 pelled to go out and get him. Another am-  
 bitious gentleman fell down in an epileptic  
 fit half-way between the anchorage and  
 tower, and his legs and arms flew wildly  
 about as he lay on the narrow path—about  
 three feet in width—and sympathetic under-  
 takers, who had shops in the vicinity, gath-  
 ered in the expectation of doing all the jus-  
 tice possible to a body that was about to  
 fall 140 feet. Again the bridge workmen  
 intervened and the frothing unfortunate was  
 taken to the ground.  
 Perturbed remains of a forest have been dis-  
 covered near the railway crossing of the Sas-  
 katchewan.