HEALTH.

Sanitary Precautions.

present is a peculiar season. The all of the early spring was about the but May was excessively wat, and pose week. The ground at the end stursted with water. But from the Hay only a very small amount of by fallen, and the dry season, which somes between the middle of July and id of September, commenced Jane 1st. effect upon the crops in all this region wise, and already many complain of from the effort of the dry air upon dy. The usual depression of dry seabeen relieved by the amount of which has be n present in the air, and wimulates the body as well as purithe air, for ozone is nature's disinfect-You this condition demands some care to preserve the health, particuis country homes and at summer re-

should look out for impure water. tountry homes are supplied with wahem surface wells and springs; that is. which are filled frem the grounds in ricinity. The water falls, upon the immediately around, and simply dewn through the soil and loose into the well. When surroundings famy. cleanly, these wells usually centain water; otherwise they become filthy ingerous. In seasons of drouth like meent, all such wells become lew, and danger of impurity is increased many-I The result is too often seen in the at number of zymetic diseases in the (perhaps better called filth diseases) every period of drouth. The danger at be exaggerated. The writer once exshed the water from a well and found matter grains of erganic matter to a galwhen the limit of safety is two! Tyad fever is emphatically a disease of the catry in the fall, and it comes because of mer in the well. There is no reason with proper care, the country should be free frem all these diseases. Far often the weary man of affairs leaves city for a few days, only to go to some sairy resert where there is no care to sem pure water, there to suffer from some these filth diseases.

Then, again, care must be taken to reare all masses of decemposing matter. Tute material always accumulates around relings. These refuse heaps fester in the a and then they usually reveal their recince and the danger through the eder. it it is not always so. Sometimes ter is just meisture enough to trickle in into the ground and so poison the ser. The gases which arise from them mdebilitating, though not eften directly isoly. But it is very easy to remove them sapietely, for a thin layers of dry earth absorp all the products of decemposition ad the danger is gone Dry earth is the mor disinted ant for courty use, and it saways at hand when mest needed—in mone of dreuth.

Then there is one mere caution which uplies to city and country alike. It is to reld all unhealthy feed. There is much witin the market which was good food me, but is always on the point of decempeitien. Frequently dangerous substances mpreduced by such changes, and darger mis in all decempesing foed. This source danger should be shunned. All should impthe body well. It is a sacred trust A Miscare at this season will enable these of minary viger to pass the season in health ad comparative comfort.

The Germ Theory of Disease.

r warming

or heating

mmoth"

ogues and

It really seems as if there is nothing new inder the sun We have all along been appealing that te Pasteur and his contemmaries belong the credit of first establishig the fact that the propagation of diseases saimal system was due to the reproducten of invisible bacteria within the organism; ata Dacter Guiffen, who published a work n the "Origin of the Plague," in 1721, anhipsted Pasteur and his associates by ever a hundred and fifty years. His statement the theory is so p coise that it is worth aproduction here. He says: "Minute inmb or worms alone can explain these dis-Me, It is true they are net visible; but it des retherefore follew that they are nonmittent. It is only that our microscopes to not at present powerful enough to show We can easily imagine the existence creatures which bear the same properin to mites that mites bear to elephants, osther hypothesis can explain the facts. lether the malign influence of stars, not meetrial exhalations, nor miasmata, nor thms, whether biting or burning, acid or after, could regain their vitality ence they ud lest it. If, en the ether hand, we adat the existence of minute living creatures, e understand how infection can be conveydin a latent condition from one place to tesk out afresh in another." Yet this tate and wise anticipater in medical kience was not enly ignered in his day, but ru regarded as a crank.

FAME AND INFAMY.

the Difference of Condition |Which Cive Rise to the Two Words. Fame is the sum of all the geed acts of all

fame confers the highest honer.

Infamy the despest disgrace. rame is the reward of an unselfish life. Infamy is the reward of a selfish life.

infamy shows well for a time to the uninthited, surpassing even fame. Every right work is fameward.

lniamy insures a harder life than fame. fame comes by benefitting our fellows. lniamy injures them.

'ame's henors are pleasant. lniamy brings dishener and disgrace. fame plants gardens. fame excels in all labor. fame wins in architecture.

fame is democratic. I'ame succeeds in war, succeeds in com-Premotes Christian civilization.

Fame is the sum of the ocean of man's best acts.

Every right set of the schelar, the statesmen, the artisan, the engineer, the laborer, is a drop in the sea of fame. Every act of our lives adds to the sea

fame or of iniamy. Infamy is fame's enemy. Infamy is the ally of slow disease, indelence, and ignorance.

Infamy chooses the down-hill path. Infamy's great works are wrecks. Infamy slanders. Infamy suspects. Infamy seduces.

Infamy is jalous. Infamy traduces faith. Infamy defies law. Infamy prometes disorder and disobedi-

Infamy is the enemy of discipline. Fame begins in the school to labor unward.

Infamy floats ever downward. Fame's labour is rewarding and satisfac-Infamy's work is disorganiz ag and bit-

Improved roces, luscious fruits, finest works of art, and unselfish Christian lives are the products of fame.

Ruins, etelen fruits, lusts, intemperate and untimely pleasures are the work of in-We choose for which we shall strive—the

heners of fame, or the indelent, peiscneus,

bitter fruits of infamy.

FOREIGN FLUTTERINGS.

Poet Browning has gene to law to obtain pessession of a Venetian palace he had contracted to buy.

Gospedin Lub moff, the Russian tragedian, has been created hereditary honorary citizen of Ss. Petersburg, a title conferring distinction and certain social priveleges upon its

The latest novelties on English railway platforms are the "Sweetle" posts, by placing a penny in which a small piece of teffee er checelate is ebtained on the autematic principle.

The Cremation Seciety of England has forth a statement, congratulating its friends on the steady progress which the seciety is making. It appears, however, that it has enly cremated six corpose in the last two

In Russia a very large prepertien of the marriages are between beys and girls under twenty years of age, and no less than from 60 to 70 per cent. of the conscripts, who cannot be twenty-ene years of age, are already married when they ceme to be enrolled in the army.

It is preposed to place a marble medallien of large size in the Peet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, as a memerial to Sir Walter Scott. The medallien, which is to be the werk of Sir John Steell, is to cost £157, and it will scarcely credited that the fees to the Dean and Chapter for the site smount to the scandalously large sum el

At Madras the other day a European empleyed on the railway, previous to committing suicide, peated letters to two of the officials saying that he had been on the lookout to take their lives, but, since that could net be managed, he was resolved to take his own. His correspondents must have been rather glad that he changed his mind at the from last mement.

A great number of policemen at Amsterdam have tendered their resignations in consequence of their functions having become too enerous and disagreeable. Nowhere, perhaps, does there exist a mere stupid hatred of the police, as the guardians of public order and safety, than among the populace of Amsterdam and the other large towns of Helland. In fact, the baiting of peliceman seems to be considered by the Dutch rabble as even a mere innecent and legitimate game than cel-balting.

A glance through the last report of the British Registrar-General reveals some very interesting information. For instance, according to this authority, the English are a people very much given to matrimeny. Not only is their average annual marriagerate higher than those of all other European countries, with the exception of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, but they alse marry at an earlier age than is the case in ary other European country, excepting Russia.

Ariatecratic seciety in Lenden is rejeicing ever the fact that the aristocracy had no representatives in the Crawford-Dilke affair at all. Mrs. Crawford's father was a merchant and shipewner; her mether, the daughter of a gentleman in the East India Company's service, As for Sir Charles Dilke, although he comes of a highly recpectable family, there is not the slightest tinge of blue blood in his voins. His mother was the daughter of a captain in the Ma ras Army, while his father swed his barenetcy to the Queen's favor.

account for the disappearance of several freezees and other decerative paintings desoribed by Jacob Ves in his account of the Museum at Amsterdam. They were not to be foun i any longer, and there was no record of their fate. Some years age M. Greeve, the Curater of the Academy of Science, discovered a fresco on a ceiling in the museum which had been painted ever. Infamy is the sum of all the bad acts of This fresce was by Niklass Held Stekade, according to Ves. He has again lately, in the hall in which Rembrandt's "Night Watch" is placed, discovered a series of freecoss, which seem to be nearly as old as the building. They were all covered It is a bad error to mistake infamy for over with a thick paper, which had been painted and grained to imitate walnut wood, It is conjectured that this was done about the time of the French invasion, 90 years age, to protect the pictures frem appropria-Intery wreng act is in the line of infamy. I tion by the French generals. On the whole they are in a fair state of preservation,

> A correspondent wishes to knew " hew editors spend their leisure hours." Catching up with their work.

> "Beodle" is not in the dictionary. The enterprising servants of the public get it all, and there wasn't any left for dictionary use.

Ferce of habit, - Custemer-" What have Pat Tooler to labor in school, constructs you this morning?" Waiter—" Beefsteak works, benefits the State and the pee- and shad; shad all gone, Which'll you have ?"

A WHALER'S DOOM.

The Mate Who Struck Fleetwood.

"I was on a Nantucket whaler called the O. M. Case," said William Smith, "and we were on the Brazilian Banks when the adventure occurred which I am about to relate. It had been five days since we had heard the cry of 'There she blows!' and everyboly aboard, from Captain to scullion, was crees and eut of sorts. The Captain had of fered a prize of I den't know how much tobacco to the first one who sighted a whale, but it was no use. It was during this state of affairs, with the mates aching to catch us tripping as an excuse for venting their ill feelings, when one morning after breakfast the old man erdered down two of the beats for a little practice to keep the blisters en our palms from healing up. The first beat had moved off about twice the ship's length, and the men were just getting settled on the thwarts, when a big bull whale at least seventy feet long came up directly under the beat and sent her sky high. I was in the other boat, and it seemed to me for a mement as if

IT RAINED MEN AND OARS and breken boards. The boat was smashed into fifty pieces, and with a frightened flop of his flukes, the whale killed two of the swimming men, relled over and over two or three times and then took a header for the bettem.

"We had been looking for whales, and one had turned up under our neces with a vengeance. The survivers of the beat were pulled aboard of the ship, and we lay there waiting and watching for the whale to show up again. He was half a mile away at the next speut, and went down before we could get to him. He then disappeared for good, and we drifted all day without sight of anether speut. Our poor luck and the less of the beat increased the Captain's ill humer, and the mates, of course, took their ous frem him and knecked the men about with free hand. The first mate, in whose watch I was, was particularly abusive toward a young sailor named Fleetwood, who was net enly hemesick, but in poor health, At length, seizing upon some slight pretext, the officer felled Ficetwood to the deck and then brutally kicked him. It was enough to make every man's blood boil, but a word on our part would have been mutiny. When the young man get up, his face smeared with bleed and his limbs shaking under him, he staggered to the side, called good-by to us, and went everboard before any one could raise a hand to prevent. There was a cry of horror, fellowed by a grean of dismay from the men, but the mate tried to bluff it out by declaring that he was in ne manner to blame, and that Fleetweed had been insubordinate ever since the voyage began, As we gathered ferward, one old man whispered that Ged would surely punish the mate for his cruelty before that voyage was ended. Next merning the Captain held an investigation, but it was a farce. These of us who were called into the cabin were talked te, instead of being permitted to tell our stories, and it went down on the log book | men were erdered into the saddle under that Fleetwood jumped everbeard rather

than de duty and finish his voyage. "At about 11 e'cleck that day, while we were drifting, that same whale broke water again se near the ship that we could have pitched a biscuit clear ever him from the rall. There were plenty of barnacles clinging to him, and he had other evidences of eld age. We knew him to be the same

A PECULIAR SCAR ON HIS HEAD,

Frem a point just above his left eye there was a gash three feet long, or what had ence been a gash as it was new fully healed up. In healing it had left a ridge, and this ridge was of a lighter color than the rest of the head. However, aside from this mark, any one of us could have identified the monster. No two whales are any more alike than two herses or two oxen. Every man was en deck, and the voice of the captain calling away the beast had scarcely been heard before the first one was in the water. The whale was too quick for us again. As the beats moved away he went down, and twenty minutes later came up half a mile to windward. Away went the boats, that of the mate leading. I pulled an oar in his beat, and as we led the other, and as it was seen that the whale was resting on the surface, the mate gave vent to his exultation in language to make you shudder. He cureed and abused us fer lasy leuts-oursed the whale, the ship, the sea-flang his cap everbeard, and called upon the Almighty to kill him should he ever ge to see again with such a set of men. Indeed, he seemed to be out of his head entirely. We pulled as if our lives were at stake, and

THE BOAT FAIRLY WISSED

as we sent her through the water. We get ne ward from the mate to cease rowing se we drew near the fish. The harpeener steed ready with his instrument, but he et me sign. As a matter of fact we ran the best dead against the whale, striking him near the hump. At the same instant Levers of art have been long puszled to | the harpoener put in his iren, and then tumbled among us over the thwarts frem the collision. It was not twenty seconds later when the boat was lifted fifteen feet high, and at the same time completely wrecked. We spilled out one after another, and as we came down each man grasped semething to float him. We were on either side of the whale, some close to his head and others back of his hump. He made just the one grand splash which sent us flying, and then lay quiet, as if too astenished to move again. The mate called to us to work away from the menster, and in the course of three minutes we were a hundred feet to leeward of him, being helped along by the send of the sea. The ether beat had come up before this, but was edging off to leeward to pick us up befere daring to put in another harpeen,

"I was the first one reached, and one by one the men were picked up until only the mate remained. He was using the water keg as a float, and I think he had been hurt as the beat was struck. At any rate, he was still fifty feet away when all the others had been hauled in, and he was cursing like a pirate at the slowness of the beat. Such was the state of affairs when the whale relied over and over half a dezan times, as if to rid himself of the harpoon, and then turned on us, and made a rush only by such a close shave that we were nearly swamped by his sea, while he

He went to leeward a quarter of a mile. and then turned and passed us by a few fathems and ran out of sight to windward, dragging several hundred feet of line in his wake. We made search for the mate, but get no trace of him. His death was only what some of the old men had predicted. but it was three weeks later before we knew the full truth of the matter. We rese that same whale one afternoon and killed him. He was all in a taugle with the lines, and when we came to pull them in we found the mate's bedy. It was held fast by three or four turns around the body. and had been towed about ever since that saller could die, for there was no question but that the mate was towed a living burden for a long time-perhaps an hour or

OHARGED BY "REDS."

An Incident of the Late Robellion.

The country was rough and breken, and the Indians had gathered until their number was estimated at 1,200. It was evident from their actions that they were determined to oppose further progress,

Too idea had first been to find the Indians and fight them. The camp on the bank of the stream was a good defensive position, being on a bluff well covered with trees, and the ground pretty well broken. The camp extended along a front of half a mile, taking in a sort of greve. To the west there was an interval of a quarter el a mile, and then a smaller grove, while to the east the ground was clear for miles. The attack first came from the Indians. At daylight they sent forward sharpsheoters, who crept as near the camp as possible and opened fire with considerable effect. This was speedily returned from the rifles of the scouts and the carbines of the troopers, but after an hour the men were ordered to save their ammunition. During the firing a large number of Indians crossed to the north side of the stream and opened fire from that direction, but they wasted their bullets.

It was afternoon before the fight epened in real earnest. At least 500 dismounted Indians then advanced upon the frent of the camp, taking advantage of every reck and and hellew, although the camp could not have been better sheltered a number of men and horses were hit within an hour. It was soon discovered that the real attack was to be made on the right flank.

MOUNTED. INDIANS

to the number of 300 gathered on the open ground between the groves for a dash into the camp. With the treeps strung out en such a leng front and having plenty to de. a flank attack meant disaster, and the commander prepared to checkmate it. Fifty their eyes they suddenly breke and fled. | two killed and about as many wounded, The orders to the cavalry were not to push the Indians any distance, but simply to break them; but in the excitement seme of the men allowed their enthusiaem to carry them too far. As they finnally drew rein at the call of the bagle seven treepers found themselves out off from the main body. One of them was a corporal, and, as seen as he new the situation, he ordered the squad to make for the second grove. They reach

detted here and there with boulders. shower of bullets and arrows, which fortun | squeak, and he wants to know how the ately in jured no one, and instead of trying | nuisance can be abated. Easy enough. Sunto cover the whole ground they took up a day morning put on a heavy pair of boots position at the eastern end, and threw up a | and go fishing, breastwork of logs and rocks. While they were working at this every one of

ed this to find it about half an acre in ex-

tent, the ground not only well osvered with

trees, but broken into natural rifls pite, and

THEIR HORSES WERE KILLED.

and the men added the bedies to the breas'- time as she sat on a hetel plasse. "She work. The entire force of Indians now has a crowd of admirers around her all the crowded in between the two groves, thus time. "Yes," said his companion, "I've cutting off all hopes that the seven troopers | been watching her too. Even the mesquimight be rescued by a charge. The larger toes seems to be mashed en her,"

body was held under a very het fire, and every man in it felt that the squadren thus out off would be belohered within half an hour. It was well for the seven that the corporal was a cool and level headed fellow. His first instructions were to count their cartridges. While some had sixty, having just been served before the charge, ethers had as high as seventy-two, thus making the average sixty-five rounds per man. In addition to their Spencers each man had a Remington revelver with abundance of ammunition. From the moment they intrenched in the greve at least 500 Indians turned their whole attention to wiping the little command out. A fire was maintained on a fatal day. The flesh had fairly been wern | complete crescent, and the treepers did not off the bence, and the corpse presented a fire one return shot for nearly an hour. terrible spectacle. If heaven had a hand Then, as the embeldened Ladians began to in it, to avenge poor Fleetwood's drath, as | creep nearer, the Spencers were brought inmest of the men believed, it had selected | to play for ten rounds aplece, and at least almost the worst form of death that a twenty Indians were killed or wounded. From a tree in a larger camp one of the scouts saw them bear off fourteen warriers in their arms, and six or eight more went limping out of the fight without help. Five hundred bullets a minute during the hettest of the fire struck the breastworks, but not one of its defenders was injured.

About an hour before sundown it was seen that the Indians were getting ready for a grand advance on the isolated treopers.

A SUDDEN RUSH FROM ALL SIDES would result in the capture of the men. Not one of their carbines had been heard for the last hour, and no one could say whether they were dead or alive. The general belief was that they were dead. The ground was favorable for the Indians to advance on horseback, and some two hundred of them formed in the valley in one long, single line. The firing all at once ceased, and with a "Yi! yi! yi!" the redskine dashed forward at the grove, the ends of the line riding the fastest, so as to completely envelop the position held by the troopers. It was as square a charge as white men ever made; but when the line was within pistel shot of the grove the seven treepers sprang out of their fert, opened out in skirmishing order, and the way the eunce balls from these carbines screamed into the Indians was semething to make one cheer. The men hadn't fired three rounds apiece before the line was wavering, and as they kept it up the charge degenerated into a meb. There was cheering, veiling, shooting, and rushing te and fre. Between the reports of the Spencers we got the crack of the revolvers and the snap of the rifles, but the smoke settled down so thick that all objects were speedily shut out. While we cheered our cem;ades for the brave defence they were making, no one had the least hope of their escape. You can, therefore, judge of our amazament when, after the Spencers had seemed to fire in volleys four or five times, the seven troopers came running in under the smoke cloud. Three of them were wounded with bullets and two others with arrews, but none seriously. They had fought with a plan, and their plan had been a success.

The defence and escape was a matter of cover of the trees, and at the blast of the wenderment to Indian fighters as well as bugle they charged full at the ferce of red | green hands, and particularly so in the less skins. After a volley from the carbines the to the Indians. Three menths later, after men drew sabres, and with the war cry the truce, they admitted a direct less from which had echeed en a scere of battlefields | the defence of these seven men of nineteen of the South, they rede down upon the killed, eleven wounded, and ten penies killdusky foe. The Indians at first seemed de- ed or rendered useless. They withdrew termined to stand, but as the line came without making another serious attack upon nearer and the naked sabres glittered before | us, having suffered a total less of thirty-

> "A weman proposes to go ever the Niagara whirlpool in a rubber bag," She will succeed. A woman who is light-headed enough to seriously entertain such an idea is in no danger of sinking.

The average yearly rent of the Bell telephone is placed at \$100. The average cest of the instrument is \$3 25, and hence nething but an early assignment can save the company from total financial ruin.

A gentleman complains that when he en-The treopers reached the grove amid a ters church Sanday mersing his shoes

"What a popular girl Miss Harvey is," said one young man to another, of a young lady whom he had been watching for some



Hermia: "MY AIM IN LIFE HAS BEEN PHILANTH SOPY; NOW I FALL BACK ON for the boat. We got out of his way, but | MAH AS MY ONLY HOPE, BE MINE, LYSANDER HIGGINS," OR-" Lysander: "GENELY, MADAME; IE YOU DON'T SUCCEED IN HITTING MAN BETTER

THAN YOU AIM AT HIM, YOU'LL HAVE TO RECORD JANOTHER FAILURE."