A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CHAPTER II.

THE MISS WILLIAMS.

Jessica bewailed her fate [illegible] confidante, Flora Williams, [illegible] four years her senior, who [illegible] ton, and whom [illegible] in her little [illegible] with masses [illegible] tailor's dresses [illegible] ed an occasional [illegible] collegefriends [illegible] She affected [illegible] number of [illegible] case. Other [illegible] learned about [illegible] for culture and [illegible] Nevill.

"I admire [illegible] years ago," [illegible] and Jessica, [illegible] bearing of this [illegible] (for even Jupi[illegible]

"I suppose [illegible] times saw [illegible] like men best [illegible] position that [illegible] them."

"But we [illegible] you yourself [illegible] Mr. Hobson."

"Oh no [illegible] me. And I [illegible] It was only [illegible] that kind of [illegible] makes love to [illegible]

"Are you [illegible]

"It is just [illegible] will think it [illegible] and then I [illegible] see him with [illegible]

"But, judg[illegible] ence when he [illegible]

"Oh, do [illegible] you know, [illegible] me sick."

"Yes, dea[illegible] ed when man [illegible] from the nov[illegible] reading them [illegible]

"That's [illegible]

"No, you [illegible] don't, public [illegible] love-makin[illegible] got down on [illegible]

"Flora, [illegible]

"It is only [illegible] I shouldn't [illegible] much. Enga[illegible] in three mon[illegible] dare say he'l[illegible] so cheer up, [illegible] new dress."

"You do [illegible] said Miss Jes[illegible] way. But of [illegible] dress!"

Considerin[illegible] young women [illegible] clothes was [illegible] lovers were [illegible] every day.

Next mont[illegible] to Wales on [illegible] in his mind [illegible] trothed heiress, so [illegible] the good curate bein[illegible] ment, and apt to [illegible] easily stumble into [illegible] Mr. Nevill, unable [illegible] girlish caprices and [illegible] considered his daugh[illegible] about her rejected [illegible] and that of her aunt and elderly [illegible] did her father sugg[illegible] his absence, but Jess[illegible] and Mr. Nevill's al[illegible] increased.

"Go to town [illegible] your grandma [illegible] Jessica, and buy som[illegible] new gowns."

"Thank you, papa, I have just [illegible] stock."

"Then begin your trousseau."

"I will wait, papa, till I see how [illegible] Cousin John."

"Tut, my dear, tut [illegible]

"Papa!" exclaimed Jessica suddenly, "it has just struck me! Do you remember that John belongs to your generation, but to mine?"

"But he is your age, Jessica. [illegible] enough."

"Papa, people always belong to their generation. I am sure John is quite old in his mind and in his ways. I have always heard you say, papa, you don't approve of marriages between persons of different generations."

"Tut, my dear [illegible]

"But, indeed, papa, I can't begin my trousseau till I have [illegible]

"Then go to Aunt [illegible] mouth."

"She has not invited me."

"Or to Miss Snow at B[illegible]

"Her spare rooms are full, papa."

"Well, where will you go?" asked Mr. Nevill, in despair.

Jessica answered that question a few days later. She came running to her father one morning with sparkling eyes and a pretty pleading look on her face. He [illegible] look; she wore it when she had [illegible] on some innocent pleasure [illegible] his delight to grant. He smiled [illegible] ly, and held out his hand [illegible] asked nothing of him [illegible] nor been like his merry [illegible] at all.

"Oh, papa! dear papa! do say yes! [illegible] Just while you are away! Think how [illegible] for me all alone here. Do say yes! Do let me go!"

"Why, to be sure I will. It's what I've been looking for—a place to send you to while I'm away. Where do you want to go?"

"It's a letter from Flora, papa."

"Oh! That Miss Williams! Well, suppose you must go if you wish it."

"They are going abroad, papa, and want me to go with them."

"Bless me! Who are they?"

"Flora and her friend Miss Talbot, papa."

"Who is Miss Talbot, and how old is she?"

"A little younger than Flora. She is still at Girton. And her mother is the Dowager Viscountess of Monasterevin."

"Dear me! But who is the chaperon of this party?"

"Flora, papa."

"But she's only a young girl like you."

"Papa! Why, she's years older than I! And so sensible. She and Talbot—I mean Miss Talbot—went to Vienna last year alone. Girton girls, papa, don't require chaperons. Oh, please, let me go. You forget what a dull life I am going to have with only that elderly cousin of yours [illegible] give me one little month of fun first."

Mr. Nevill hadn't the heart to say no straight off. "Ask Miss Williams to lunch," he said, "and let me see if she is a proper person to take charge of you." For Flora lived at a place three stations down the line, and Mr. Nevill (being inclined to despise her) had not made her acquaintance.

Jessica wrote to Miss Williams that when she came to be inspected she must try to look like a chaperon. Consequently Flora was hardly recognizable. She had left her smart eye-glasses at home with her tailor-made frock. She wore round blue spectacles, a gown of her mother's, a long mantle, a bonnet, and a thick veil. She talked gravely on serious subjects; and Mr. Nevill was delighted with her, and began to reconsider his opinion of Girtonians. Jessica was flying about in a white serge frock, rather too short for her, and wore a broad hat with streaming ribbons. She looked a child, and Miss Williams surveyed her benevolently like a mother. Mr. Nevill withdrew all objection to the proposed trip, and promised his daughter as much money as she requested.

"And where, Miss Williams, do you propose to go first?" inquired of the chaperon.

"Oh, to Rome. Tal—Miss Talbot is there already with her mother, Lady Monasterevin, has to return soon, and then Jessica and I will stay on with Miss Talbot at the same hotel. After about a month, we three will travel home together."

"It sounds suitable," said Mr. Nevill; and began looking up routes in the Continental Bradshaw.

"We will do exactly what you advise, Mr. Nevill," said Flora meekly. And Jessica jumped into her father's arms and kissed him. She had not been so gay for weeks. She was going on a frolic, and a first frolic is highly exciting to a young person.

At the eleventh hour, however, the plans for the journey of the two [illegible] overturned. Mr. Nevill was [illegible] rather in a fuss preparing for his [illegible] when Jessica burst into his room [illegible] out that a most shocking thing [illegible] red. Miss Talbot had got [illegible] all. Rome was full of fever [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Hobson [illegible]

[illegible] Three days later the maiden ladies who called each other Williams and Talbot crossed from Europe to Africa. They had spent one night at Gib, in the hotel of the Europa Point, and had walked about that queer medley of a town, and bought lace from Emilia Birch, and sought in vain for the tailless monkeys. Talbot had a notion that John Farquhar might have returned to the Rock, and whenever they passed a haughty English officer, she pinched Flora's arm and whispered, "Oh dear! Williams, could that be he?" And Flora, being young herself and as yet rather starved in the matter of love affairs, was secretly much excited too, and would not for the world have abandoned the search for the captain.

At last they embarked in the Hercules paddle-boat, and steamed away to Tangier; and the voyage was not pleasant, for the sea was rough, and the Hercules is small, and on this occasion crowded with Moors and Jews, all very seasick. Some first-class passengers there were, however; an elderly lady with a husband; a lonely man in a slouch-hat; a thin and strong-minded Mrs. Geoffrey Cobbe, whose name was emblazoned on all her luggage; and lastly, a young officer from Gib, with whom she conversed persistently. Jessica was rather seasick, and noticed none of these people much.

The landing at Tangier was a little alarming to the two English girls, unprepared for the half-naked and noisy Moors, who bustled them into a boat, rowed violently ashore, and incessantly clamored for "twelve dollars." Presently they were dragged before a superbly robed, white-bearded-and-turbaned gentleman, presumably a customs officer, who sat in the mud and ordered all portmanteaux to be opened and instantaneously shut up again. His perceptive powers must have been phenomenal in quickness; supernaturally quick [illegible] were the five men who, the moment perfunctory examination was over, [illegible]tched up the portmanteaux and ran away [illegible] them through the town and up the [illegible] of the Soko, pursued by the panting [illegible] dens under the noisy escort of an enormous negro. Williams and Talbot nearly [illegible]ted with relief when they found themselves and all their goods deposited in unexpected safety on the floor of Bruzeaud's Hotel; where rooms were awaiting them, English was spoken, and five o'clock was the order of the day. Anomalous [illegible] civilization!

"I have it!" gasped Flora, "that black [illegible]nibal and his horde were sent by Monsieur Bruzeaud to meet us! Why couldn't they say so?"

Jessica was leaning out of the window, [illegible] at the purple sea and the flat white town and the aloes and the cactus on the slope below the hotel.

"Do you know, Williams," she said, "I [illegible] say papa would not like our having [illegible] alone to a place of this sort."

"Have you only just thought of that, dear Talbot?" said Flora.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FLEET-FOOTED ZEBRAS.

[illegible] of Speed When Alarmed by the Whiz of a Rifle Ball.

[illegible]pidity with which the different [illegible] been exterminated, owing to [illegible]ce of civilization in South Africa, by reference to such works as that [illegible] Harris, written in 1840, the author tells us that the quagga [illegible] time found in "interminable [illegible] of many hundreds being frequently, while he describes Burchell's congregating in herds of eighty or [illegible] and abounding to a great extent, now, after the expiration of but [illegible], the one species is extinct or practically, while the other has been driven [illegible] afield and its numbers are [illegible] reduced.

[illegible] author's description of the common [illegible] well worth repeating. He says: [illegible] the wildest and most sequestered [illegible] troops are exceedingly difficult [illegible] approach, as well on account of their [illegible] agility and fleetness of foot as from [illegible] and inaccessible nature of their abode.

[illegible] the special charge of a sentinel, [illegible] on some adjacent crag as to command a view of every avenue of approach, [illegible] herd whom painted skins [illegible] to be viewed perambulating some [illegible] on which the rifle ball alone [illegible] them.

[illegible] has the note of alarm been [illegible] by the vidette than, pricking their [illegible] the whole flock hurry forward to [illegible] the nature of the approaching danger, having gazed a moment at the hunter, whisking their brindled [illegible] helter-skelter away, their thunder[illegible] precipices and over yawning [illegible] where no less agile food could dare [illegible] them.

[illegible]hell's zebra he says: "Fierce, [illegible] and surpassingly beautiful, [illegible] perhaps no quadruped in the creation, excepting the mountain [illegible] so splendidly attired or presenting [illegible] more singularly attractive [illegible]. Zebras are by no means amiable, and though many of the stories [illegible] their ferocity are doubtless much [illegible], they have so far not proved amenable to domestication.

Life and Health.

[illegible] RECIPE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

[illegible] Scientific American gives this recipe [illegible] which all the world ought to [illegible] the first indication of diphtheria [illegible] throat of a child make the room [illegible] take a tin cup and pour into it [illegible] quantity of tar and turpentine. Then hold the cup over the [illegible] to fill the air with the fumes. The [illegible] patient, on inhaling the fumes, will [illegible] and spit out all the membraneous [illegible] and the diphtheria will pass out. [illegible] fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat, and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians. Care should be exercised to avoid setting fire to the mixture, but [illegible] small, as only a small quantity need be placed in the cup at a time.

[illegible] POSITION IN SLEEP.

Concerning the natural position of the body in sleep, Dr. Charles O. Files has this to say:

Complete relaxation of the entire muscular system is the first great essential of sound, healthful sleep. The limbs should be slightly flexed or bent, and the body so disposed that every muscle will be in an easy, comfortable position. The body itself should rest on the right side, with a slight inclination forward rather than backward.

It is not well to sleep either on the back or directly on the chest. In neither position can the limbs be properly flexed. Sleeping on the chest and face, with mouth and nostrils obstructed in the least by the pillows, is very injurious.

During sleep, the free ingress of air to the lungs should be an object of the greatest solicitude. The objections to sleeping on the left side may be clearly apprehended by calling to mind the relative position of the stomach and liver.

The greater portion of the liver is to the right of the median line of the body. The greater pouch of the stomach is on the median line, while the pyloric end is on the left side of the body. The weight of the liver is about four and one half pounds, or about one-thirty-second of the weight of the body.

If the stomach contains much food, when one is lying on the left side the weight of the liver resting on the stomach is apt to cause uneasy slumber. This weight at least will interfere considerably with the process of digestion.

Very great care should be exercised in placing the body in such a position that the movements of the chest may be perfectly free. The shoulders should be thrown back and the left arm should be placed on the left hip or partly behind the body. It should never be allowed to rest on the chest.

I have noticed that there is a tendency among those of feeble constitution, and especially those having affections of the lungs, to sleep with the lungs compressed by the arms and the mouth and nostrils partly covered with the bed-clothes.

The Big [illegible] People.

[illegible] these Arctic expeditions [illegible] they don't take the right kind of [illegible]

[illegible] would you take?" [illegible] of course."

"And why [illegible]

[illegible] from pole to pole [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

Advice to a Young Man.

Dr. Galen Wilson writes as follows in the Practical Farmer:—A young man just starting business for himself, and who possesses a little farm of 25 acres, has concluded to go into the swine business. His farm is six miles from an inland city. He can get, gratuitously, all the swill five or six hotels make. He asks my opinion of the project. I would say, as he seems to fancy pig growing, go into it; but keep out of the swill business. I would not feed such swill to my pigs were it delivered free of charge; and then only think, he would travel twelve miles with a team every day to get it! And then all along his route he would be stigmatized as "the travelling swill cart." While the business would be honorable and the epithet gratuitous and harmless, there would be much other unpleasantness connected with it, all of which could be readily endured if there was any profit in it. Such swill is liable to be composed in part of old poultices washing soda, cockroaches killed by poison, rats, mice, and other rodents killed by "rough on rats," and a multitude of other abominable stuffs. This is not all. In hot weather some of the swill would get so sour I almost believe it would make the quiet Chester Whites squeal to partake of it. Acid swill, taken regularly, will turn a hog's eyes almost white. If it does not eventually cause sickness or death, at least the animals will make no gain.

This hotel swill business was tried at a Summer resort in the Catskill mountains a few years ago. The hotel had about a thousand guests. The swill was carted to a piece of woods half a mile away and there fed to hogs. The landlord took hogs from the surrounding farmers to fatten "at the halves." Result: Soon the animals began to break out with a rash between the legs and on the abdomen. This continued to extend all over the body, coalesced, and the hogs were a running sore from nose to tail. All died and the farmers got nothing.

This was not the worst. A few laboring families residing near the woods became afflicted with typhoid fever in consequence of the fearful stench the swill and hogs created. Hotel swill may be fed with safety, perhaps, if the landlord would attend personally to the matter himself; for then he would see what was fed; and that it was fed in proper condition.

I would advise this young friend to begin slow. I would get a trio of pure blood Chester Whites, and three or four good grade sows. I would then, at the proper time, sell what blooded pigs I could at a good, fair price. The balance of them, and the grade pigs, I would push right along with feed until six or eight months of age and then sell them to the city butchers. Wheat-bran, midlings and linseed meal, topped off with corn meal, will do it nicely. I would have the sows raise two litters a year, and keep the business running Summer and Winter. Pigs will fatten about as well in Winter by giving them Summer conditions.

Next Spring I would plant sufficient ground to Landreth's sugar corn to feed my team, cow and prospective number of swine per year—to be fed green and as silage. I will refer him to a gentleman only seven miles from his place who fattens hogs on this corn alone, they eating stalk and all. He commences to pull the corn when but about three feet high. The pigs eat roots and all. As the corn begins to mature, he cuts stalks and ears together with a cutter but still they eat it clean. They get nothing else but water and salt. In winter they fatten on the silage; although some other grain would hasten matters then.

Need of Observation.

The wise dairyman is one who has both eyes and ears open, and in this, the digestibility of the rations that he furnishes his cows must be closely observed by him, and all knowledge thereunto sought out. In economic feeding of cows, it does make a great difference what they are fed, and that of foods that may be classed in the same list of elements. Many coarse fodders contain starch, but of them none are so easily digested as the fodder of corn. The carbo-hydrates of the corn plant are therefore worthy of the wider attention of dairymen, for as a coarse food—and cows need large quantities of it—the corn plant has no equal, and it is in this that the farmer his had his expectations more than realized, when he has a fine field of corn, and has put it in the best possible condition to feed, or perhaps put it in the silo, and fed it as nearly as possible in its [illegible] where less of the starch is needed, gluten meal, which is only corn meal with a large part of the starch washed out, leaving the best elements of the balance, is a fine food, and I may pay to sell some of the corn and get gluten meal with the proceeds, and better balance the rations of corn fodder. Digestibility is a great feature in all foods, from an economical feeding standpoint, and thousands of dairymen could, with the greatest benefit, put themselves in communication with their Experiment Stations, and get the aid of the Directors in helping them to solve these, to them, perplexing, questions. This is the real object of the Stations, and those in charge gladly respond to all such requests for information, and reply, as far as able, most willingly. Send them questions along the line of digestibility of foods, and get the benefits of their experiments in that direction.

The Difference.

To fill the stomach of a man with well prepared food and hot tea, envelope him in an abundance of warm clothing, and then give him exercise in the crisp, even cold air, is not to be discouraged, but is of benefit; but to turn a cow out of a cold barn into a yet colder yard, and give her water from trough or pool as cold as cold weather will make it, and then allow her to stand exposed for hours to the weather—"as it comes"—and call it health giving, and beneficial to the cow, and conducive to a more robust condition of the system when everything save the food of support is going to milk production, is to draw comparisons resting on a very slender foundation of similarity. The great trouble with all these comparisons is the confounding the exercise with exposure, and more, not stating the conditions of the comparisons. In the case of the man warmly clad, and prompted by judgment to broken up his pace, reason dictates; but in the cow that associates a stable and the warmth that she seeks, little exercise will be taken, and exposure takes the place of exercise. While ten minutes might do no harm, and cause little extra expenditure of food, an hour would probably result in a chill, and the result is a loss in not only milk but vitality, the very thing sought. The dairyman must study this matter, and soon he will find that some of these supposed benefits when accurately measured, fall far below the looked for gain. The cow is not a cast-iron, copper-lined and bronze-plated machine, but is an animal with life, vital organs and certain functions that are influenced by heat, cold and violent exposure. It is in striking a happy medium, all through the life of a cow, that pays the dairyman.

Early Stabling.

In a late issue of that admirable dairy journal, *Hoard's Dairyman*, there, is an article on the benefits of the early stabling of cows, that is of marked ability, and bears directly upon the subject, and needs to be read by every dairyman. Of course, it is too late to preach about it now, with snow flying in the air, but good advice is always good to keep and practice next year. The benefit of early stabling is not only in maintaining the flow of milk in the Fall without an increase of grain, but is of value in the way of protection of the cow from the cold, that in the late Fall is about as trying to the cows as the severer weather of Winter. The present Fall the writer commenced to stable his cows at night, Oct. 14th, and without any change of feed, there was a noticeable gain of milk. All the change there was being the soiling ration was fed in the mangers after milking, instead of on the ground in the fields near the corn lot. It was simply an exhibition of the case in point, that when the cows were in the stable there was no demand made upon them for any part of the food to make good the chill, though slight, of laying on the ground and exposure to slight air. It is a small matter, but facts tell, even in it.

Hints on Horticulture.

[illegible]

[illegible] the plants, as the story can't [illegible] being a fact.

The Flemish Beauty is an excellent pear when it can be had in good condition. It is like the Bartlett pear in this, that a fungus attacks the fruit, causing it to crack open and become worthless.

Helianthus Maximilliana is a hardy plant of the sunflower family, which bears great crops of golden yellow blossoms in late Fall. It grows five to six feet high and makes a fine display.

Nasturtiums make good window plants, blooming all Winter long, especially if plants which have been in pots through the Summer are taken for the purpose. This plant is one that but few if any insects ever trouble.

Hydrangeas which have been in pots all Summer should be planted out of doors and out to the ground next spring. They will then produce a fine lot of young shoots, which will give lots of flowers the following season.

Autumn planted trees are much the better for having frost kept from their roots in Winter. Many large planters adopt the plan of dumping a load of earth and mounding it up around the tree. The roots are then free from frost during the entire Winter.

Those who may have rose bushes they deem tender, and wish to keep them under cover, may dig them up and bury them up completely with earth, either out of doors or in a cellar that is always kept well aired and not heated.

Black raspberries for drying are growing in favor as a leading farm crop in many localities in the East. They seem to pay better than grain crops. Raspberries are modest in their demands as to soil and manures. But to secure the best results they should be planted on soil that is well-drained, but moist and easily worked. A sandy or clay loam is good. They will not do well in wet, sticky soils, or in clay. Water standing around their roots is death to them. In heavier soils, red raspberries are more reliable than the blackcaps.

Carnations are nice window plants in Winter, thriving well in a cool sitting-room, [illegible] and given good soil. Grace Wilder, a pink one, and Lizzie McGowan, a white one, are favorites with florists, who grow them largely.

Hardy herbaceous plants should have a covering of manure, leaves or some other material before the warm suns of late Winter catch them. It prevents the plants being thrown out of the ground by alternate freezing and thawing that is apt to take place.

A large mound of earth, about Fall planted trees, to be taken away when Spring comes, is an excellent help to them. It not only keeps the frost form the roots, but it keeps the trees firmly in their places, and for this reason is better than a covering of manure would be for them.

Black Cap raspberries are propagated by bending over the canes and pegging them down, when the tips root and from new plants. Red Raspberries cannot be rooted in this way, but they sucker freely and are increased. Both sorts are multiplied by cutting up and planting bits of roots.

Farm Items.

Wash and cook the potatoes that are too small for market or for table use. They are good for pigs or chickens.

Separate the hogs wanted for butchering from the stock hogs or sows. Put them in a small warm pen and feed well until time to slaughter.

Picking the potatoes over and removing the rotten ones about once a month during the Winter will lessen the loss from that source. Look after them once before the holidays.

During the long Winter evenings much of the theoretical knowledge of agriculture can be acquired. Obtain a few of the best books on the subjects in which you are specially interested and read them carefully and thoughtfully.

Now is the time the farmer regrets that he did not expend a few dollars at threshing time in securing a first class man to make the straw stack. The poorly made stack now covers half of the barnyard and much valuable straw has already been wasted through carelessness or ignorance in stacking.

Cattle, if properly managed and provided with sufficient shelter, can be wintered on cornfodder alone. With the addition of plenty of good straw it will furnish abundant roughness for idle horses and large colts. Do not deprive the stock of roughness but endeavor to save all the timothy hay possible as it will be high and scarce in the spring.

The question of roadmaking is one which does not concern the farmer alone. Good roads will reduce the cost of raising and marketing crops and consequently cheapen supplies required by consumers. The tax sustained by carrying produce to market is a direct tax upon farm products—the necessaries of life—which producers and consumers ought to be unanimous in removing.

THE FROZEN NORTH.

Where Explorer Nansen is Wintering—The Latest News From the Traveller.

A London despatch says:—The interesting question as to where Nansen is wintering is most probably answered by the following important communication just at hand. It may be remembered that he intended to winter in the New Siberian islands, north of Cape Tsjeljuskin, the northernmost promontory of Asia. The arctic skipper, Hans Johannessen, of Hammerfest, Norway, who, in 1878-5, simultaneously with the Vega's voyage round Asia, commanded the steamer Lena to the Lena river, and who remained in East Siberia several years, states in an interview that old Yakutsks told him that from the highest parts of the northern shores of the New Siberian islands, which they had frequently visited in order to collect mammoth tusks, they could in fine weather distinctly discern a lofty land to the north west. The distance is estimated by the Norwegian skipper, from the statements of these natives, at about fifteen nautical miles. From this lofty land, too, Johannessen hailed a large iceberg, which in 1878 was seen ashore east of Cape Tsjeljuskin, a berg which could not have had its origin from any part of the coast between the northernmost cape of Asia and Behring strait, nor could it have come from the low New Siberian islands. Johannessen was surprised that there were currents which could have carried the berg south, but this was also almost the only real ice-berg seen along the coast of north Asia in 1878. Should, therefore, Nansen, he considers, not steer too close to the coast, it is probable that he might discern this lofty, unknown land from the masthead if the weather was clear. And should the state of the ice be at all favourable there can be no doubt but that he would attempt to reach it this year and take up his winter quarters at this unnamed polar terra nova.

Amusements in the House of Commons.

Games of every kind, with one exception only, are either rigidly or passively forbidden in the British House of Commons. This exception in the way of games is chess, which somehow or other has worked its way into a sort of passive toleration, owing probably to the silence which, as a rule, is observed by all lovers of chess when engaged on their favorite game. The theory of the Legislature is legislation, and that every one who enters Parliament is supposed to have only one object at heart—work. So the lighter forms of amusement have never entered the House of Commons life of the Member of Parliament. An attempt was made some time since to have a billiard table set up in one of the spare rooms at St. Stephen's, but the project was ruthlessly crushed by Mr. Speaker. Card playing, even in the form of whist at threepenny points, is strongly forbidden under serious penalties supposed to exist in the plenary power of the Speaker. There is a reading-room where a certain number of newspapers are provided, subject to the approval of the Serjeant-at-Arms, who in this, as in more serious matters, exercises a sovereign control. There is also a library of dry reading matter, which does not contain, like the French Legislature's library, all the latest novels. In the way of refreshments the members are able to amuse themselves by entertaining friends or constituents either in the tea-room over meagre and sober fare or in the dining-rooms on something more substantial, with liquors to each one's taste. Of late, the institution of teas on the terrace on the fine summer evenings [illegible]

MANCHESTER A SEAPORT.

The Great Ship Canal.

Now An Accomplished Fact.

Manchester has just been celebrating the completion of its ship canal, a great waterway giving it direct access to the Irish Sea, and thence to the Atlantic Ocean, and with the completion of this work the realization of a scheme which, in one form or another, has been discussed at intervals for more than a century and three-quarters. It is popularly supposed that Manchester has always quietly acquiesced in the growth and development of Liverpool, and has been content that Liverpool should receive toll on the cotton and other raw materials imported largely from this side the ocean which are used in such immense and increasing quantities in the industrial region lying within a circuit of twenty miles from Manchester. This is a mistake. Manchester has always been jealous of Liverpool, and of her position on the estuary of the Mersey, and has again and again contemplated calling in the aid of the engineer to right her wrongs with Liverpool.

Long before Liverpool had begun to draw to herself the trade with what were then the American colonies, when Bristol had still the monopoly of the

COMMERCE OF THE WEST,

and Liverpool was but a small place (owning some eighty or ninety ships), Manchester was moving with a view to securing some of the advantage which it was felt ought to accrue to her, owing to her nearness to the sea. Manchester stands on the Irwell, a tributary of the Mersey, and the Mersey is navigable for ships of three or four hundred tons burden as far as Warrington, which is exactly midway between Liverpool and Manchester, and eighteen miles from either place. Liverpool constructed her first dock in 1708; and in 1712 the engineer who was responsible for this work devised a scheme under which the Mersey and the Irwell were to be made navigable to Manchester. Nothing came of this scheme, but in 1720 works were carried out which gave Manchester a water communication with Liverpool, which was partly tidal and partly canal. This waterway was in use until about seven years ago, when the ship canal works interfered with it. It was, however, never

AVAILABLE FOR VESSELS

larger than barges of seventy or eighty tons burden, and never began to meet the needs of Manchester after the era of the cotton factory had commenced. Forty years after this waterway was made, Brindley, with the aid of the Duke of Bridgewater, constructed the picturesque canal which is now known by the name of the Duke. It is twenty-one miles long, and joins the estuary of the Mersey at Runcorn, within half a mile of the point at which the first waterway was connected with the tidal portion of the Mersey.

Like the waterway constructed in 1720, the Bridgewater Canal is for barges only. It doubled the means of communication by water between Liverpool and Manchester, and along these two old waterways millions of bales of cotton have been carried from Liverpool through

THE GARDEN COUNTY

of Cheshire into the heart of the cotton manufacturing district of Lancashire. But Manchester has always desired something more than barge canals, and various schemes for ship canals were discussed before Parliament gave its sanction to the construction of the canal which is now nearing completion.

There was a long, bitter, and wearisome fight in Parliament before the scheme for the present canal was adopted. Liverpool was strongly opposed to the canal, and fought the promoters at every point. The Liverpool City Council, the Liverpool Dock Board, and the railway companies whose lines connect the two cities spent about a quarter of a million sterling in lawyers' fees and in fees to expert witnesses in endeavoring to defeat the proposals for the waterway. Never in the history of private bill legislation was there a bigger or a more costly fight in the committee rooms of the Houses of Parliament, and never before were two English cities set in antagonism as were Liverpool and Manchester in the early eighties, when the Ship Canal scheme was before Parliament. In 1883 Liverpool was triumphant. Parliament threw out the Ship Canal bill. Two years later a new and greatly amended scheme was submitted to Parliament. Again the fight between Liverpool and Manchester was waged for nearly half the session, but this time victory rested with Manchester, and Parliament passed a bill empowering the construction of the canal.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

According to statements made in the Southern journals, the extensive introduction of the Talbot open-hearth basic steel process in that section seems quite probable. This process eliminates most of the silicon by pouring the melted iron through basic slag, which is low in silicon and high in lime and oxide of iron. The silicon which has been reduced in the smelting furnace along with the iron, apparently takes up oxygen from the oxide of iron in the slag, staying in the slag, and the latter also takes up some of the phosphorus and a little of the sulphur, while at the same time the deoxidized iron of the slag is added to the charge, so that there is a gain of iron instead of a loss as by first blowing the charge in a Bessemer converter. This desiliconized metal is then ready for treatment in an ordinary basic open-hearth furnace in the ordinary manner, and the savings thus effected over the old basic open-hearth process are said to be some fourfold. Further, by this method the cheapest iron—gray forge—can be used, and, as there is no necessity for the use of scrap when desiliconized metal is used, and the latter can be put into the open-hearth furnace hot, a large percentage of the time required to melt a cold charge is saved. If the basic slag does not contain iron, it is enriched by adding the necessary amount of brown hematite ore. The resulting steel is reported to be of excellent quality.

One of the most effective methods for preventing white efflorescence on brick walls, when caused by lime, is, says Thonindustrie Zeitung, that of dipping the bricks before burning into dilute acid. For this purpose the strength of the acid is to be determined by the amount of lime present in the clay, the greater amount of clay the more dilute the acid. Thus for ordinary clay a solution a composed of forty quarts of water to one of hydrochloric acid is found specially adapted to the purpose, and is sufficient for dipping some 500 bricks, and then the solution is to be renewed. Having been thus dipped and thoroughly dried in the sun the bricks are to be dipped and dried again just before burning. The additional cost of this treatment is very slight.

A serious objection to the system of silent machinery running, as proposed recently by an Austrian manufacturer, consists, as mentioned, in the considerable additional expense which the plan involves. The article, which is claimed to realize the desideratum in question, consists of cog wheels made of pressed rawhide, which are intended to work in conjunction with wheels of cast-iron, steel, and other metals. The wheels made of this material are found to possess not only great strength, but, as they require no lubricating, are very clean in operation, and, it is claimed, substantially reduce the vibration of the machinery in which they are used. They are supplied ready made, or in the form of rawhide disks, to be shaped as may be necessary for the use intended. These hide pieces, it is further stated, have to be supported, by a wooden framework, and, after cutting, the wheel is covered with a shellac solution.

Defining the Word Average.

Not long since a New Hampshire committeeman was examining an infant-school class.

"Can any little girl or boy give the definition of the word average?" he asked.

For some time no one replied, but finally a little girl hesitatingly answered:

"It's a thing a hen lays an egg on, sir."

"No; that's not right."

"Yes, sir; my book says so."

And she trotted up to her questioner, and pointed to this sentence in her reading book:

"A hen lays an egg every day on an average."

Perhaps.

He: "My angel, there is one thing I have to tell you. When we are married I must have my mother to live with us, because I can't afford to keep two establishments going. You will find her very helpful. She is always sewing and knitting and mending. I do hope, my darling, you will not object."

She: "No, indeed. [illegible]

COST AND WASTE OF WAR.

Some Surprising Figures.

The total number of men in the world's navies is 237,000.

In the last 200 years France has spent £992,000,000 in war.

The engines of a first-class steel man-of-war cost nearly $700,000.

In the British navy the annual cost of maintaining a man is £211.

The average cost of maintaining a man in the American navy is $1500.

Even little Belgium spends every year 46,000,000 francs on her army.

At Bannockburn 135,000 men fought and 38,000 were killed or wounded.

In less than 300 years Great Britain alone has spent £1,359,000,000 in war.

The peace footing of the Russian army calls for the services of 170,000 horses.

The annual cost of the British army is £17,000,000; of the navy, £14,000,000.

Marengo called 58,000 men into action of whom 13,000 were killed or crippled.

The Spanish army costs 142,000,000 pesetas a year. Twenty-five pesetas equal $5.

The French army costs every year 675,000,000 francs; the navy 209,000,000.

The U. S. army in 1892 cost $46,895,456; the navy in the same year $29,174,139.

At Gravelotte 320,000 men were engaged of whom 48,000 were killed or wounded.

The army of Bolivia costs the people of that impoverished country $1,800,000 a year.

At Austerlitz 170,000 were engaged, and the dead and wounded numbered 23,000.

During the retreat from Moscow the French lost or threw away over 600,000 muskets.

Austria spends every year 15,000,000 florins on the army. Twelve florins equal $5.

The annual army expenditure of Greece is 18,000,000 drachmi. A drachma is about 20 cents.

Italy spends every year 14,000,000 lire on her army and navy. Twenty-five lire equal $5.

Down to the year 1876 Krupp had delivered to various nations over 15,000 cannon.

There were 402,000 men on the field at Sadowa, of whom 33,000 were killed or disabled.

At Borodino 250,000 French and Russians fought, and the dead and wounded numbered 78,000.

The estimated cost to both sides of the great American civil war was $6,500,000,000.

The spring and autumn maneuvers of the European armies cost annually over $10,000,000.

It is estimated that the world's cannon has cost the world's taxpayers a little over $40,000,000.

At Waterloo there was 145,000 men on both sides, of whom 51,000 were killed or disabled.

The army and navy of the Argentine Confederation are kept up at an annual cost of $13,000,000.

The wars of the last seventy years have cost Russia £335,000,000 and the lives of 664,000 men.

After the surrender of the Turks at Plevna the Russians took possession of $17,000,000 worth of arms.

Denmark spends every year 16,000,000 kroner on her army and navy. A krone is a little over 25c.

The destruction of stores and clothing by both armies during the civil war in the U.S. is estimated at $100,000,000.

It is estimated that since the Christian era began over 4,000,000,000 human beings have perished in war.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310, Russia, 210.

During the last few months of the American civil war the expenses of the government exceeded $3,000,000 a day.

The average cost of building an English ironclad is £48 per ton; French, £55; Italian, £57; German, £60.

After the siege of Sebastopol three-fourths of the cannon used by the besiegers were condemned as useless.

The principal nations of the world have 2291 war ships, mounting 8383 guns, mostly of very heavy caliber.

The list of the world's battles comprises 1527 regular engagements whose names are given as worthy of record.

During the Mexican war the United States put 90,100 men in the field of whom 7780 died of wounds or disease.

At Gettysburg 140,000 men fought on the Union and Confederate sides, of whom 5000 were placed hors du combat.

Germany spends every year on the imperial army 413,000,000 marks; on the navy 42,000,000. A mark is about 25c.

The wars of the ninety years down to 1880 caused a war expenditure of $15,235,000,000 and the loss of 4,470,000 lives.

The burning of Moscow by the Russians in order to drive out the French caused an estimated loss of over $12,000,000.

The revolution cost the people of the States $135,193,703. The war of 1812 with Great Britain cost $107,159,003.

The Republic of Brazil spent last year on the army 33,000,000 milreis; on the navy, 15,000,000. A milreis is about 55c.

Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army 126,000.

Over 1,000,000 French women were made widows and 3,000,000 French children were made fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns.

At the battle on the Thrasymene, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, there were 65,000 men engaged, of whom 17,000 were killed.

The number of men withdrawn from industry to take part in the U.S. civil war on the Union side was 2,772,408; the Confederates enlisted over 600,000.

The cost of the American navy during the years of the civil war was—for 1862, $42,000,000; 1863, $63,000,000; 1864, $85,000,000; 1865, $122,000,000.

At Cannæ, where the Romans sustained the worst defeat they even experienced, there were 146,000 men on the field of whom 52,000 were killed.

Russia spends 225,000,000 roubles a year on the army and 40,000,000 on the navy. A silver rouble is worth nearly 75c., a paper rouble about 50c.

The reports after the battle of Waterloo showed that the British artillery fired 9467 rounds; about one for every French soldier killed on the field.

The barracks built for European soldiers are generally far better than the houses of the peasantry. Chelsea barracks, in England, cost £245 per man.

The expense of the American War Department in 1862 was $394,000,000; in 1863 was $599,000,000; in 1864 was $690,000,000; in 1865 was $1,031,000,000.

Great Britain has 5789 cannon; France, 7694; Germany, 5380; Russia, 4424; Austria, 2170; Turkey, 3762; the United States, 4155; the world has 41,073.

In times of war the armies of the European nations can be raised to 9,366,000 men, and the daily expense will be nearly $20,000,000, to say nothing of the destruction of life and property.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

A Dry Goods Clerk Driven Insane by Joke Played by Some Friends.

A Muncie, Ind., despatch says:—John Rudy, a well-known young dry goods clerk of Yorktown, is a raving maniac to-day as the result of a practical joke perpetrated on him on Sunday night by some friends. A party of young men went to Cammack station to spend the evening. Some members of the crowd secured the services of a stranger to imitate a sheriff. The man approached Rudy, placed his hands on the young man's shoulders and read an imaginary warrant that charged Rudy with stealing a horse. The young man was badly frightened and took to his heels for liberty. He ran four miles to his home. He was exhausted and fell into his father's arms unconscious. Soon afterward he became flighty, and is now a raving maniac. He imagines a gang of Indians are chasing him, and it has required a half-dozen men to manage him all day. The participants in the joke will likely be arrested.

The Strain Gone Over.

"Now, lady, look beautiful and happy," said a photographer to the young man. [illegible]

A SHIP'S [illegible] YARD.

The Last of the [illegible] Arctic Expedition.

Where Rest [illegible] Japanese Mas[illegible] Their Fate [illegible] Monuments Discovered in [illegible] Island.

On the 17th of June, [illegible] Captain McKay, of the S.S. [illegible] visited Carey Island for the [illegible] tidings, of the [illegible] On approaching the island [illegible] who was in the crow's nest [illegible] small schooner lying ash[illegible] ched search parties to the island. [illegible] schooner, a small "fore and aft" [illegible] and partially buried in the [illegible] ving heeled over very much [illegible] the [illegible] d, and with her stern [illegible] manuscript notes on natural history, [illegible] of scientific books, [illegible] p, and subsequently brought [illegible] "Aurora," and delivered to Captain [illegible] The dead body of a man [illegible] about 32 years of age, was found [illegible] on a stony, elevated ridge [illegible] vessel. The dead man was [illegible] over with stones, but no [illegible] ion was observed. The [illegible] moved from the body [illegible] but there were indications [illegible] deceased was clothed. A [illegible] at his head by visitors [illegible] and a rod handkerchief [illegible] serve as a guide to subsequent [illegible] in the meantime papers [illegible] at the cairn and those, [illegible] articles previously mentioned [illegible] n picked up at the vessel [illegible] red to Captain McKay [illegible] the wish expressed in M[illegible] addressed, "To the visit[illegible] land, 1893," Captain McK[illegible] Clarence Head with the intention [illegible] learn something further [illegible] ate of the party. But [illegible] ane, when within about [illegible] Clarence Head, ice was [illegible] rendered a close approach [illegible] possible, and Captain McK[illegible] great regret, compelled to [illegible] back.

THE [illegible]

The following [illegible] been copied from visiting [illegible] name J.A. Bjorling, [illegible] These cards and a letter [illegible] cairn on Carey Island [illegible]

WHERE THEY [illegible] GRAVE.

Written in [illegible] E. Carey Island, 16th A[illegible] ft Godhavn on the second [illegible] ard's sailed along the ice [illegible] thirteenth, when I, on [illegible] over Melville Bay to C[illegible] sterly hurricane near the [illegible] to the west, and I was at [illegible] Parry, from which point [illegible] ary Islands in order to su[illegible] provisions from the E[illegible]

Another [illegible] 17-S. After having taken [illegible] visions from Nares' depot [illegible] apple" went on shore on [illegible] the island, where you [illegible] ll tent. A new report [illegible] re we leave the island. 17 [illegible]

The third [illegible] After having lost the [illegible] to winter over, I left [illegible] of August for Foulke [illegible] should be compelled to [illegible] further notice will be [illegible] at Pandora Harbor. Together [illegible] visions from Nares' depot [illegible] have food enough to [illegible] companions until June [illegible]

The following [illegible] the letter: "To the [illegible] ary Island, 1893. As [illegible] ere. I have after the [illegible] to reach Foulke F[illegible] inter over there; [illegible] umberland Island [illegible] give up this voyage [illegible]

"Compelled [illegible] to be a longer time [illegible] art now for the Eskimo [illegible] Cape Faraday on [illegible] hope that a whaler will [illegible] ext summer in order to [illegible] arty, I will attempt [illegible] ore the 1st of July. [illegible] for the 15th of July. [illegible] go to the Danish set[illegible] you visited this island [illegible] July, and found [illegible] erning my voyage [illegible] I should be very [illegible] ould go to Clarence [illegible] herefrom, where I [illegible] ost eastern point, [illegible] cerning my and my [illegible] the winter. At last I [illegible] I all notices from me to [illegible] E. Nordenskiold, Stock[illegible] the nearest Swedish con[illegible] of time and place where [illegible] pro[illegible] visions will [illegible] Queros, not last long [illegible] of January, without [illegible] Party now consis[illegible] which one is dying. —S. [illegible] of October, 1893. (Si[illegible] Swedish Naturalist."

[illegible]

The Cors[illegible] neither is he greedy [illegible] noitious, an eager polit[illegible] of place and power [illegible] that may set him above [illegible] The word "politician" [illegible] understood in a local s[illegible] that agitate the Contin[illegible] for him; his politics [illegible] the triumph or aggrand[illegible] The chief of a clan [illegible] expected on all occasion [illegible] the interests of [illegible]

If an [illegible] it is the duty of [illegible] for him; if he has inc[illegible] the chief must [illegible] emitted. His clients, [illegible] matters) will obey his [illegible] may be a republican [illegible] a monarchist to-morrow [illegible] difference in their al[illegible] a single follower [illegible] stood thing that what [illegible] done for the good of [illegible] former times they would [illegible] to the battle, so they [illegible] ballot-box to-day.

This spi[illegible] took its rise during [illegible] misgovernment. [illegible] rule of the Genoese, [illegible] ministered, it it was [illegible] ed individual there was [illegible] or life or property [illegible] the battle of life [illegible] some powerful family [illegible] his interests respected [illegible] the clan, the more [illegible] be felt; therefore the C[illegible] the number of his cousins [illegible] the strength of his right [illegible]

[illegible] True.

A cert[illegible] early life had met with [illegible] left him with a broken [illegible] about which, in spite of [illegible] known to be little [illegible] now, enquirer propound[illegible] —"How happened [illegible]?" The minister answer[illegible] "To tell the truth [illegible] that was caused [illegible] other people's business."

Getting [illegible]

As [illegible] Attendance it is a [illegible] China is sick, their [illegible] physicians that well again [illegible] he is perfectly the regul[illegible] eal with which their [illegible] back where somethi[illegible] he is said to be the [illegible] result is that standing [illegible] healthiest man, seldom [illegible] physicians [illegible]

With [illegible] has been [illegible] sum, whose debt [illegible] annual improve[illegible] great [illegible] national debt is in [illegible]

Money! M[illegible]

MONEY [illegible]

[illegible] want to borrow [illegible] rate of interest? [illegible]

McCullough & [illegible]

BANKERS, MARKD[illegible]

A general banking business [illegible] profits of one dollar and upwar[illegible] and interest allowed [illegible] required. Drafts issued on [illegible] Money to loan [illegible] per cent. Office over [illegible]

Sch[illegible]

Scho[illegible]

Stephe[illegible]

Thr[illegible]

Wells [illegible]

[illegible]

15 and [illegible]

Stephen[illegible]

Just arriv[illegible]

1 Ba[illegible]

1 [illegible]

1 [illegible]

1 Keg[illegible]

Stephen's [illegible]

The Markdale Sta[illegible]

[illegible] THURSDAY MORN[illegible]

[illegible]

Advertising Rat[illegible]

[illegible]

C. P. R. TIME T[illegible]

MARKDALE STAT[illegible]

[illegible]

Business Card[illegible]

[illegible]

SHAVING PARLO[illegible]

[illegible]

LEATHE[illegible]

HARNESS, [illegible]

COLLARS, [illegible]

[illegible]

D. B. Arrowsmit[illegible]

MARKDAL[illegible]