THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Mothers.

little elbow leans upon your knee—
Your tired knee that has so much to bear—
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers holding yours so tight,
You do not prize the blessings over much—
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see as I do to-day—
We are so dull and thankless, and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me
That while I bore the badge of motherhood
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night, when you sit down to rest
You miss the elbow on your tired knee—
This restless curly head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again,
If the white feet into the grave have tripped—
I could not blame you for your heartache then.

I wonder that some mothers ever fret
At their precious darlings clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to made them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor—
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my house once more—

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To morrow make a kite to reach the sky,
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I!
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head!
My singing birdling from its nest has flown—
The little boy I used to kiss is—dead.

Eating Fruit.

For most persons ripe fruit is a very healthful food. To be sure, there are abnormal people to whom even the delicate strawberry is a poison. But too many bad feelings are laid to the consumption of fruit when they are due to the accompaniments of fruit. One may go into the strawberry patch and eat his fill, raise up, move about a little and be ready for more, and still eat on indefinitely and receive no harm. The same person, by consuming a tenth as many berries done up in a four-story shortcake enveloped in sugar and rich cream, may feel very unpleasantly thereafter, and in a majority of cases the strawberries have to take the blame. The same is true of the long list of fruits that follow the strawberry. We are too apt to accompany the eating of fruit with things that impair digestion and lay the foundation of disease. In eating most kinds of fruit the diet should be as simple as possible; a little sugar is proper, but cream and pastry should be avoided in much quantity. They are very palatable, to be sure, but it is a question how much we can afford to please the palate at the expense of a healthy stomach.

Hints to Mothers on Care of Children.

Feeding of Infants.—Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (ground in a coffee grinder) and a gill of water, with a little salt, for fifteen minutes, strain, then mix it with half as much boiled milk, add a lump of white sugar, size of a walnut, and give it lukewarm from a nursing bottle. Keep bottle and mouthpiece in a bowl of water when not in use, to which a little soda may be added. For infants five or six months old, give half barley water and half boiled milk, with salt and a lump of sugar. For older infants, give more milk than barley water. For infants very costive, give oatmeal instead of barley; cook and strain as before. When your breast milk is only half enough, change off between breast milk and this prepared food. In hot weather if blue litmus paper applied to the food turns red, the food is too acid, and you must make a fresh mess or add a small pinch of baking-soda. Infants of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day, by itself or mixed with other food, and when ten or twelve months old, a crust of bread and a piece of rare beef to suck. No child under two years ought to eat at your table. Give no candies, in fact nothing that is not contained in these rules, without a doctor's orders.

Summer Complaint.—It comes from overfeeding, and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children well with cold water twice a day, and oftener in the hot season. Never neglect looseness of the bowels in an infant; consult the family or Dispensary physician at once, and he will give you rules about what it should take and how it should be nursed. Keep your rooms as cool as possible, have them well ventilated, and do not allow any bad smells to come from sinks, privies, garbage boxes or gutters about the house where you live. Where an infant is cross and irritable in the hot weather, a trip on the water will do it a great deal of good (ferryboat or steamboat), and may prevent cholera infantum.

How Little Women Marry Big Men.

Little women are prone to fascinate big men, but perhaps they have a considerable amount of power over men in general. But they are endowed with no such power for witchery as far as their sisters are concerned. Indeed, there is a certain amount of chronic antagonism between little women and other women, that prevents them from fraternizing together with that cordiality with which women who are in no way physically remarkable can. The ordinary woman will probably tell you, if you appeal to her for an opinion, that the little woman "is a conceited little thing, that gives herself all manner of airs and graces." The statement may not be quite correct, but those who generally make it have good cause for belief in its accuracy. The little woman is in the habit of treating them with a degree of scorn, not to say contempt, which is calculated to have a most irritating effect upon their nerves. The constant contemplation of her own insignificance has ruffled her temper, though her very smallness is in some cases a point in her favor rather than against it. But constant fighting, even if it is only shadows, has a decidedly exasperating tendency. Now, she is continually doing battle with what she and some others may be disposed to consider her weak point. It is easy to see how keenly she feels the sting of being small. She not only assumes an aggressive attitude toward a great portion of humanity on that account, she allows the fact to influence her in the matter of taste and in everyday life. If she has a house, she will have everything in it on as big a scale as possible; she will love big horses and big dogs; she will, as we have already said, probably marry a big man, and she will in a variety of other ways indicate her affection for the magnificent as compared with the insignificant. All this may be regarded as a sort of protest on her part against her own littleness. It is another proof that people would like to be just what they are not, and to get just what they lack. Though her foibles and eccentricities are many, she can be forgiven them in view of their causes. At the same time, she may be recommended to make herself a little more agreeable. She would be more agreeable if she were less egotistical and aggressive. Perhaps we should say that we have spoken of typical little women, not of all little women.

Bathing.

Persons who have a feeling of chilliness after leaving a cold bath in the morning, especially when the temperature of the atmosphere is low, will avoid that disagreeable sensation if they use a bath-sheet instead of a towel, so that the whole body may be covered during drying, and the wet skin kept from exposure to the cold air.

Care of the Teeth.

People would do well to be careful what kind of stuff they apply to their teeth. The *Kemiker Zeitung* gives the analysis of a specific patented in Belgium, which is wonderfully like that of sewage water, the only difference being in the addition of some perfume to disguise the odor of the ingredients.

Rest for Headaches.

Dr. Day says, in a late lecture: Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculcate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose, as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye, and it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a practical lesson to keep steadily in view, in that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained.

There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night, and the pillow hard; for, if it be soft, the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep has been long and heavy.

Useful Recipes by Aunt Kate.

Jellies from Small Fruits.—Put the fruit into a small stone jar. Set this in a kettle of tepid water and place upon the fire. Let it boil closely covered until the fruit is broken to pieces; strain, pressing the bag hard, putting in a few spoonfuls at a time, and between each squeezing turning it inside out to scald off the pulp and skins. To each pint of juice allow one pound of sugar. Set the juice on alone to boil, and while it is warming divide the sugar into several portions; then put it on pans or shallow dishes, and put it in the stove-oven to heat, watching it and stirring it occasionally that it does not burn. Boil your juice just 20 minutes from the moment it begins to boil. By this time the sugar should be so hot that you cannot bear your hand in it. Throw your hot sugar into the boiling juice, stirring rapidly. It will "hiss" and melt quickly; withdraw your spoon when you are sure the sugar is disolved; let all boil up once more, and remove quickly from the fire. If these directions are strictly followed, and the fruit is in a proper state of ripeness, your jelly will be a success.

Strawberry and blackberry jellies are apt to be less firm, but instead of boiling longer place them in the sun, taking care they should not gather dampness.

Sweet Milk, rubbed on the surface of any pastry, before baking, such as biscuit, gems, short-cakes, or even pastry for fruit pies, will make them brown nicely and give them a flaky appearance.

Mayonnaise Fish Salad.—Take about one pound of cold boiled fish, cut but not chop, in pieces about an inch in length. Mix in a bowl a dressing as follows: The yolks of four boiled eggs rubbed to a smooth paste with salad oil; add to these salt, pepper, mustard, two teaspoonfuls of white sugar, and lastly six teaspoons of vinegar. Beat the mixture until light, and just before pouring it over the fish, stir in lightly the beaten white of an egg. Serve in a glass dish, first mixing half the dressing with the fish, and spreading the remainder upon the top, and ornament with blanched lettuce leaves or celery.

The Laundry.—An eminent physician says that household labor to a reasonable extent is the most wholesome of all exercises to preserve a robust woman, or to make an invalid robust. He thinks an hour in the laundry with a hot flat-iron, better than a pound of iron taken internally or externally, all of which is good, sound, common sense.

To perfume note-paper and programmes a quire or two of extra thick blotting paper are to be kept in a plain wooden box, with a closely fitting lid. Over each sheet is sprinkled a small quantity of scent in the form of essential oil. Paper to be perfumed is placed between the sheets of blotting paper for an hour or two. The essential oil on the blotting sheets seldom requires renewing.

Bread and Butter Pudding.—Take stale pieces of bread, spread them with butter and pile them into your baking dish; make a custard of milk and eggs, pour over your bread and bake it enough to cook the custard.

The Women of To-day.

There is no use of talking, the busy whirligig of trade has to stop in this locality when a country woman prepares to climb out of a high spring wagon.

Miss Sarah Leggett has succeeded in establishing a "Home for Business Women" in New York. To give to working girls a home, such as good women deserved, and at the same time bring it within reach of their income, was the problem she took on herself. She has more than fulfilled her expectations and the home has sixty inmates. She is of Quaker descent and educated in all the graces of wealth and refinement, and is not only a young but also a beautiful woman.

Men do the rough work of a nation, but the judgment of the world is formed by its women. In these days women are in the front rank of society and represent its families. For this very reason she should keep her standard high, always raising but never lowering it.

The wonderful gown woven from spider webs, which the Empress of Brazil presented to Queen Victoria, is very beautiful, and exceeds in fineness any silk gown. It is estimated that 700,000 spider webs would be required for forty yards of such cloth.

At Leghorn more than 1,000 women are employed in the manufacture of coral beads for necklaces, which promise to be fashionable.

At Bolton, England, an Episcopal church has a woman for church-warden.

Some men are often heard to declare that they cannot enjoy the society of women because they are so frivolous. They should recall Michelet's doctrine, "The folly of women is born of the stupidity of men."

When Belva A. Lockwood appeared before the bar of the Supreme Court at Washington the unusual sound of applause is said to have resounded throughout the court-room. Mrs. Lockwood presented herself before the bar with uncovered head, wearing an elegant but plain costume of black velvet, with dainty ruches at the throat and wrists, and a gold pin of tiny scissors and thimble in the bow at her neck.

About a week ago a young Paterson gentleman was at a friend's house, and heard a lady sing a pathetic ballad, "She's Sleeping in the Valley." At his request, she taught him the words and music. That night she went home, was taken ill and died, and on Sunday the gentleman sang at her funeral the piece she had taught him.

STUTTERING.

The Causes of the Affection and the Right Way of Treating it.

The conditions favorable to stuttering may be hereditary and may manifest themselves when the child begins to talk. Some stutterers have never known free speech. Stuttering may be caused also by a fright and by imitation. Stuttering sustains itself. That is, the original cause may be removed and yet there is no diminution of the impediment, which, on the contrary, increases. If a child recover from the nervous or muscular weakness—the first cause—the stuttering may seize hold of the chest, and, by deranging respiration, make conditions which, of themselves, would bring on the malady. Or if defective respiration be the first cause, and it be remedied, the stuttering may find nourishment in disordered nerves or unhealthy brain. Thus, as already said, causes and effects pass the one into the other, so that they are constantly changing, not only themselves but also the character of the stuttering, whose outward manifestations, at intervals of five or ten years, would appear entirely different to an observer. In nothing is the adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," more applicable than in stuttering. Indeed, in this instance an ounce of the one is more effective than a hundredweight of the other. Children with stuttering tendencies should be especially well nourished; they should take a great deal of physical and outdoor exercise; care should be taken that their lungs are fully developed and that their nerves are not irritated. Late hours and highly seasoned food, and everything tending to derange, weaken or unduly excite, mentally and physically, should be avoided. The child should not be allowed to talk too rapidly nor when out of breath. If he has trouble with a word he should be asked to repeat the whole sentence, and not merely the offending word. Oftentimes a serious mistake is made here. The child is drilled upon his most difficult words, and he comes to fear them, and, as a result, his ability to articulate them is continually lessened. He should not be permitted to associate with another stuttering child; indeed, no child should. Inveterate stuttering may be caused by mimicking others. Throughout, the child should be subjected to kind but firm treatment.—*The Voice.*

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

Scotland.

It is calculated that no fewer than 10,000 families changed their places of abode in Edinburgh between the end of April and the end of May. Taking the number of familes at 50,000, this shows that 20 per cent., or one in every five, put themselves to the inconvenience inseparable from "flitting," with the object, doubtless, of securing either better or cheaper accommodation.—*Property Review.*

While some workmen were engaged draining a piece of moss land on the farm of Reintyre, occupied by Mr. Munro, merchant, Bonar, they came upon three human bodies in a good state of preservation. Their clothing of home-spun was quite entire, as also the old-fashioned Highland brogues. The bodies were no doubt the remains of some of the Marquis of Montrose's soldiers who fell in the disastrous battle of Carbisdale in 1650—the last fight of the chivalrous and noble, but misguided Marquis.

A curious case is now on trial at Glasgow. It is a case in which a woman named Penny sued a Mr. Reid for £200, as damages for injuries received by her, and £100 a damages for injuries to a child which was bor deformed, in consequence of the injuries she had sustained. The agent for the defendant took objection to the relevancy of the summons so far as concerned the child, on the ground that as at the time of the accident it was not born, it could not be said to have a separate existence, and had no right to sue. Sheriff Murray, after hearing parties upon the point, issued an interlocutor repelling the plea and allowing a proof.

An occurrence of a startling nature recently took place on Sunday morning in Strone Alliance church. The Rev. John Hay, of Port Dundas, Glasgow, was officiating, and chose for his text Psalm lxxvii. 19. He was speaking of the mysteries of Divine Providence, and was in the act of quoting the sentence, "In the midst of life we are in death" the last words of which he had some difficulty in uttering, when he became unconscious. As can easily be imagined, the congregation were a little startled by the occurrence. Rev. Mr. Hay remained unconscious for several hours.

Ireland.

The salmon supply for the present year at Waterford market has been the smallest for many years.

The Duke of Leinster has presented to the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, a collection of 500 valuable books.

Although the weather still continues extremely variable, agricultural prospects have improved in county Cork.

A large whale, measuring sixty-two feet, was captured at Carrowkeel, a village situated on Lough Foyle, half way between Moville and Derry. The animal had been injured by coming into collision with one of the cross-channel steamers.

A desperate murder was recently committed at a place named Curragh, within six miles of Athlone. The victim is Patrick Cutler. It appears that he had a dispute with a neighbor named Patrick Connor, who has absconded and for whose arrest the constabulary are scouring the country. The man was hacked with a knife and his skull was also fractured.

A Mrs. Elliott, a laborer's wife on the estate of Sir Victor Brooke, Bart., was lately confined of three living children, two boys and a girl. Being a poor woman, the usual application was made to her Majesty the Queen, whose welcome bounty has just been received. This is the third time this unusual freak of nature has occurred in the Brooksborough dispensary district within the past three years and three months.

In the Southern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, a laborer named Christopher Learney has been charged with murdering his mother by throwing her out of the window, and thus causing her to fall a distance of between twenty and twenty-five feet. The mother and son were quarrelling and sounds of scuffling near the window were heard. The body of the deceased was seen to fall into the street, and the prisoner stated that she had thrown herself out of the window.

The outrage reported near Kanturk turns out to be of an agrarian character. A man named John Curtin was living on bad terms with his family in consequence of his father having cut him off and given a large farm to his son-in-law, named Sullivan. Sullivan and his sister-in-law were returning home from a fair, when they were fired at from behind a fence and afterwards attacked with a billhook by John Curtin, who, after leaving them terribly wounded on the road, decamped. They are now in a precarious state. Curtin has been arrested fourteen miles from the scene of the outrage.

CANADA'S PRAIRIE COUNTRY.

What it is Like—Advice to Settlers.

"P. J. M.," a former resident of Toronto, who has established himself at Shoal Lake, in the Northwest, has just detailed his experience in a letter from which we take the following:

I left Toronto on the 26th of March, and after a pleasant journey of three days arrived in Winnipeg. I was much surprised to see the great advancement that city has made in seven years, it has surpassed anything I had imagined. Many who came in were discouraged by the mud they found on landing; but that is the richness of the country, and it is by that richness that Manitoba and the Northwest Territory has gained the name it has throughout the whole continent. I stayed at Winnipeg a few days, and then decided to go West. Accordingly, I bought oxen, wagon, harrows, plough, spades, shovels, rake, fork and such like, and a stock of provisions; but found that my bill would come to almost double what it would in Toronto. The imposition upon

IMMIGRANTS BY SHARPERS,

who have private conveyances from the station to the river, thence from the river to the city, is enormous. A man's luggage will cost him for two or three trunks about as many dollars. It would be a great boon for all travellers to have a bridge across Red River; then it could be only one change. At present it is two or three. We left Winnipeg on the 12th of April, and after many hardships arrived in Portage la Prairie. The country though which we passed has many choice places, but the general lay of the land is low, except about High Bluff, along the Assiniboine, where there is a beautiful tract of country. We, as well as many, pushed on to the little Saskatchewan. There is some fine land on the big plain, but the want of timber is an objection. We arrived at the Saskatchewan after nine days' travel by south trail, making a trip from Winnipeg to this point (with oxen—which are the best for two years here—)in fifteen days. We spent a week at the Little Saskatchewan looking for land, but found none to suit us.

THE SCARCITY OF WOOD

and the pond-holes, and also the light soil in the parts that were not taken up, made it objectionable; so we went on to Shoal Lake, Northwest Territory. Here we looked through townships 17 and 18, and part of 19, on ranges 22, 23, and 24, west, and decided to settle here. I took my land in township 17, range 23, west, about six miles from Shoal Lake. Some of our party went further west, and some located on Birdtail Creek, but all settled in the neighborhood of the four townships, in ranges 23, 24, 25, and 26, west. In the township I am in there is plenty of wood, lots of water, and land as black as any one could wish it, from fifteen inches to two feet in depth. I am pleased with my land, and so are the most of those who were with me. The land is being rapidly taken up in the neighborhood. Last year there was only one man in this township, now he has neighbors all around him, and the vast prairie is beginning to look like a farming country. There is

ONE BIT OF ADVICE

I would like to give to those who intend coming up here. Let the father or some of his sons take two hundred dollars; come to Winnipeg; hire or buy a pony (in the summer he can get one at from $40 to $60), and ride through the country and look up land. It will cost very little to feed one of the native ponies. If he puts hobbles on him and a lariat around his neck he can let him go loose on the prairie and he will feed himself. Then, when he is suited, let him go to the land office, register his claim, return, build his house, break up a little, and then go for his family. If he is not suited he can go back to Winnipeg, sell his pony and go home again, not a great deal out of pocket by the trip. Some come here—two hundred and forty miles from Winnipeg—buy an outfit, then get discouraged and sell out for half, yes, quarter of what it cost them. An outfit as small as a man can do with will cost at least $500; but a farmer having stock can come up here, build stables and such like for them, and in a few years double his money on them.

AN EXTENSIVE HOLE.

The History of the Largest Tunnel in the World.

The opening of the first railway is spoken of as a memorable event, but every one seems to forget that centuries before this occurred loads were transported on rails in mines, and the fact is equally overlooked in regard to the piercing of whole mountains, such as Mont Cenis and Saint Gothard, that similar works had been effected ages ago in mines on a far larger scale. The longest subterranean construction of this kind is to be found in the mines of Freyberg, in the Kingdom of Saxony. Already, at the end of the year 1835, the galleries had attained a length of 100 miles, or 163 kilometres. At the same time the works, commenced at the end of the twelfth century, had reached such a depth that any further descent was found to be impracticable. From 1524 to 1834 they had produced 7,504,581 marcs (one franc twenty-five centimes each) in silver alone, of a value of 200,000,000 thalers nearly. Consequently a new gallery had to be opened. This was to lead from the Village of Rothschœnberg to a distance of 12,882 metres the cost was etimated at 1,300,000 thalers (three francs seventy-five centimes each), and twenty-two years were calculated as the time necessary to carry out the undertaking. The work was completed a year ago, and its execution has occupied thirty-three years and necessitated an expenditure of 7,186,697 marcs. That considerable increase on the original estimates was caused by the rock to be pierced turning out much harder than had been expected, and the fact that the quantity of water yielded by the mountain was far larger than had been calculated upon. Other circumstances helped to swell the costs; the rise in wages and the prices of materials greatly augmented the expenditure, and the delay in the execution increased the general costs and those of superintendence and administration. Moreover the gallery had become longer than was originally intended. It rises, generally speaking, at a gradient of 3 in 1,000. Including the secondary galleries, the shaft in Rothschœnberg has now an extent of tunnelling of 29,009 metres, which will soon reach 50,900 metres, or nearly thirty-two miles. This length far surpasses any railway tunnel in the world.

A YOUNG BRIDE'S RASH ACT.

Suicide of a Lady but Seven Weeks Married.

Society in Evansville, Indiana, is greatly shocked by the suicide of Mrs. Dr. J. W. Irwin, a lady moving in the highest society there, and very warmly admired by a large circle of friends. Dr. and Mrs. Irwin have been married only seven weeks, the bride having been Miss Stella Mather, of Fostoria, O., daughter of the Rev. D. D. Mather, of the Methodist church there. She was only about 20 years old, beautiful, accomplished, and surrounded by everything to make her happy. Her husband is a very prominent young physician, who lavished large sums of money in fitting up an elegant residence for his bride. Since they moved home they have lived in perfect harmony and, apparently, very happily, and the tragedy came like a thunder-shock to all. At 3.30 p. m. a servant girl heard a pistol shot in the house and ran into her mistress' room, alarmed, to find the cause. Mrs. Irwin was standing in the middle of the room, which was full of smoke. The girl asked what was the matter, and her mistress looked wildly at her and made an incoherent answer. She raised her hand in which was the pistol, and the girl, thinking she meant harm to her, ran out of the room. As she fled she heard another shot, and turned back. As she reached the room again her beautiful mistress flung the pistol upon the floor, put her hand over her heart, and would have fallen, but the girl caught her in her arms. Nobody else was in the house. The girl asked her why she had done it, but the only reply was an incoherent murmur of the girl's name, and, sinking rapidly, she died in ten minutes, surrounded by friends who were summoned. The pistol was a Smith & Wesson, No. 32, and belonged to Dr. Irwin, who kept it at home for burglars. Two of the barrels were discharged, and it is evident that she fired the first shot into the ceiling to see if would discharge, and the second into her heart. A hole two inches in diameter was knocked into the ceiling. An inquest was held and facts elicited showing they had lived in most blissful happiness. It was rumored, however, that Mrs. Irwin had been persecuted here by some woman who wrote her letters claiming that Dr. Irwin had deceived her and that she had a prior claim upon him. This is not credited and it was pronounced false by those informed. Dr. Irwin has a large number of friends and is very popular. He was terribly shocked by the tragedy, which occurred while he was visiting patients, and his grief was heartrending. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity, caused by depression of spirits induced by the hot weather. She was from the lake region, and the weather here is exceedingly warm.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE SEA SERPENT SURE.

Another Monster in the St. Lawrence.

A dispatch from Halifax says:—Mr. Angus McEachran, of Chatham, makes a report of a marine monster seen by himself and other pilots a week ago when lying becalmed in the pilot schooner "Advance" ten miles south of Amherst Island, Magdalena, Gulf of St. Lawrence. There were on board at the time besides Mr. McEachran, Mr. Angus McLean, Angus McEachran, jr. and William Duplessis. About ten o'clock in the forenoon Mr. McEachran's attention was attracted by a commotion in the water some three hundred yards from the vessel, and he discovered the cause to be a long snake-shaped animal, of a dark brown color, smooth body, without scales or fins, and a flattened head. It was going in a southwest direction at the rate of about nine miles an hour, the head being kept about a foot above water, and the body making vertical undulating motions, by means of which it kept up the speed stated. The monster awed those in the vessel, and Mr. Angus McEachran, jr., thinking it might intend mischief, armed himself with the axe kept on board, with the intention of making all the defence possible. Mr. McLean said he had seen the same or a similar animal at an early hour on that morning, but did not mention it until the second appearance was made. Mr. McEachran says he has no desire to see such a creature again.

WORLD WIDE NEWS.

—Georgia has had the hottest spell known in forty years.

—The Protestant clergymen of Utica have agreed not to preach funeral sermons.

—A Nevada mule was killed and carefully dissected, because he had swallowed ten $20 bills.

—In a Bombay cotton factory a man receives $8 a month, a woman $4 and a child $2.50

—Men milliners are on the increase in New York, but no ladies have yet gone into tailoring.

—"The fact is, woman is a duck," is the way a West End school-boy translated "Dux fœmina facti."

—London has a police force comprising 10,474 men, and necessitating the expenditure of £1,251,452 to maintain it.

—Some American corsets shipped to Mexico were supposed to be saddles of a new kind, and were returned as not giving satisfaction.

—An exchange advertises a cure for "apple worms." Never knew them to be unhealthy before, and if they are what is the use of curing them?

—Recently compiled statistics show that Great Britain produces three times as much iron and almost three times as much coal as the United States.

—Formerly the Governor-General of India passed nearly the whole year at or near Calcutta, but nowadays he spends half the year at Simla, on the hills.

—The Duke of Sutherland, who is a thorough practical engineer, drove the locomotive attached to the train which conveyed the Prince and Princess of Wales around the royal agricultural show.

—A woman at Burlington, Vt., was fatally poisoned while washing a pair of trousers which a man had worn while applying Paris green to his potato vines, the poison taking effect through a cut in her hand.

—Twenty-three persons belonging to the Skoptsi (self-mutilation) sect, including several women, have been arrested in Russia, when on the point of starting for Roumania, where they proposed to settle.

—There was a man in Paris who, when he went out, was always robbed. Somebody said: "Why don't you carry pistols?" He replied: "Suppose I did—why, the robbers would take them too."

—Among the soldiers in the British army in Zululand are sixty or seventy Natal Kaffirs, who are professing Wesleyans, and every morning and evening they hold prayer-meetings in their camps.

—Eighteen Algerian Roman Cathelic missionaries have started for Zanzibar, to join the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika mission. Two of them, named Stewart and Oswald, are Scotchmen, twelve Germans, and four Belgians.

—This is the season of the year when the good little boy refuses to go in bathing with his companions, because his mother forbade him, stays on the bank to mind their clothes, and scoots for home after tying knots in the sleeves of their trousers.

—The City Council of Pueblo, Col., passed an ordinance against the carrying of concealed weapons, and on the following day most of the male residents appeared on the streets with revolvers and daggers stuck in belts outside of their coats.

—Florence Graham, of Cassopolis, Mich., was insulted by William Miller while she was horseback riding, and when she met him again, soon after, she made him dismount from his buggy, and lashed him with his own whip until she was satisfied.

—Co-operation in London has extended to the formation of a company for opening laundries on co-operative principles and at co-operative prices. The capital is $250,000, and shareholders only are allowed to benefit by the economies to be effected.

—The brewer of the celebrated stout, Mr. Guinness, gave this season a fete at his house (which was built for Earl Grosvenor, son of the Duke of Westminster). In a cornice of one of the rooms was one garland of summer roses containing 10,000 blossoms.

—It is very extraordinary, but it is nevertheless true, that it was the first pair that ate the first apple. Why, and this, now, is really a first-class, A 1 conundrum: Why are Cashmere shawls like deaf people? Don't you see, because they can't make them here.

—When the Zulus stripped the Prince Imperial's body, they would not touch the little medal of the Madonna which he wore round his neck, because it is an article of faith in South Africa that charms taken from a dead man carry with them the luck of their former owner.

—Lord Douglas, eldest son of the Earl of Home, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire. He is owner, in right of his deceased mother, of the immense estates which were involved in the famous "Douglas cause," the Tichborne case of the last century.

—The last Missouri Legislature passed a law making it a felony for any officer of a bank to accept deposits in the institution if he knows it to be in a failing condition, and imposing the same punishment as that for stealing money. Under this statute several St. Louis bankers are to be tried.

—Whilst the Leeds Volunteer Artillery were practising at heavy gun drill at Morecambe Bay, a serious accident occurred. A passenger steamer, with between 160 and 170 persons on board, came in the line of fire, and several passengers were wounded. The steam tug was also seriously damaged.

—An article of increasing export from this country is machine-made joinery. One hundred thousand doors have been sent to England in a year, and windows are sent in considerable quantities, but rarely blinds, which are rarely used there, except in the form of cotton or linen.

—Edmund Yates is savage in his criticisms of those mothers who permit their children to encounter the vanities and indecencies of fancy dress balls, and he is almost as severe against grown people who permit themselves to appear as asses when they are trying to appear as something else.

—When we consider the immense top-dressing of froth that can be persuaded to float on a very little soda water in a glass we are tempted to pass over that counterfeit nickel that has been lurking in our pocket for a week, just to skin the fountain man out of some of his profits.

—*Truth* says that the British army "consists of boys who have enlisted because they do not know their own minds, and of bounty jumpers," and cannot conceive "why respectable men will enlist so long as they know that they may be flogged after a very perfunctory trial for some breach of discipline."

—Paper is now substituted for wood in Germany in the manufacture of lead pencils. It is steeped in an adhesive liquid, and rolled around the core of lead to the requisite thickness. After drying, it is colored, and resembles an ordinary cedar pencil. The pencils sell in London to retailers at about 66 cents a gross.

—Mr. Holloway's munificent scheme of a woman's college in making progress in England. Tenders have been invited and sent in for the erection of a block of buildings, the cost of which may be roughly estimated at £70,000. The whole expenditure contemplated is considerably in excess of half a million sterling.

—A clergyman at a Methodist camp meeting at Bucyrus, Ohio, prayed that God would kill one member of every anti-Christian family in the county. This excited the wrath of the sinners in the congregation, and they tore down the tent, whipped the minister, and would have tarred and feathered him if he had not fled.

—Old Mrs. Cuir says she has always noticed that in the summer time when it is not needed the sun is always as hot as an oven, while in the winter, when a warm sun would be very agreeable, it is as cold as an ice house. We have noticed this, too. It must be the fault of the almanac makers.

—Field bakeries form part of the train of nearly every European army. Despite these arrangements, it has in recent wars been frequently found impossible to supply the large armies with fresh bread from day to day; and it seems likely that the attempt to do so will be abandoned, and biscuit issued instead of bread.

—Four Waterloo officers died last year. Any survivors must now be at least 76. Up to the death of "the duke," the gathering of veterans for the banquet he always gave on the anniversary was one of the events of the London season, and an immense crowd always assembled outside Apsley House to see them arrive.

—The Imperial Museum at Vienna has lately become possessed of some of the instruments used by Australian savages to induce their gods to give them rain. These are small lancet-shaped pieces of wood smeared with red ochre and rudely engraved. They are used in mystical ceremonies, attended with incantations.

—The second beet sugar factory in New England is being built at Northampton, Mass., and over three hundred acres of beets are growing in the neighborhood for its use. Good beets, closely worked, will yield about 10 per cent. of sugar, and it is thought that with improved machinery 12 or 14 per cent. may be realized.

—An incident occurred at the Kilburn Show which is worth noting. Lord Beaconsfield met Mr. Clare S. Read, M. P., and said to him, "Oh, Mr. Read, what shall I do to meet this agricultural depression?" My Lord," replied Mr. Read, "you must pray earnestly and sincerely that there must be fine weather for three weeks."

—It has been calculated that if a single grain of wheat produces fifty grains in one year's growth, and these and succeeding crops be planted and yield proportionately, the produce of 12 years would suffice to supply all the inhabitants of the earth for a lifetime. In 12 years the single grain will have multiplied itself 244,140,625,000,000 times.

—Rev. Henry J. Munson, of Worcester Mass., after preaching a sermon on the holiness of matrimony, stepped down from the pulpit, said that he had been too long a widower, and requested Miss Mattie Eaton to come forward. Miss Eaton complied, and the clergyman, to the congregation's astonishment, married himself to her after the Quaker form, each vowing to be faithful to the other.

—The London *Times* correspondent at Berlin writes: "In England parties rule the Premier, but here the Premier rules parties. Prince Bismarck is in possession of a perpetual majority. The various parliamentary fractions are but so many cards in the hand of the Chancellor, from which at will he draws the winning one. The tide of reaction is in full force, and the Liberals are fast losing their cohesion and moral courage."

—The corn crop has been cut short by drought in many parts of the South this season, and it is thought that fifty per cent. more of corn from the North will be needed there than was sent last year. One result of this failure will probably be the planting of more cotton next season, as it stands a long dry spell better than any other crop.

—The lawsuit instituted by the heir of the late Dictator Rosas against Buenos Ayres, to recover sequestrated property valued at $10,000,000, has been finally decided in favor of the plantiff. The decision was quite unexpected, and is looked upon as creditable to the purity and independence of the bench. The suit lasted fifteen years. Mrs. Terrero, daughter of Gen Rosas, is the successful litigant.

—The approach to Inverary, the Duke of Argyll's castle, is very fine. Loch Fyne is very wide there. Straight before you rises a fine range of mountains, splendidly lit up—green, pink and blue. To the left the little town of Inverary, and above it, surrounded by pine woods, stands the castle, square, with turrets at the corners. It has been partially destroyed by fire, but is being restored.

—The eucalyptus tree (the blue gum) has for a long time been acknowledged as a natural agent antagonistic to malarial fevers. Its it not possible that if the eucalyptus tree were planted in the yellow fever districts of the South it might, if not prevented by bad drainage, have a good effect? It grows tall and is not very pretty. In Algeria the locust spares eucalyptus forests and the sea worm never bores the wood of Australian ships made from the "blue gum."

—Intemperance among the women of Springfield, Mass., has excited the alarm of a local temperance society. The *Republican* says that two women who were richly dressed, and who are accustomed to move in the city's best society, went shopping while so obviously drunk as to attract the attention of all who saw them. These are not the only women of good social position, who have been seen in public, within a few months, the worse for wine or something stronger.

—The extent to which American cheese is being imported into Ayrshire and retailed at prices greatly under the cost of the home produce is, says the *Scotsman*, begining to tell in a way that was hardly anticipated by dairy farmers in the county. Many of those farmers, it appears, still find themselves in possession of the bulk of the cheese manufactured last season with little prospect of getting it disposed of at anything like the figure they have been in the habit of realizing.

—Of the House of Commons at the Queen's accession only eight members survive, of whom Mr. Gladstone is one. Two were members prior to the Reform bill of 1831. Mr. Mansel Talbot is, we believe, the senior and the father of the House. He has sat from the age of 22 for Glamorganshire, of which county he is also Lord Lieutenant, and has seen his property quadruple in value through the extension of colliery and other mineral enterprises in the principality.

—In a certain municipal council of an Italian town, an honorable member was speaking in favor of the necessity of promoting public instruction: "It is necessary, gentleman," said he, "to provide for the future of our unfortunate country, which took two-thirds of its inhabitants illiterate." "More than that, more than that," whispered another member. "More? Well, three-thirds, then." "You might at least spare the members of the municipal councils," said another.

—According to *Harper's Monthly* the following table shows the amount of newly settled lands for agriculture in the United States for the years 1875 to 1878:

Amount settled in 1875	3,407,490
Amount settled in 1876	4,264,726
Amount settled in 1877	3,536,937
Amount settled in 1878	7,251,053

It should also be noticed that the number of immigrants in 1878 was the smallest for several years, thus making the change greater than it appears.

—The *Englishman* writes: "One of the first effects of the climate of the Indian plains, from which probably no European is exempt, is diminution of the intensity with which visual images are impressed on the brain. Natives of India are quite insensible of the charms of landscape, and even Europeans scarcely ever, except in the most cursory way, allude to it. When a European after some years' absence revisits Europe he is exceedingly struck by what appears to him the extraordinary brilliancy of the tints, such a contrast does it present."

—Odessa has for two months past been one uniting point for Russian vessels detailed to transport exiles to Siberia, the greater part of whom are Nihilists. The island of Saghalien is their destination. It is in the Pacific, off the coast of Mantchouria, and near the mouth of the Amoor River. The climate in winter is rigorous, but the soil is fertile, and it abounds in mines of coal and iron. By way of the Suez Canal the vessels make the voyage in about two months. By the old way of traveling on foot, two years would be required for the journey.

—Miss Brown, a Pennsylvania heiress, is spending the summer at Rye Beach, N. H. Robert G. Miller, a sailor on the hotel yacht, saw and loved her, but didn't dare to tell her so. She got a fish bone in her throat. Miller mounted a horse and rode at a headlong pace for a doctor. He was thrown on the way, and sustained a broken arm, but got to the doctor's office, told his errand and fainted. The doctor arrived at the hotel just in time to save Miss Brown's life, and now she is nursing Miller, with the intention of marrying him as soon as he is in fit condition.

—Tea-tasters are well aware of the dangers to which they are subject, and few of them can carry on the business for many years without ruining their health. Moderate draughts of tea may produce an agreeable exhilaration of mind and body, with no noticeable reaction; but the effects of its excessive use are declared by doctors to be palpitation of the heart, an absence of exhilaration, severe headache, dimness of vision, and dullness and confusion of mind. Cases of severe neuralgia are frequently the result of over-much tea.

—Imitation meerschaum pipes are now manufactured from potatoes in France. A peeled potato is placed in sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to one hundred parts of the latter. It remains in this liquid thirty-six hours to