HOW SOME GIBLS WALK.

Awkwardness Due to Lack of Thought and Lack of Training.

Why is it our young ladies do not know how to walk? Look! here comes one with her head pitched forward, her handsswing. ing ungracefully by her side, her feet scuffling the walk, and altogether presenting an appearance quite unbecoming one of America's lovely daughters, charming in-all else, perhaps, but ob, such a gait! The next one walks with a jerk, her feet and lower part of her body having started on a race with her head to see which will get there first. The consequence is for every step forward she comes part way back with

Her sister follows twitching ungracefully from side to side, rolling from one foot to the other like a sailor in midocean, only he has some excuse and she has not. The arms usually follow, but in opposite directions. The body of the next one makes a perfect bow, back bent, head forward and feet trying to catch up. Not one with the firm, graceful step, erect head, straight shoulders, easy arms and hands to be acquired by sufficient ambition and deter-mination to prevent a dignified carriage. will deportment be taught in our schools.—Saratoga letter in the Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

" Facial Perception."

Mr. W. H. Levy, who is blind, says in his book, "Blindness and the Blind," that he can tell when he is opposite an object, and can perceive whether it is tall or short, slender or bulky. He can also determine The first process have anything to do with this perceptive power but the impressions are made on the skin of the face, and by it transmitted to the brain. He therefore names this unrecognized sense facial per-ception. The presence of a fog interferes with facial perception and methics. oeption. The presence of a fog interferes with facial perception and makes the impressions faint and untrustworthy; but darkness is no impediment. A noise with facial perception and makes the impressions faint and untrustworthy; but darkness is no impediment. A noise which distracts the attention interferes with the impressions. In passing along the street he can distinguish stores from private houses and doors from windown it. the street he can distinguish stores from private houses and doors from windows, if the windows consist of a number of panes and not of a single sheet of glass. A remarkable fact, bearing on the subject of an uprecognized source in monthing to about a quarter of a million dollars. The members of the Senate Committee are Messre Vedder Largelin and not of a single sheet of glass. A remarkable fact, bearing on the subject of an unrecognized sense, is mentioned by Mr. Levy. A naturalist extracted the eyes of several bats and covered the empty sockets with leather. In this condition the bats flew about the room, avoiding the the bats flew about the room, avoiding the sides and flew out of the door without touching the door case. In flying through a sewer which made a right angle they turned at the proper point. They flew through threads suspended from the ceiling without touching them, though they were only far enough apart to admit the passage of the bats' extended wings.-Youth's Com panion.

New Mountain Railways.

by a Live Wire. A Friday's New York despatch says: Joseph Matz, an Italian, met a horrible death to-day by coming in contact with a "live" electric wire at the corner of East Houston and Chrystie streets. Matz and another Italian kept a fruit stand there. On account of the rain torrents of water poured down from the gutter, and the board awn-ing was partially filled with mud. To remove this mud Matz climbed an electric One used to think a great deal, writes orrespondent of the Independance Belge, of the Rigi Railway, with its gradients of from 18 to 25 per cent., those of the Uetli-berg of 30 per cent., of the Burgenstock and of Territar-Glion of 40 per cent., of the Guetsch of 50 per cent., and of the Giess-bach of 80. All this is now only child's play. Now one can ascend the Beatenberg, from the station of Beatenbach, on the remove this mud Matz climbed an electric light pole and gained the roof of the awn-ing. On this pole were thirty wires. When Matz stooped to clean the gutter he faced a potwork of wires about boost high Ja from the station of Beatenbach, on the Lake of Thun, by a funicular railway at an incline of 26 degrees, and Mount Pilatus is olimbed by a gradient which is officially stated to be 48 per cent., but which is officially stated to be 48 per cent., but which is officially stated to be 48 per cent. The start is made from Alphach, on the Lake of Lu-crene, and in 90 minutes the summit is reached, the traveller being comfortably dragged in his carriage up the precipitons peaks of this oelebrated mcunicain, which is more than 2,000 meters high. They assure you that the ascent is perfectly rafe, and a network of wires about breast high. In performing his work he slipped, and in trying to save himself he grasped one wire with his hand and fell forward on another, which caught him under the neck and chin. Matz then gave a shout which startled the passers by. The latter saw the man ac-tually burn alive. Blue light shot from the wire when it came in centact with his skin, and the wire burned into his flosh with a you that the ascent is perfectly rafe, and this is quite possible; but the fact remains crackling sound. One Albert rushed into the house, and climbing out of the window, that travellers are often much alarmed, that travellers are often much alarmed, and that many of them ascend only with their eyes closed and their hands (ightly clenched. Railways are also in course of construction from Interlaken to Lauter-brannen, to Grindelwald and to Murren. The moment that be their eyes and their hands (ightly clenched. Railways are also in course of brannen, to Grindelwald and to Murren. brannen, to Zweilutchinen this rail. windows, just ten minutes after the wire had touched him. The body presented a From Interlaken to Zweilutchinen this rail

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL XII

RJCHMOND HILL THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

THE CAYUGA'S CLAIMS.

Canadian Indians Want a Quarter Million The Dockmen to Receive an Increase on From the State of New York-A Nona-November 4th. generian Witness

A Wednesday night's London cable says A Buffalo despatch says : The Standing | The negotiations between the representa-Committee on Indian Affairs of the Scattening The negotiations between the representa-to which was delegated the duty of investijingers were resumed to day. The conference to which was delegated the duty of investi-gating the claims of the Cayuga Nation of Indians, was to have held a meeting yes-terday afternoon at Senator Laughlin's office. There was no quorum of the com-mittee, but by consent of all the parties the testimony of Henry Philling a Sances Nearly 1000 men resumed work this ingers were resumed to day. The conference

mittee, but by consent of all the parties the testimony of Henry Phillips, a Seneca Indian, 94 years of age, was taken, to be used before the committee with the same effect as if all the members were present. The claim of the Cayugas grows out of a treaty made between the State and that nation at a time whon certain of its lands were purchased, the consideration being an Another meeting of strikers was held at Tower Hill. Mr. Tillett and Mr. Champion

THE STRIKE ENDED.

made addresses, in which they congratu-lated the strikers upon the increase in the subscriptions for their benefit, and the bet subscriptions for their benefit, and the bet-ter organized plan for the distribution of relief. They expressed the belief that Car-dinal Manning, who they say is deeply im-pressed with the justice of the strikers' de-

Mr. Burns is ill from overwork, and in taking a day's rest. Further contributions of money for the

relief of the strikers have been received from Australia. The Strike Committee have nearly \$12,000 on hand. The Sea-men's Union has sent a request to the unions in Australia to refuse to unload vessels from London loaded by "black-

is represented by Messrs. Richie & Mick-ham, barristers, of Toronto. Mr. George H. Thornton is the official stenographer of the committee. An adjournment was had until November 11th, at Brantford, Ont. Mansion House Strike Committee announce that a more amicable feeling prevails on both sides, and that only extraneous ques-

tions now prevent a settlement, which it is hoped will be attained to morrow. An Italian Fruit Vendor Instantly Killed by a Live Wire.

ELECTRICITY WILL KILL.

Some city gentlemen, believing the Aus-tralian contributions to the strikers' fund have been sent under a wrong impression, have sent a cable despatch to Australia, with the view of preventing further remittances. The Pall Mall Gazette suggests that an

and has not been seen since. He will doubtless escape over the boundary. November 1st to January 1st. A leading business man has offered to contribute £2,000 for this purpose on condition that the remaining four-fifths be subscribed immediately. A Friday ministra organization be formed for the purpose of

conference with the directors of the Dock one dollar each. Companies to day, gave assur nce that the men were now ready to resume work on Monday. In view of the approaching end of the dock laborers' strike, the lightermen

are seeking to resume work. The Mansion House Committee announce that the dock directors and the men have practically agreed, and that as soon as other interests are arranged all the men will resume work on the understanding that the deferred concession will begranted

OUR NORTHWEST. Currency is given to the reports that Mr. Hugh Sutherland will become a candidate for the Local Legislature for Kildonan.

The charge of embezzlement against Martin McDonald, late Registrar of Deeds at Brandon, has been dismissed. Mayor Ryan received a telegram this morning from the Governor-General's Secretary stating that His Excellency would remain in the city on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. Probably a reception will be given on the evening of the 23rd to His

Excellency. A letter received yesterday from Sir John Lister Kaye states that harvest on his farms is now over and that the yield will be at least 120,000 bushels, which he considers very satisfactory. Rev. M. MoHaffie and his companions,

who were reported drowned, arrived at Selkirk at 3.20 this afternoon. They report having a very rough trip, and were com-pelled to take shelter for many days, which

accounts for their delay. The annual meeting of the Manitoba Branch of the Royal Caledonian Carling Club last night was largely attended by delegates from outside Clubs. It was deoided to hold the next big bonspiel in the second week in February. It has been discovered that Messrs. Isaac

Campbell and Perdue, the lawyers who acted for Burke, the Cronin suspect, received \$600 for their services. The money came from three different channels, enclosed in a piece of white paper without a note of explanation. It was evidently the intention of the senders to give no clue to the source of the financial assistance given to Burke.

Between 800 and 1,000 men are employed on the Regina and Long Lake Road. Forty miles of the road are graded Forty miles of the road are graded and track laving has been begun. The Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific will be opened for business

about the middle of November. A. Pearson has announced his intention

to be a candidate for the Mayoralty at the next election. Sproule, ex-Chief of Police of Portage la

Frairie, was up for trial this morning for embezzlement, before Magistrate Giles, of that place. The constable in charge of Sproule was sent out of the court room for come papers, when Sproule walked out of the back door, and before the court had recovered from its surprise he had skipped for the bush on the river south of the town

The remaining four-fifths be subscribed assaulted a young intention of girl, agent 10. immediately. A Friday night's London cable says: The Joint Committee appointed to consider the proposals of the strikers have agreed that the wages demanded by the dock labores shall be conceded, the advance to take effect on November 4th. The Lord Mayor, at a conformer with be directors of the Dock one with the directors of the Dock

Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson Bay Company, has just raturned from a trip to Alaska. He . s work has been begun on the coal mines in Queen Char-lotte Island. Principal Grant has returned to the city from the Pacific coast. The Northwest Legislative Assembly will

meet on October 16th. Mandeville's livery stable, on the corner of Graham and Fort streets, was destroyed

PLACING THE BLAME.

THE GIRLS OF SPAIN. How the Dark Eyed Beauties Make Themselves Look Fascinating.

of the poorest as well as the richest Spanish woman. In this respect the Spanish woman is unlike any other. Even Italy, the sister peninsula, so closely con-nected with Spain in the past—Italy has no such distinction. The Italian peasant does not take such care of her heir nor does the not take such care of her hair, nor does the Italian lady manifest the pride, the neat-ness, the coquetry of fresh flowers, as does the Spaniard. That beautiful undulating hair, so blue black, with a rose hidden in

dressing in progress. One sister is dressing the hair of another, or the mother is ar-ranging the coiffure, etc. They have little heated irons, with which they frizz the one side and the other is allowed to go smooth. It is always becoming to the face beneath it. They wear it much over the face, avoiding the Chinese style. Little curls around the ears or pushing forward on the temples show that the Spanish woman values the purpose of hair, which is to shade the eye and contrast with the comshade the eye and contrast with the com-plexion. At the back of the head the nuque is always carefully brushed up. The nuque gives that character to the back of the head which is so essentially Spanish. It is a remnant of the high comb days and the mantilla. The high comb is now seldom

on the head-a natural crown which any

so tong, so corning and so beautiful that the pencil of the artist falls to despair; the black pupil, the white sea, in which the lustrous orb sails—all is indescribable! Spanish eyes are sad. Spanish women, when they are not coquetting and laughing, have a sad expression. Is there a little of the Orient left in their expression? Is it Moorish, and does it speak of the harem and the inevitable heart-break? Next to the beauty of hair and eye comes the beauty of the flashing teeth. These are so universally perfect that the student of the with y manage it. There is very little good eating in Spain. Perhaps these fault less teeth are not spoiled by cakes and pastry and sweets in childhood. But the careless traveller expects to be rewarded when the Spanish woman smiles with a row of pearls, and he is almost never dis-appointed.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The Mistassini Mystery Disappears.

The Toronto World this morning presents to its readers an account of the trip recently made by Mr. W. J. Loudon and Mr. G. S. Macdonald to Lake Mistassini. Considering the country they travelled through, th time they consumed, the obstacles they overcame and the risks they ran from wan of provisions, their expedition is one of the most rapid and most successful ever made by travellers in the unexplored and unknown regions of Northern Canada. Lake Mistassini lies about 300 miles north of Lake St. John, in the Province of Quebec, and between Hudson Bay and Labrador. It is said the writ for the new election in The Rupert's River, which drains this Denis, rendered necessary by the appoint-lake, falls into Hudson Bay about 400 miles from Mistassini. The Hudson Bay Com pany have a post on Mistassini and take in their supplies by the Rapert's River route, which, though longer, is much more ac-oessible than from Lake St. John, the starting point of Mr. Loudon and Mr. Macdonald.

WHOLE NO 1,624, NO[13.

THE CHILD IN THE MILL.

A Picture of Children in Industrial Slavery. A pallid little child toils in the factory;

The traveller through Spain sees the young girls, anywhere, as beautiful as angels. They are tall, straight as an arrow, with the most perfect figures, and with faces which for a dark, tender, sad beauty are unexampled. The magnificent hair, always clean, always combed, always flower in it, is alike the distinginging mark meets them going schoolward; when they begin to store up in their brains more of life's wonderful story than they knew yes-

terday, already, for two hours, he has been at work. Brief and rare are the snatche of the story that may reach his ears while yet they are open to receive it. Ever the task unending, the same thing over hour after hour, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year. How he would like to laugh and leap and play ! But childhood's privilege for him was long

But childhood's privilege for him was long ago abridged. Still, now and then his thoughts make daring sport while his hands keep on unceasing at their task: "What fun 'twould be to snarl up all these threads, and let the shuttles jump about all helter skelter, like rats in the basement when the river rises and drowns them out!" But the play for him exists in out !" But the play for him exists in thoughts alone; and soon even thoughts of play will cease, since the stream of know-ledge is turned away from him, and dulled by lack of use, like a well made tool grown rusty, he soon forgets to think at all. The gates of his mind swing heavily to, and open only to the duties known to the sentry by accustomed entrance to serve coars by accustomed entrance to serve coarse daily wants. Then, plodding, he goes through life with body distorted and stunted, with soul repressed and orushed— perhaps he vaguely wonders why; this unsightly ruin of God's most holy temple. Yes, why is it thus in a nation called free? Why is it thus amid a people professing love of Him who loved little children? What offence can be obarged against these little ones, condemned to early toil and slowly darkening minds—while learning's lamp stands freely lit to guide their for-tune favored fellows? Perchance for lack

of merit? Great indeed is their offence Their parents are poor, and therefore have need of the brats that they breed I Yes, the children are slaves, and a barbarous State mocks their bondage with laws that their owners must break. For enactments declare that the child shall be schooled, but 'tis easy to lie in a matter of age, and no one especially cares. So the child slaves keep toiling on, and strong armed men in vain see work, or work for scanty hire; for the lords of the mills have greed; cheap to them is child labor, and gold is more precious than souls in their eyes, but dear comes that toil to the State. In ancient times 'twas thought no wall could ever stand unless with the blood of slaves the mortar was mixed. We now are wiser, we deem, since superstition rules us no more. Still, upon our mill owners' heads lies the guilt for the blood of those held in bondage—blood that might swell the veins of the children, were they not held captive within factory walls.

-Sylvester Baxter in the Pilot.

How a Jockey Feels in a Race.

George Taylor is an Englishman. He has been riding all this season for the Dwyer Brothers, but has just severed his connection with that stable.

"How do you feel when riding in a race?" he was asked recently. "Just as though I was all strung on "Just as though 1 was an strong on wire. It's a very exciting feeling, and one very hard to describe. I believe that there are many riders who know nothing from the fall of the flag until the finishing post nassed

Her Friend.

Marie has lovers half a score, She wears them as she does her gloves, One pair when driving on the shore, Another for the modest lovers Of country lanes, 'mid flowers and dew (A whirl that never seems to end)--And yet, all seriously and true, I much prefer to be her friend!

When tired of Charley's tennis talk, And wearied quite with George's drawl when sated with the moonlight walk After the ennui of a ball-Ah, then she takes my arm in hers, And I to her rare moods attend, Beneath the pinces and junipers-And still I'd rather be her friend t

Her soul is like an open book, Wherein the purest thoughts I read; No strangers 'tween its covers look, Or, glimpsing, feel no anxious need. The utmost trust she asks of me, That trust where two twin natures blend My comrades woo right gallantly-But I would rather be her friend!

We read for hours in quiet mock, The few deep authors of our choice; Somehow, the music of the brooks Is not so ewcet as her low voice— And while the breakers strike the beach And over, under, curve and bend, Her heart my heart doth truly teach, Until—but I must be ber friend !

Sometimes the thought will daring rise, When touch of hand has thrilled me through And in her tender girlish cyes One sees the howrens reflected blue— What would I do if she some day Her wedding cards to me should send— I could not truly, frankly say: Tis better just to be her friend 1 —William Haskek Simpson.

THE BREECHES BIBLE.

A Copy of the Rare Old Volume Owned in Hartford.

A well preserved volume of the genuine old "Breeches Bible," so called, is in the possession of Mr. Horace Johnson of Hart-ford. It was printed in London in 1602 in the old "black letter" text—enough to spoil the sight of any but the most per-sistent reader; but it was a kind of print with which Shakespeare and Lord Bacon were familiar. This edition—probably copied from the "Bishops' Bible" of 1568 —derives its irreverent name from its ver-sion of the story of Adam and Eve in the sion of the story of Adam and Eve in the garden. In chap. iii., v. 7, after telling of

the transgression, it reads: 7. Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches.

together, and made themselves breeches. That picturesque attire is changed, in King James' version, which appeared nine years later, to "aprons"—the present accepted version. King James' 54 translators only made alterations of the Tyndale and Coverdale text, and of the "Bishop's Bible," when it was found to be "necessary." The new revised version, however, makes a good many changes. It cost poor Tyndale his life—he was burnt at the stake, near Brussels, in 1536—for daring to make a translation into English. This quaint old Bible includes those Old Testament books that have since been rele-

Testament books that have since been rele-gated to the nebulous limbo of "the Apocrypha," and includes them without any mark of separation from those that are mark of separation from those that are now accepted. There are the books of Baruch, of Susannah, of Jesus the son of Sirach, the book of Maccabees, Esdras, Tobit, Bel and the Dragon, etc., all figur-ing as a part of the divinely inspired word. If we can believe the various holy "coun-cils" on those subjects, more or less of these apocryphal books are not so inspired. Mr. Johnson's old Bible contains also the quant paslmody of Sternhold and Hon-

the quaint psalmody of Sternhold and Hop-kins—the psalms of David "done into" English verse.

The quaint character of the mechanical work, alone, of this old Bible makes it an interesting study to any one especially who knows much about printing. Unfortu-nately the quaint old title page is missing —its place being supplied by a pen and ink copy .- Hartford Times.

A GOOD NAVY, BUT IT COMES HIGH. A Specimen Warship of John Bull that

Cost \$4,313,970.

A hundred years ago the expense of building a ship-of-the-line of 100 guns in the Royal Dock yards was £67,600. This included the cost of coppering and copper bolting, and of masts, yards, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and all other boatswain's and carpenter's stores. This was the original expense of the Royal George, a 100gun ship, launched in 1768 at Chatham. She was of 2,286 tons, and was about 190 feet long and 52 feet broad. The modern equivalent to the old wooden line-of-battle horse I was almost scared out of my wits. ship of the first rate is the first-class iron-I had often r.dden horses slowly, but never at any speed. I was put on a young horse olad battle ship, and the Trafalgar may be regarded as a good specimen of the fnest and most recent vessels of this type. Her original cost, exclusive of armament, was to ride a five furlong trial. Away we went and I just remember how I clung to that colt. The horse ran purely on his own courage and without any assistance from me. In a race I seem no less than £862,794. She is of 11,940 tons displacement, and is 345 feet long and to become almost intoxicated. I forget everything except the horse. To hear the 73 feet broad. Thus, while the firstbattle-ship of a hundred years ago cost only about £29 11s. 4d. per ton, the firstsound of other hoof beats on the track is class battle-ship of to-day costs over £72 6s. only to give me a desire to leave them be hind, and if I am riding a good horse I have to restrain myself as well as the horse or I per ton. In the course of the century we have quintupled the size and increased by about should just run right away from every-thing. It is hard sometimes after a race to remember how I rode. I think the air twelve times the expense of our men-of-war of the first class. The cost of smaller lineof battle ships in 1786 was : For a 98 gun ship, $\pounds 57,120$; for an 80 gun ship, $\pounds 53,120$; sharpens one's instincts, and then we guid the horses just naturally. I have very often shuddered when I have thought of for a 74-gun ehip, £43,820. The smallest sea-going ironclad of the present era, the the great chances I have taken. A rider Hotspur, cost, as a first charge, over £171,-500. The frigates of 1789 were the equivayou know, takes his life in his own hands 500. The frigates of 1789 were the equiva-lents of our present second class oruisers. A 44-gun frigate then cost £31,000; a 38-gun frigate, £20,830; a 36-gun frigate, and I think when he rides in a race he lose his sense of the dangers and just remembers that there is fame for him for winning the race, and money also. A gun frigate, £20,530; a 35.gun frigate, £19,070; a 32-gun frigate, £15,080, and a 28-gun frigate, £12,420. The original cost of some modern second class cruisers was as follows: Inconstant, £213,324; Forth, ockey's life is a very dangerous one. It is said we either break our necks or make our fortune. My neck is sound so far, but my fortune is not made yet.—Philadelphia £201,952; Mercury, £213,252; Phaeton, £145,198. We may take it, therefore, that, How to Cook Steak. roughly speaking, a large cruiser nowadays costs ten times as much as she did a hun-Now if you only knew how to cook a treak to make it good that would do, but it dred years ago. lways makes me sick to see a woman coo

hair, always clean, always combed, always marvellously dressed, with the inevitable flower in it, is alike the distinguishing mark

hair, so blue black, with a rose hidden in its tresses—it is the joy of Spanish travel to look at these heads. In going into small shops and humble quarters one often sees the business of hair

worn, but the hair is always dressed high

queen might envy. The Spanish eye, large, humid, tender, grand, languishing, furnished with lashes so long, so curling and so beautiful that the pencil of the artist falls to despair; the

What Are "Morganatic" Marriages?

The term "morganatic" applied to marriages, had its origin in an ancient cus-tom by which the bridegroom on the day after the wedding gave his bride a morning gift-morganabe. In the case of a noble man wedded to a wife of low estate this morning gift constituted the wife's portion endowment, and from this gift such mar-riages took the name morganatics. The German law, continuing this tradition, allows the members of the reigning house and certain noble families to contract marriages in all respect legal and valid, except that it gives to the partner of lower birth and to the children no share in the rank, that were nearly wild with the irritation of titles and distinctions of the privileged many mosquito bites calmed in a moment immense quantity of goods was ruined. Such marriages have often been by the application of cold cream. Olive eminently happy ones.-London Life.

Five-Legged Pigs.

Harvest goes on apace on all the comson of unusual, if not unprecedented drought. The crops on the Dunmore are all safely in stack Tuesday of last and a long array of stacks are to be seen from the railway cars. It may be noticed as no small evidence of the fertility of the soil and climate of the Northwest, if not of the rare variety of pedigree pigs imported last fall by the above company, to state r that the offspring of this rare stream of the porcine race are not unfrequently pos seesed of five distinct legs each. No won-der the company talks of opening a busi-ness; five excellent hams from every pig is doubtless an encouraging fact.—Calgary Herald.

Dying and Dead Souls.

Speaking of London, Cardinal Manning says: "There are four millions of living Emin Pasha accompanied him. After a into a factory. and dying and dead sculs. And if every long stay on the borders of the lake await. and dying and dead sculs. And if every church or chapel or place of worship of ing supplies from Msalala and Tabora, Stanley, leaving Emin Pasha, marched in every sort and kind were filled three times to the full on every Lord's Day, they could not the direction of Mombasa. He is expected contain more that 1,500,000. There must be, therefore, 2,500,000 who never can physically set their feet in any place of Divine worship or any place where the name and existence of God are recognized."

The Clan Cameron.

It is a curious fact that the fine old 79th regiment of Cameron Highlanders which is stationed at Balmoral during Queen Vic-toria's residence in Soctland, does not contain a single man in the corps whose name is Cameron. On the other hand there are no less than 300 Macdonalds in the ranks. It should be added that the Highland clan of Cameron and Macdonald have been on wife. terms of bitter enmity for several centuries.

Transplantation of the Cornea.

The London Lancet says that Dr. Gradenigo, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the University of Padua, has just sucneat gloves, my boy. Mamma (musingly)—Yes, I remember

ceeded in transplanting the cornea from the eye of a barn fowl into the eye of a patient under his care. On the eighth day after the operation the transplanted cornea presented a quite pellucid and convex appearance. Such a result has not before the greatest beauty, whose transparency Japan and Canada, passing through Ottawa, been recorded in the annals of continental sheds a glowing refulgence over the whole Montreal, etc. H. R. H. is a Lieutenantsurgery.

ing out of sympathy with the northern moned said death was instantaneous. men.

ARemedy for Prickly Heat.

Newspaper Postage.

An Ottawa despatch says : The De-puty Postmaster-General stated to-day

Stanley's Movements.

How It is Done.

that time how I dressed before we were

to 14th.

of October.

married.

apartment.

The Official Investigation Into the Antwerp His parents reside in this city. I have just discovered that if any person subject to prickly heat in summer will bathe the places in a weak solution of alaratus water and dry them with a soft Disaster.

An Antwerp cable says : Nothing recloth, and afterwards powder them with a mains of the cartridge factory in which the powder made of equal parts of fuller's earth and rice flour, they will have perfect ease. of Austruwell, situated 200 metres from powder made of equal parts of lutter boards, of Austruwell, situated 200 metres from and rice flour, they will have perfect ease. of Austruwell, situated 200 metres from It should be done night and morning in the board of the factory, and which consisted of 40 board of the mosquito bites you, houses, has vanished. The hydraulic don't try any heroic remedy, but simply spply a little cold cream, which somehow overcomes the poison and irritation when nothing else will. I have seen children machines used in the dry dock were almost entirely destroyed. A number of mer-chandise depots, including the Prussian stores, which were constructed of iron, by the application of cold cream.—Olive Harper in Roseleaf.

Two stained glass windows in the oathe-dral were broken, but the building is intact. For a distance of 500 to 1,000 metres the windows of houses were shattered. Not a drop of the burning petroleum got into the docks, the depots being surrounded by a bick embankment. being surrounded by a high embankment. The official report says 135 persons were

killed, twenty are missing, 100 were seriously and 200 slightly injured. The Government's official report says nothing has been clearly established re carding the orgin of the explosion. The

the institution of free postage for news-papers has an accurate return been made of the amount actually carried through garding the origin of the explosion. Th the mails, and for this purpose therefore, postmasters have been asked to furnish a Governor says the cartridge factory worked three months without a license, when it was closed by order of the city authorities. return of newspapers and periodical mat-ter mailed at their offices from Sept. 1st M. Corvillain, the proprietor of the factory, then applied for a license, which was granted after an inspection of the factory and the imposition of stringent regula-A despatch from Zanzibar says: Henry M. Stanley, on leaving the basin of the Albert Nyanza, endeavored to make his authorities' inspection was adequate or way southward by passing to the west of not. When the explosion occurred an the Victoria Nyanza. He failed, however, inquiry was proceeding with reference to an

in his attempt. He then went northward accident that had resulted from the un-and reached the eastern shore of the lake. authorized introduction of a steam engine

Probably Wrongfully Imprisoned. A Montreal despatch says : Last spring a man named Hennessy was sentenced to

to reach the eastern seaccast about the end 14 years in the Penitentiary for committing an assault on a Miss Roberts. present term of the court a man named Mulcahey is being tried as an accomplice of War Amongst West Virginia Negroes. A Huntington, W. Va., despatch of Hennessy. A sensation was created in Friday says: News has reached here of a court to day when Spicer, a Grand Trunk terrible encounter among negroes at watchman, swore that neither Hennessy nor Mulcahey resembled the men from colored miners had been drinking and whom he had rescued Miss Roberts at the

engaged in a fight. Knives were drawn, time the outrage was committed. He and Dan Lambert and Tom Kadle were pointed to one of the witnesses in the case literally cut to pieces. Three of their as being most like one of the fellows. Hen-companions were scriously, if not fatally, nessy, produced as a witness against Mulinjured. The fight arose over a remark caby, solemnly protested his innocence and which some one made concerning Lambert's , declared that, so far as he knew, Mulcahy, too, was innocent. An impression is get

ting abroad that some of the witnesses for the prosecution may be the guilty parties. Son-Papa, how do they catch lunstics ? Cynical Father-With large straw hats application may be made for the release of and feathers and white dresses, jewelry and Hennessy.

> Connaught, who is Commander in Chief of wounded. the Bombay division of the British army

-Lord Brassey's London house is lighted in India, shall return to England in March by electric lamps inclosed in sea shells of next. He will travel home via Chine, General in the army.

tary, has been issued. Nomination is fixed for the 28th inst., and polling a week later. A brakeman named Kennedy was killed

Another Boulangist Manifesto.

A Paris cable says : Gen. Boulanger has issued a manifesto to the electors of Mont-martre. In it he says: "If I ask the suffrages of the people, it is because I represent, not the personality depicted by my calumniators, but a national sentiment aspiring to throw off the burden of a grow-ing debt and the intolerable iniquities and humilistion to which the country is sub Despite the refusal of the Prefect jected.' of the Seine to receive Gen. Boulanger's declaration of candidacy for member of the Chamber of Deputies, placards were posted in Montmartre, in the Department of the Seine, announcing that he would be a candidate. The police have torn down the placards and arrested the men who posted them.

Killed by a Ballast Train.

A Halifax despatch of Thursday says : On Monday, as the C. P. R. express going north was passing Greenville, it struck a young Frenchman named Melausen, a laborer, on the ballast train which had taken the siding to allow the express to pass. It is supposed he was standing too near the track. He was badly out and bruised about the head. His jaw was broken in three places and his collarbone broken, besides internal injuries. The man was taken to Oxford for medical attendance and thence to his home at Meadowbrook, Westmoreland county, N.S., where he died on Tuesday night.

FREDERICK T. ROBERTS, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at University College Hospital, London, England, says : "Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, and no

pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity." All the diseases to which the At the kidneys are subject and to which they give rise can be prevented if treated in time." Warner's Safe Cure is the only recognized Warner's Sale Cure is the only recognized specific. R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean, and Professor of Surgery of the United States Medical College; "Editor of "Medical Tribune," author of "Gunn's New and Improved Hand-book of Hygiene and Do-mestic Medicine," says: "I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Cure."

A Trinidad Mutiny Suppressed

A New York despatch says : Advice from Bolivia state that a mutiny occurred some time ago in Trinidad, the capital of the Beni Department. The revolting troops were joined by the citizens, and they offered a stubborn resistance for some hours. The mutineers surrendered after

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It has the loss of twenty four of their number. Of been arranged that H. R. H. the Duke of the attacking force eleven were killed or

Gus (pathetically)—How I do suffer with hay fever! I'm almost dead! death.

nystery has been dissolved by the journey of these gentlemen. Instead of an immens lake, greater than Superior, as has been current for years, the lake is about one hundred miles long and twenty broad, with a chain of islands running up the centre; and parallel to it, on one of its sides, is and parallel to it, on one of its sides, is another lake of similar shape, making three in all. But the three of them put together would make a very inferior comparison with Lake Ontario. The mystery imparted to Mistassini rests entirely on the tales of men who had never visited it, but who had come in contact with Indians who knew something of these waters and who had been impressed by the terrible privations endured by Montagnais and Nasquapees and the other hunters who lived in that inhospitable country. Most of those who had previously written about Mistassini, not having any facts to present as to its geo graphical and other characteristics Press.

What has been called the Mistassini

succeeded in creating a mystery and a ter-ror in regard to it. The Hudson Bay Comror in regard to it. The Hudson Bay Com-pany, too, it would appear, seem to have been satisfied that the country should remain under the shadow of the mysterious as their trading monopoly is best protected by the absence of intrusion of any kind. The country about Mistassini, as we learn from the expedition of these gentlemen, is a very poor one, totally unfit for settle-ment, with little or no timber, inhabited by only a few Indian hunters and their families, whose members are steadily dereasing, marked by an animal life limited to bears and beavers and a few other fur-bearing animalis. A land, in the short summer, of heavy rains, and in the winter of nothing but ice and snow for more than eight months in the year. Streams, lakes and rivers, and rushing rapids seem to be

Speed of Locomotives.

The question, "How fast can a loco The question, " how that can a hoo-motive run?" has been a good deal dis-cussed recently in the engineering papers. The conclusion appears to be that there is no authentic record of any speed above 80 miles an hour. That speed was obtained many years ago by a Bristol & Exeter tank engine with nine foot driving wheels—a long extinct greater—daw a steen hank long extinct species-down a steep bank. But it has, apparently, never been beaten. It is indeed, not a little strangehow sharply the line appears to have been drawn at 80 miles an hour. Records of 75 miles an hour are as plenty as blackberries. Records of 80 miles are exceedingly rare. Records of any greater speed have a way of orumbling beneath the lightest touch.

he attacking force eleven were killed or vounded. Beats Electricity. Gus (pathetically)—How I do suffer with ay fever! I'm almost dead! Jack (heartlessly)—Never mind. 'Sneezy leath. Heath. Jack manned for bad work. Whence do these slang expressions come? All at once they are in the air, and all who are without are using them. They have their day and then they vanish. They die probably of inanition, but their birth is a mystery.— Boats Electricity. Gus (pathetically)—Never mind. 'Sneezy leath. Heath. Heats a sumption of the formation of the second of the second

A Novel Refrigerator.

A young friend of mine, who has for several years each summer gone with his father on a camping trip on the south shore of Lake Superior, tells me of a novel expedient they often employed for present their venison in warm weather. In that country some of the streams are flanked by long rows of sandhills, whose composition is so loose that they shift about continually under a wind of any force. In the winter time the high winds often blow the sand over the great snow banks which lie upon the north side of the sand dunes, oovering up the snow to a depth of several feet. The snow is thus kept unmelted, and on the pan, turn over and cover quickly; even in the middle of summer one can dig turn again as at first, and continue to do so down through the sand to it and find the best imaginable sort of a natural refrigeraabout every two minutes until you have turned it about six or eight times. Have a tor. In this way, said my young friend, they buried their deer and trout, and found hot buttered dish ready for it and lay it in; add a sprinkling of pepper, salt and sugar, and cover tightly. Now, if you wish a gravy, put a bit of butter in your pan. When hot, rub in a pinch of flour, add a small teacupful of boiling water, let it boil a faw minutes then put in a gravy boat them kept entirely fresh so long as they cared to leave them. This is certainly a new instance of nature's bountifulness with the sportsman.—Forest and Stream.

How do You Lace Your Boots ?

Not one person in a thousand laces his shoes correctly. About the nearest any-body gets to it is to lace as tightly as possible. The correct way is to put your foot when you are about to lace your shoe as much as possible in the heel of the shoe. You can do this best by lacing your shoes with the heel of your shoe resting in a chair standing in front of the one you are seated in. Over the instep the lacing should be drawn as tightly as possible. This will hold your foot back in the shoe, giving the toes freedom and preventing their being cramped. Lace about the ankle to suit your comfort.—Vanity Fair.

-Only one woman in France has this year taken out a license for shooting. Last season there were five.

out the juice. Now try this plan just once, and you will see you women know nothing about cooking a good steak.—An Old Butcher. WILLIAM ROBERTS, M. D. F. R. C. P., " Pregnancy is a fraithful cause of Bright's disease. The relative proportion of cases between the ages. of 20 and 45, are 80 women to every 100 men, while after this

She invariably puts her frying

pan on the stove, and puts in a chunk

a few minutes, then put in a gravy boat nstead of putting it over your beef to draw

grease about as big as my fist, and when i is hot enough to begin to crackle she put in her beef and never thinks of coverin The smoke and steam from it goes to the very ceiling. After she cooks it this way until it begins to look like an old rubber shoe sole she calls it done. When you go

steak.

everywhere.