

The "Hollow Square."

The "hollow square" formation that won the battle at El Teb, is undoubtedly a formidable one in these days of long range rifles, when the assailants can be exterminated long before they ever reach the bayonet points. But that Infantry squares have been broken by cavalry on more than one occasion, is now a matter of history. Authorities are still divided as to whether Victor Hugo was right in affirming, or Siborne in denying, that the French heavy brigade drove in the face of a British square at Waterloo.

But M. nthru's cuirassiers broke a Russian square at Borodino in 1812, and Col. Caulaincourt's horse, in the same battle, actually charged into an entrenched redoubt. In the course of the Anglo Arabian war that followed the annexation of Aden, in 1839, an English square was attacked in the open plain by a mass of Abdali horsemen. The Arabs forced their way in so far as to kill several men in the third rank, and were then beaten off with bayonets and clubbed muskets, an occurrence utilized by James Grant in one of his military novels. The Irish brigade had a similar experience at Talavera.

"So, my Connaught boys," said General Picton to them after the battle, "you let the Frenchmen get into your square, to-day, did you?"

"Well, your honor," answered a brawny Irish grenadier, with stern significance, "the blackguards got in, sure enough, but bedad! they never got out again!"

Mutiny on a Russian Convict Ship.

The "Nishni-Novgorod," one of the largest vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and engaged for some years past in the transport of Russian convicts from this port to the penal settlement or Sghalien, had on a recent outward voyage a narrow escape from disaster in the shape of mutiny by her convict passengers. The convicts numbered between 500 and 600 and the most desperate characters were confined in huge cages between decks. One of the cages was situated immediately above the ship's armory, and the inmates having possessed themselves of a couple of large nails, set

themselves with incredible industry and perseverance to cut a circular aperture through the flooring. They had secretly succeeded so far in their enterprise as to be able by a slight blow to drive in the almost severed portion, and waited only for midnight to descend singly, arm themselves, shoot down the guards, and murder the ship's crew, when one of their number asked for an interview with one of the officers and disclosed the plot. Measures were immediately taken, but the wretched informer, despite his entreaties, was inhumanly thrust back into his cage, where his eyes were gouged from their sockets with the nails with which the convicts had cut the flooring, and he was subsequently rescued, more dead than alive in a shocking condition. This unfortunate man had in all probability saved the ship and its living mass of freight from a dreadful fate. The "Nishni-Novgorod" on subsequently leaving Odessa for Sghalien with 500 convicts, political and criminal, had short of one of her convicts, a man transported for murder, and who a few days before, having no doubt heard of the mutiny mentioned above, asked for an interview with one of the ship's officers in order to disclose a conspiracy. The convict insisted upon the officer writing down his statement, which the latter at once proceeded to do, but as he seated himself and bent over the paper the convict raised a short iron bar, previously concealed in his sleeve, and clove the officer's skull, killing him on the spot. This desperate character was detained at Odessa for a second trial on the capital charge.

The natives of the Chiloe Islands make use of a curious natural barometer, to which, from its having been first noticed by the Captain of an Italian corvette, the name "Barometre Arucan" has been given. This novel weather guide is the shell of a crab, one of the *Anomura*, probably of the genus *Lithodes*. It is peculiarly sensitive to atmospheric changes. It has a color nearly white in dry weather, but as soon as wet weather approaches small red spots are exhibited, varying in number and intensity with the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. In the rainy season it is completely

Dogs as Detectives.

Forty years ago a murder committed in the City of Berlin was of rare occurrence, and when the news came once from Jaeger street, near the Royal theatre, that an old gentleman living alone and in good circumstances had been murdered for his money, it spread like wildfire all over the city.

The news reached the ears of a brother of King William, whose residence was not very far from the scene of the murder. He, like many other people, hastened to the house and rooms where the murder was committed, but, as the sequel shows, with an eye to business and to ferret out in his own way the possible murderer.

The rooms in which the murder was committed showed that there must have been a hard struggle before the old gentleman was killed, and blood stains of the murderer could be tracked a short distance from the house, where they disappeared. It was quite early in the morning yet when the princely detective, after being back to his residence, appeared again on the scene of the murder, this time in company with two gentlemen on horseback; one being his over-seeer of hounds, of which he kept a very large number always—the other a policeman on horseback. Immediately the over-seeer, or huntsman, set the two hounds on the track of the murderer, and off they went, trailing at a very lively pace, the two men on horseback following them as good as they could. In less time than it takes to write these lines those two dogs finally halted on Petri street, distance about two miles, clear up in a room under the garret of the house, and tracked the murderer of the old gentleman in his lair. Considering that there was no earthly clue to be found to the murderer on account of the old gentleman living alone and having no relations, before these dogs appeared, the work they did in less than half an hour can not be eclipsed by any detective living. And in view of the many murders in the country would it not pay for some Pinkerton to try the dog as a detective.

Calgary N. W. T.

A correspondent of Toronto *Week* writes from the present western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. This is the most westerly town in Canada, this side of the Rocky Mountains:—

"Calgary is reached after the field glasses have long been levelled at the solid rock and eternal snow which loom up against the western horizon. For twenty-four hours there were two Calgaries; but it was for a day only. It is only in the west that a town can get up on its own account and walk across the river. The first Calgary was located on east side of the Elbow River, at its junction with the Bow. When the Railway Company located its station on the west side, about a mile away from the old site, the east side, with a few exceptions folded their tents and stole across the river and joined the enemy. In less than six weeks upwards of one hundred and fifty buildings (I ought to say shacks, for most of them are shanties) were run up with all the rush of a booming mining town. A large crowd of Calgaryites turned out to meet our train. As there is only one passenger train a week, it arrival is looked forward to with the eagerness with which the Bluesoes formerly used to regard the arrival of a Cander. Daily trains are soon to run. A construction train runs to the "Summit" two or three times a week, but Calgary is the end of regular travel. It will continue to be the terminus of passenger travel till the road is completed to Moody.

The society of Calgary consists of a variety—in fact, quite cosmopolitan—from a Mexican saddle to a Prince Edward Island skipper. The "mining" and ranch hats are the favourite coverings for the head, but I may make an exception in favour of the landlady of the leading hotel, who was out in a Fifth Avenue riding habit the other day, and who "holds" the aristocracy over the fort.

How the English Once Amused Themselves.

A hundred years ago, before the country became serious, the people, especially in London, really had a great many amusements, sports, and pastimes. For instance, they could go batting of bulls and bears, and nothing is more historically certain than the fact that the more infuriated the animals became the more delighted were the spectators; they "drew" badgers, and rejoiced in the tenacity and the courage of their dogs; they enjoyed the noble sport of the cock-pit; they fought dogs and killed rats; they "squailed" fowls—that is to say, they tied them to stakes and hurled cudgels at them, but only once a year, and on Shrove Tuesday, for a treat; they boxed and fought and were continually privileged to witness the most stubborn and spirited prize-fights; every day in the streets there was the chance for everybody of getting a fight with a light-porter or a carter or a passenger—this prospect must have greatly enhanced the pleasures of a walk abroad; there were wrestling, cudgelling, and quarter-staff; there were frequent matches made up and wagers laid over all kinds of things; there were bonfires, with the hurling of squibs at passers-by; there were public hangings at regular intervals and on a generous scale; there were open-air floggings for the joy of the people; there were the stocks and the pillory, also free and open-air exhibitions; there were the great fairs at Bartholomew, Charlton, Fair-op, Oak, and Barnet. There were also lotteries. Beside these amusements, which were all for the lower orders as well as for the rich, they had their mug-houses, whither the men resorted to drink beer, spruce, and purl; and for music there was the street ballad-singer, to say nothing of the bear-warden's fiddle and the band of marrow-bones and cleavers. Lastly, for those of more elevated tastes, there was the ringing of the church bells. Now, with the exception of the last named, we have suppressed every single one of these amusements.

In the gardens of a certain nobleman's country house there happened to be fixed up at different spots painted boards, with this request: "Please do not pick the flowers without leave." Some wag got a paint brush and added an s to the last word.

"I wonder what this means?" said Mrs McGill. "It speaks here of the lyric profession. What's that?" "Oh, the lyric profession. That must be the newspaper business," answered the Squire, deceived by the old lady's pronunciation.

Private Life of Emperor William.

The private life of the Emperor William flows along very simply. When in Berlin he occupies a comparatively small palace on the corner of Unter den Linden and the Opera-place, his presence being made known to the Berliners by the red flag with the Landwehr cross, which is then hoisted over the roof. The window of his study on the ground floor looks out upon that point in Unter den Linden where Rauch's statue of Frederick the Great stands. Ordinarily the Emperor rises between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. He dresses at once completely for the day; the convenience of dressing-gown and slippers is unknown to him. The room to which, after a slight breakfast, he goes for work is rather plainly furnished. There is a mahogany writing-table covered with writing materials of every kind, packages of letters, small presents from members of his family, and mementoes of battles in the form of p per-weights. Smoking implements fail, but the Emperor is no friend of tobacco. On a long and broad table nearby lie books, maps, bundles of documents, and papers of various kinds. The Emperor sits at his work on an ordinary chair covered with leather, and receives personally all communications, opens them himself, writes his decision on the margin, and hands them to his secretary to be disposed of. One of his peculiarities is his economy in the use of paper and envelopes. In Versailles one evening he announced a new victory of the Germans to the Chancellor on a piece of paper which had been torn from a letter. In Berlin the envelopes which reach him with reports from the Foreign Office addressed, "To his Majesty the Emperor," go back with the "to" erased and "from" substituted, so that the envelope reads, "From his Majesty the Emperor," with "To the Chancellor" written beneath. The Emperor's extraordinary capacity for work makes it possible for him to dispose, as a rule, personally of the affairs connected with his office, or at least to direct their disposition in his own way.

The permanence of marriage is indispensable to the security of families; the families are the beams and girders which hold together the State.

Glycerine.

The name is derived from a Greek word signifying "sweet," and has reference to the taste. As oil consists of acids and glycerine, the latter is obtained by separating the oil—the same is true of fat—into its component parts.

The uses of glycerine are becoming more and more extended and valuable. There is no application that is better than a few drops rubbed daily over the hands, to keep them moist and smooth. The hands should be first moistened with water, as the glycerine otherwise absorbs moisture from the skin.

Glycerine and carbolic acid—three ounces of the former to fifteen grains of the latter—are among the most effective applications for chapped hands, and equally for scurvy skin. It may be used two or three times a day.

Glycerine is also said to be exceedingly effective in some cases of piles. A gentleman who had suffered from them for years, and whose case appeared to defy medical treatment, was cured by taking it daily with his food. A dose would be from a half to a whole table-spoonful.

Writers in the London *Lancet* strongly recommend it for acidity of stomach. Its use for this trouble was first discovered by a private gentleman, who had long been a sufferer from it. Having read in the paper that glycerine kept milk from souring, he said to himself, "Why won't it keep me?"

He tried it with complete success, and was able thenceforth to take food from which he had been forced to abstain. It was subsequently employed by physicians with like results.

It does not remove acidity; it only prevents its occurrence. Take from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful immediately after eating; or take it in the tea in place of sugar.

Hawthorne once wrote: "If I were to meet with such books as mine by another writer, I do not believe I should be able to get through them."

Honor is like the eye, which cannot suffer the least impurity without damage; it is a precious stone, the price of which is lessened by the least flaw.

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EATON'S.

The great store to buy all sorts of fashionable Dress Goods and Fancy Goods. In a word, you can buy at Eaton's from a ball of cotton to a roll of carpet. Ladies, do you want a mantle or cloak? Note prices below:

New style Ottoman Cloth Mantles, ladies' size, \$5, \$6, \$7, up.

Ladies' Spring Tweed Coats, with the new puffs, \$4, \$5, \$6 up, at Eaton's Mantle Department.

Girls' Mantles, with capes, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 up.

Girls' Spring Dresses, trimmed with blue, cardinal or grey satin, at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.75 up, at Eaton's.

Every lady wishing to purchase millinery or mantles, should visit Eaton's before buying elsewhere.

Take the elevator at the west end of the store for millinery and mantle department.

MILLINERY.

Ladies, do you want the latest novelties in trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets? If so, visit Eaton's show rooms, 190 to 196 Yonge Street.

GLOVES.

Immense stock of ladies', gents', misses', and children's gloves in all the newest makes and shades. Owing to the rush of business in this department, Eaton has had to increase his stock and enlarge the department.

Our prices are so reasonable that every lady can be suited.

As Eaton is selling gloves from 10c. to \$2 a pair.

Just note prices below and where you can buy cheap.

Ladies' 2-buttoned colored kid gloves, 35c., worth 75c. a pair.

Ladies' 3-buttoned black and colored, 50c., 65c., worth \$1.

Ladies' 4-buttoned black and colored kid gloves, 75c. a pair.

Ladies' kid gloves in black, dark colors, tans.

Slates, operas, and white, \$1 a pair.

Ladies' 8-buttoned kid gloves, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 a pair.

Ladies' mousquetaire kid gloves in opera, white, tan, slate,

And dark colors, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 a pair up.

Dress Department.

New Spring Dress Goods 5c. per yard' worth 10c.

New Spring Dress Goods, stripes, brocades and checks, 7½c. per yard, worth 12½c. per yard.

New Spring Dress Goods in brocades, Checks, Sicilian, &c., Beige and Ottoman Cloths, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 35c. per yd. Special value.

Silk Department.

New Summer Silks, 47½c. per yard. New Check Washing Silks, 35c. per yard, 20 inches wide.

Black Gros Grain Silk, 21 inches wide, 75c. per yard, worth \$1.

Black Brocade Silks, 75c. per yard, 22 inches wide, warranted pure.

Ladies, go to Eaton's for your Dress Goods, where you can have plenty of light to see what you are buying. Eaton's buys no Bankrupt Stock and therefore he does not need dark premises nor gas light.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Linens.

Unbleached table linen 18 and 20c. up.

Irish damask table linen, 54 inch., 37½c.

Irish damask (special line) 58 inch. 40, 45 and 50c.

Irish damask linen (cream), 50c., 60c., up.

Bleached tabling, 25 and 30c.

Bleached Irish damask table linen.

Super-double damask, 90c., \$1, \$1.25.

Cardinal and white tabling, 45c., 50c., up.

5-8 linen napkins, 75c. \$1, up.

6-8 linen napkins, \$1.75, \$2 up.

Huck linen towels, 25c. pr. up.

Damask linen towels, 40c. pr. up.

Linen towelling, 9, 10, 12½c. up.

Dark dish towelling, 7½, 9, 10c., up.

Glass cloths, 10, 11, 12½c., etc.

Brown Hollands, 10, 12½c., up.

Brown Holland, (special line) 10c., up.

Feather Ticking, 10, 12½, 15c., up.

Fine linen remnants, 478 yards in 1, 2, 3, and 4 yard lengths, half price.

Lace tidies, fancy tidies, Japanese mats, toilet sets, etc., in great variety, cheap.

Remnants table linen, towelling, glass cloths, etc.; very tempting.

Turkish and honeycomb towelling for children's dresses.

Great value in above department in all lines of housekeeping goods.

Letter orders promptly attended to.

T. EATON & CO., 190 to 196 Yonge Street

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