Sincerity.

Goodness is power. We knew a missionary in India whose mental powers were so feeble that he could not learn the language of the people. After several years of futile effort, he asked to be recalled, frankly stating that he had not sufficient intellect for the mis-

A dozen missionaries petitioned the Home Board not to grant his request, because the man's goodness was so broad and deep that he had more personal influence over the heathen than any missionary at the station. When a converted pagan was asked, on his examination for baptism, "What is it to be a Christian?" he replied, promptly, "It is to be like Mr.—," naming the good mis-

sionary.

The Board kept him in India; he never preached a sermon; he could only speak a few words of the native tongue, but when he died, hundreds of heathen, as well as scores of Christians, said, "A good man has departed. He was too much loved above to stay here!"

John Nicholson, one of the "masters of men," who saved Northern India during the mutiny, was a strict disciplinarian, and punished with severity violations of law. But he was so just, so kind to the lowest native, so independent of every motive save anxiety to do his duty, that the Hindoos, as they met him on the street, fell on their knees and worshipped him, though they knew he would order them to be flogged for the obeisance.

Several years after Nicholson's death-he fell in the streets of Delhi leading his column—a traveller found an old servant of the general among the Northern hills. He had several relies of his former master, among them a jacket, or dressing-gown, and twice a day he bowed before them, praying "Sahib Nicholson" to aid him.

A hundred years ago, Ashbel Gillet was pastor of the Baptist church in a Connecticut town. The "Standing Order" did not look kindly upon these "Separatists," but

everybody is rerenced Elder Gillet.

He had not passed through college, nor had he studied divinity, and men did not esteem him for his brains, though he was a fair preacher, and could hold his own in ar-gument. But they said: "The elder is the best man in town, and there is no minister in the State whose prayers have more power with God."

He was sent for, from far and near, to pray with the sick, and if rain was needed, during haying season, the common remark was. "There's no use praying for rain till the parson's hay is in."

Once, during an unusual drought, the men of the parish turned out and helped him put his hay into the barn, and then asked him to pray for rain.

One cold, windy day in the early spring,

ho found a sheep which had strayed away, after shearing. It was shivering and bleating with cold. The good parson took off his overcoat, wrapped it about the poor creature, and then ran off to find its owner. He was a strong man, because he was sincere.

Two Statues of Buddha Bigger Than Bartholdi's.

The statue of Liberty, just inaugurated at New York, is described as towering "to the skies above all known statues of the present and the past," and as "the Great Eastern of statues." A much higher statue exists, and has long existed, in Afghanistan. The little knowledge which has been obtained of this statue, or statues-for there are more than one-has been hitherto confined generally to a few Indian archæologists; but we are now indebted to the Afghan Boundary Commission—and more particularly to Captain the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R. E., of the Survey Department, and Capt. Maitland of the Political Department—for much more complete information than we have yet received.

These statues are on the principal road between Kabul and Balkh, at a locality known as Bamian. At that place the road passes through valleys, with high scarped cliffs of conglomerate. Probably about the carly centuries of the Christian era the Buddhists excavated numerous caves, as monasteries for themselves, in the rock of these valleys. These ancient excavations still exist, and can be counted by thousands.

In addition to these, a number of statues of Buddha were cut out of the solid rock. the theodolite; so that we now know the height to at least a few inches. The meas-urement gave it as 173 feet high; that is rather more by a few inches than the Nelson Column in Trafalgar square, and nearly 70 feet higher than the New York figure. This figure of Buddha is the real "Great Eastern" of statues. The celebrated Memnon statues of Egypt would only come up to the knee of this mighty ikon. At Bamian them: there is another figure of Buddha, 120 feet high. These are creet standing figures; there is also a sitting figure 30 feet high.

There are the remains of other five figures, but they are in a ruinous condition—one of them is estimated to have been about 50 or 60 feet. These statues were originally, we the Chinese Pilgrim, Hioun Thsang, passed the spot in the first half of the seventh century, A. D., and from him we have a description of at least the two largest figures as they existed at that date. The statues have of course suffered from time. Armies have often passed by the road. Genghiz Khan and Timur-lung's hosts did so, but they had only bows and arrows to throw at the idols, In later times Mohammedan's soldiers have passed with artillery, and in their hatred of "Bhuts" or idols they fired solid shot. The idols have, thanks to their great size, stood this treatment very fairly, and in spite of it the true character of the figures, as well as the art style to which they belong, is faithfully preserved.

Stricken Dumb By A Whistle.

's very peculiar case is reported from Jefpersonville. Joe Demines, a small colored boy of that town, went down to the levee, where the steamer Minnie Bay was unloading some freight. Just as the boat pulled out she blew her whistle. Immediately afterward the boy lost his power of speech, and has since only been able to make himself understood by signs. He is about 15 years of age and is a very intelligent boy. He has not been ill since the unfortunate accident, and suffers no inconvenience but the loss of his voice. Whether the affliction was caused by the blowing of the whistle is a matter of doubt, but it is certain that the boy cannot talk, and insists that the blowing of the whistle did it.

Where Burnaby Fell.

At it we went; the square was closed. I must acknowledge that our men were now mad. We all felt that we must fight for our lives. Retreat was not to be thought of; if we did so, where could we retreat to, cut off as we were from all support? If we did not win the day we must leave our bones in the desert. The temper of our fellows mounted to the boiling pitch. Each man felt as if he must put forth the power of a giant, and as a consequence the butchery was terrible—none dared to flinch. Thus every man in the square had to do his duty, for, while the inside resembled a volcano in active eruption, the outside or kneeling ranks had enough to do to keep the other Arabs at a respectful distance. The fighting was literally back to back.

Stabbing and gashing their horses, which were jammed in a mass, we quickly brought them to the ground, riders and all, when the latter were quickly dispatched by doens of bayonets at once. The Arabs, being packed so tightly together, could neither use their lances nor wield their sci-mitars without slashing each other, while we did not cease our lunging as long as one breathed. At last they were wiped out, and we again faced outward and reopened fire, our weapons meanwhile dripping. Five times the enemy charged us with frantic cries and waving banners, and as many times we poured in the murderous volleysno shots wasted.

It was during one of these charges that Co'. Burnaby, impatient at the restraint on him, pushed his horse through the ranks of the rear face, and singling out an emir who was making him self disagreeably prominent, made a thrust at him, but was rather short; the emir thrust in return with his lance, but Burnaby, with a sneer on his face, parried easily. Two or three other Arabs took ried easily. Two or three other Arabs took a hand, but he disposed of them similarly. It was evident that he now intended to astonish them by his magnificent swordsmanship, as he gathered up his reins and tight. A man named H. W. Granger, of Kingsened his grip on his saber. But at this ton, was robbed on the Esplanade in this juncture another rush was made, the Arabs city Saturday night last. He lost a watch surged around him, and before he could turn an Arab thrust at him from behind. piercing his jugular vein. He recled in the saddle and fell, but springing to his feet, dying though he was, he delivered one tremendous cut at some dismounted Arabs nearest him with such terrible effect as to sever the heads from the shoulders of two of them. As he dropped the Arabs closed in to mutilate him, but a dozen men sprang from the square and tore his body from them. All this happened so quickly as to bewilder the

spectators. It might be asked why it was that the men of the square did not shoot those to whom he was opposed. There are two answers; one was that owing to the velocity of his movements they were afraid of shooting him while aiming at his adversaries, the other was that those who knew him had such confidence in his ability that they did not like to rob him of his game, never thinking for a moment that the affair would ter-

Meanwhile the battle raged, the enemy came on like the waves, not to be driven back, but to be beaten to the earth. Horses and men, they were piled in mounds; in fact the great number of their dead and wounded interfered with their movements, while the slightest delay on their part insured certain death, and it was now noticed from their hesitation that they had lost As they came on for the last time, the front of their advance consisting entirely of white robed emirs and sheikhs, shouting, waving their banners and pointing at us, all our machine guns opened a searching fire, supplemented by hand-clay volleys from the Martini-Henrys, and when the smoke lifted not a live Arab was to be seen within 5,000 yards—they were all stretched.
I fear no contradiction when I venture to

say that never since Agincourt, not even at Inkermann (the soldiers' battle), has a British force fought so terrible a hand-to-hand

All Purpose Animals. An animal that will yield a profitable amount of milk, and will also put on fat readily, is desired by the general farmer; but the specialist—the beef grower or the dairyman—desires an animal specially qualified for his purpose. Such animals there are, constituting the Jersey, Polled Angus and yet other breeds. While the Two, at least, are still standing, and the Holstein Fresian excels as a milk-giver, its largest was measured by Capt. Talbot with hutter, and beginning are such that it butter and beef qualities are such that it may be classed as an all-purpose breed; so may be classed as an all-purpose breed; so the Shorthorn, which, while it excels for beef, is also a very good milk and butter producer. There is just as great a demand for a special beef or dairy breed as for an all-purpose one; and those breeders of special breeds, who claim for them all-pur-pose qualities, injure the reputation of the breeds. The beef-grower wants an animal that will give no more milk than is absolutely necessary to support its young; for an animal connot convert food into both milk and beef, and the more milk it yields the less flesh it can put on. It follows that no animal can excel for both milk and beef. The Holstein Fresian may put on as much flesh as the Shorthorn, but while doing so it cannot yield much milk. If it gives more milk than the Jersey, producing as much butter, and at the same time puts on flesh in considerable quantity, it is because it eats more food. From the same amount of food it cannot make more butter than the Jersey, or more beef than the Shorthorn; for it de votes more food to the formation of flesh and bone than the Jersey, and more to the formation of milk than the Shorthorn. No animal can be a good special animal, and alse a good all-purpose animal. There is a distinct want for each—a distinct place for an intended publication for a hundred and each; and to seek to make one fill both fifty years, and then live to see its success places is as useless as to drag it from its own place to fill the other is unavailing.

An Eccentric Millionaire.

Stories are told of persons who have shown their contempt for superabounding wealth by lighting their cigars with bank-notes (possibly they took the numbers beforehand); and maniacs have been heard of who have shod their horses with gold. Following up these examples in a somewhat more extensive fashion, a St. Petersburg millionaire has just had the walls of his smoking-room adorned with a selection of the bank notes of the world. After all, the fantasy may not be so costly as it looks. Most continental countries, as well as America, issue bank notes of very small denominations; and so long as the more valuable is-sues were used but sparingly it would be perfectly possible to paper the walls and ceiling of a fair-sized room with bank notes for much less than would need to be expended upon pictures or frescoes.

SIMPLE WATER TESTS.

TEST FOR LIME.—Into a glass of water put two drops of oxalic acid and blow upon it. If it gets milky, lime is present.

TESTS FOR HARD OR SOFT WATER .- Dissolve a small quantity of good soap in al-cohol. Let a few drops fall into a glass of water. If it turns milky, it is hard; if not

Test for Iron. -1. Boil a little nut gall and add to the water. If it turns gray or late, black from is present. 2. Dissolve as little prussiate of potash, and, if iron is present, it will turn blue.

TEST FOR ACID. -Take a piece of litmus paper. If it turns red, there must be acid. If it precipitates on adding lime water, it is carbonic acid. If a blue sugar paper is turned red, it is a mineral acid.

TEST FOR CARBONIC ACID.—Take equal parts of water and clear lime water. If combined or free carbonic acid is present, a precipitate is seen, to which, if a few drops of muriatic acid be added, an effervescence commences.

TEST FOR MAGNESIA. -Boil the water to a twentieth part of its weight, and then drop a few grains of neutral carbonate of ammonia into a glass of it, and a few drops of phosphate of soda. If magnesia be present, it will fall to the bottom.

TEST FOR EARTHY MATTERS OR ALKALI .-Take litmus paper dipped in vinegar, and if on immersion, the paper returns to its true shade, the water does not contain earthy matter or alkali. If a few drops of sirup be added to a water containing an earthy matter, it will turn green.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A number of boys were arrested here on Saturday and Sunday nights for drunk-enness. None of them were over 16 years of

and chain and about \$60 in cash. Granger was stupidly drunk at the time.

The body of an unknown man was found on the beach at Cobourg on Saturday. It is supposed to be that of an old sailor lost from a vessel and washed ashore. Nothing could be found on his person to show

his identity.

Late on Saturday night a jockey named Charles Phair, had an altercation with a well known Toronto negro named Oscar Berry. A fight ensued in which Berry stabbed his opponent in the neck. The wound is a dangerous one. Berry was arrested.

James Williams, a printer employed on the Globe, was burned to death in his room at 31 Melinda Street, Toronto, on Saturday night. It is impossible to say how the ter rible affair occurred, but it is supposed while Williams was asleep the lamp, which was on the table beside him, exploded, setting fire to some papers immediately under his

How to Preserve Flowers.

A writer in Gardening Illustrated uses cotton-batting instead of bibulous paper in which to press fresh flowers for pressing. "I have had," he says, "much eperiexnee in flower-dying, and I never found any kind of paper answer, however carefully used, and for the following reasons: First, the paper of any kind is, however lightly pressed, too hard a substance to touch the delicate bloom or surface of the petals of delicate bloom or surface of the petals of any flower, and at once injures the tender skin causing the liquid to exude and saturate the leaf, which tends to decay it as well as to injure or destroy the color. Secondly, paper does not absorb the natural moisture rapidly enough, but remains damp about the flower, thus allowing the air through, while damp air injures both color and leaf. I have tried a great many different ways, and only one has proved really successful, viz: the use of cotton wool. I take a small folio, in which I have folds of newspapers four sheets thick. Between each of these folds I place two sheets of soft fine, clear white cotton wool. I have this out with me, and as I gather the flowers I want to press I lay them out carefully between the sheets of cotton wool, filling the sheet up as quickly as possible. I close it up in the newspaper, carefully turning it up all round the edges. When I get home I take the packages out of the folio and place rge books, under and leave them as long as I deem necessary. Some flowers need a much longer time—those of a fleshy nature for instance. The great secret is not to allow the air to touch them (by no means look at them to see how they are getting on) until they are quite dry. I have scarlet geraniums, violets, etc., which have been done more than two years as fresh in color as at first, although in constant use on candle shades.

Don't Calculate too Much.

A great deal of talent is lost in the world A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger but jump in and scramble through as well but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon intended sublication for a bundred and afterwards; but at present a man waits, and doubts, and consults his brother and particular friends, till one fine day he finds that he is sixty years of age; that he has last so much time in consulting his first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice.—Sydney

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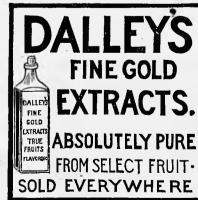
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