

you can realize the intense excitement of the moment. The only available thing in the boat, a bucket, had been made fast to the harpoon line to offer some additional resistance, but the fish seemed to regard it no more than a feather, and with the bucket out of sight under water, continued to draw us up and down the bay at full speed. During all this time its efforts had been confined to an attempt to escape, but as its load grew heavy it became belligerent, and several times turned upon the boat, exhibiting the full capacity of a mouth some two feet in diameter, and lashing the boat with its sides. We made up our minds that if the fish decided to jump into the dingy, we would quietly slip out over one side as he appeared at the other. But a vigorous resistance from boat hooks and oars induced him to resume his flight in each instance. By this time all hands on the ship were watching the straggle, and the whaleboat was sent to our assistance, but, for fully an hour both boats, lashed together, were towed without signs of exhaustion from the fish, the thrusts of boarding pikes seeming only to accelerate its speed. Finally its immense exertions told upon it, and it came to the surface directly between the two boats, where it was placed hors de combat by blows from an axe, and dyeing the water crimson with its blood, was towed ashore and dragged upon the beach. It required the united exertions of nearly forty men to accomplish this undertaking.

A more formidable looking monster than this devil fish could hardly be imagined. It was shaped somewhat like an immense bat, measuring 15½ feet in width by 11 feet in length; it was twenty-nine inches thick, and weighed probably 2,000 pounds. It had but one fin, unless the wing-shaped extremities by which it propelled itself can be considered such, or that at the base of a long thin tail, similar in appearance to a riding whip, and which is preserved as a memento of the adventure. Its eyes are placed in flexible projections which seem to have been used to grasp and convey food to its mouth. The mouth, large enough to engulf a man whole, was destitute of teeth, but furnished with solid bones, that, in the dying agonies of the fish, ground large pieces of coral as a stone crusher would stone. The skin of the fish was rough as a coarse file and of a dark grayish hue on the back with white patches toward the head, and pure white on the under side. Several Mexicans present viewed the capture with great satisfaction, as they say that this creature is one of the most dreaded enemies of the pearl diver.

WALKING AND SLEEPING.

An extraordinary performance has just been accomplished in New York by an Englishwoman, Madam Anderson, namely, walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours. The physical endurance thus displayed has awakened general interest and admiration. But there are two questions connected with it:—First, as to the muscular exertions required; secondly, as to the possibility of sleeping, a month together, only during so much of the quarter hours as may remain after walking the quarter mile. To the former Mrs. Anderson has proved herself fully adequate; but the latter she has not accomplished, nor did she ever agree or attempt to accomplish it. At some parts of the night Mrs. Anderson made her rounds so fast asleep that she was evidently unable to guide herself, and save for the aid and support of her escort would not have got through her task. She is entitled to this aid; but it is none the less clear that she thus got sleep which is not correctly described as being only the broken ends of each quarter hour after the walk. All pedestrians who have succeeded in walking for weeks together a half mile in each half hour, or, still more, a quarter mile in each quarter, have had the habit of walking at times while dozing, to which, indeed, years of training and practice will easily accustom the body and mind. Soldiers on long marches sometimes fall asleep while walking, and can keep on walking and sleeping, if supported by some comrade, until they wake up refreshed and go on alone. In fact, drowsy children give a familiar, daily example of walking sound asleep, under guidance. Thus, while Mrs. Anderson's performance is a splendid one, readers must not erroneously imagine that she walked 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours without any assistance while on the track. She has the merit, however, of doing something which has never been done before, and her example is evidently destined to have a more useful effect than that of showing how much physical strain she can herself support, in stimulating a taste for the healthy exercise among ladies generally.

FLOUNDERS' EYES.

HOW THEY CHANGE FROM ONE SIDE OF THE HEAD TO THE OTHER.

In the late summer of 187, a little shoal of some fifteen quite transparent flounders were captured by Agassiz, on a quiet and brilliant morning, on the surface of the water at the mouth of the harbor of Newport. They were swimming vertically, and violently rushing after the minute entomostraca which swarmed on the surface. They were at once transferred to shallow glass jars, in which they would remain at the bottom on their right sides, for hours immovable. When disturbed they were rapid in their movements, frequently jumping out of the water. When swimming vertically they usually moved obliquely, the tail being carried lower than the head. When one of these was looked at in profile, its right eye could be seen through the head, slightly in advance and a little above the left eye; owing to the great transparency of the body, the right eye was then nearly as useful as if placed on the left side. Gradually it rose, until in about six days it was well above the left eye; shortly after, wonderful to relate, it was seen to sink into the tissues at the base of the dorsal fin between this and the frontal; slowly it sank until the huge orbit became reduced to a mere circular opening. Little by little this became smaller, the eye pushed its way deeper into the tissues, until an additional opening was formed on the left side. At this stage there were three orbital openings, though of course but two eyes. The original or right-orbital opening soon became closed, and the colored side had its two eyes.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

The Japanese are very kind to animals. Professor Morse tells us that a boy is never seen to throw a stone at a dog or bird, and crows come into the city of Tokio and lodge on the houses. They pay for their kind treatment, for they act as scavengers, picking up what rice or fish may fall to the ground. In a crowded thoroughfare he has seen a dog lying asleep in the middle of the road. No one disturbed him, but carefully turned out for him. He once threw a stone at a dog to see how he would act. The animal rose to his feet and let the stone pass, and looked surprised, and took only the same notice of a second assault—quite different from the way a Christian dog would act. By the side of the roads, at the foot of hills, stone monuments are placed, and have been there for hundreds of years, bearing verses that teach consideration for the dumb beasts. The unregenerate Anglo-Saxon may here learn a lesson of practical humanity.

GRILSE.

It is generally admitted that grilse are young salmon, although there are some who think otherwise. The main facts in support of the notion that grilse become salmon are these: Marked salmon smelts have been captured as grilse, and marked grilse kelta as salmon. But it is stated that marked grilse kelta have been retaken as clean grilse. Grilse and salmon always occur together; a river frequented by salmon invariably has grilse in it, and vice versa. Grilse are similar in appearance to salmon. They have a younger look, the scales are looser, and the tail more forked than in the salmon, but no structural difference exists. Grilse are smaller fish than salmon, but although some grilse weigh more than some salmon, but salmon of the average weight of grilse are very uncommon. On the Tweed, the average weight of the grilse, during the month when the largest are caught, is less than the average weight of salmon during the month when the smallest are caught. A female salmon has had its ova artificially impregnated by the milt of a male grilse, and the result was salmon-parr. Salmon and grilse do not appear to be observed spawning together, but as fish of about the same size usually consort during this operation, there is nothing remarkable in this. Mr. Russell in his book on the salmon goes very fully into this question.

lead in their lines to first bring their horses on the track, for by the eternal he would kill the first man that attempted to do so. There was no response to this challenge, and, after waiting some time and they failing to appear Gen. Jackson said it was a mistake in the opinion of some that he had acted hastily without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial, and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate this matter, who would hear the proof and do justice to all parties. Thereupon, he appointed a sheriff to keep order, and five judges to hear the case.

Proclamation was made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. No one appearing, Gen. Jackson introduced the witnesses, proving the bribery of Greyhound's rider, who was to receive \$500 to throw off the race, having received \$-50 in advance, and that Greyhound had been turned into the wheat field the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and contradict this proof and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, Gen. Jackson told the court that the proof was closed, and for them to render their judgment in the premises, which, in a few moments, was done in accordance with the facts proved.

I was on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. Gen. Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision, and said, 'Now, gentlemen, go calmly in order and each man take his own property.' When the word was given the people came with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and, in the struggle to get over, they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned and nearly trampled to death. Each man got his property, and thus the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary courage. He did that day what it would have required two thousand armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man without the drawing of one drop of blood. A certain knowledge that in one event streams of blood would have flowed effected this great and worthy object.

SHOWING THE WHITE FEATHER.

The phrase is expressive of cowardice, used for instance, when a person has notoriously shrunk from the performance of some duty through fear, when he is said to have shown the white feather. Among game cocks, a cross bird is known by a white feather in his tail. Anciently the breed of game fowls was strictly preserved in England, for though birds of all descriptions were reared in the farm-yard special care was taken that game fowls did not mix with them; but this would occasionally happen, and while the treasured birds were only red and black, white feathers would naturally appear when there was any cross. The slightest impurity of breed was said to destroy the bird's courage, and the half-breeds were never fanned for the pit. It became an adage that any cross would fight on his own dunghill, but must be one without a white feather to fight in the pit.

ORIGIN OF COCK-FIGHTING.

In perusing an old volume, I found the following:—When Theistocles led an army of his countrymen against their barbarian neighbors, he beheld two cocks engaging in furious combat. The spectacle was not lost upon him; he made his forces halt, and thus addressed them:—'These cocks, my gallant soldiers, are not fighting for their country, their paternal gods, nor do they endure this for the monuments of their ancestors; for their offspring, or for the sake of glory in the cause of liberty; the only motive is, that the one is heroically resolved not to yield to the other.' This impressive harangue rekindled their valor, and led them to conquest. After their decisive victories over the Persians, the Athenians decreed, by law, that one day should be set apart every year for the public exhibition of cock-fighting, at the expense of the State.

A four in-hand is with two in the bush.

to make a little money. In the same way the numerous lakes and streams of the country have been almost denuded of their finny inhabitants; men have ruthlessly netted, speared and butchered the fish wherever and whenever they could find them, perfectly indifferent to the laws of reproduction or the public economy involved in the proper preservation and conservation of the fish. Indeed, so thoughtless and indifferent are people generally with regard to the preservation of game that the very guardians appointed and paid by Government have been known to forget their obligations and duties, and to connive at infractions of the game and fishery laws. All thoughtful men recognize the great necessity which exists for measures, supplementary to those of Government, for the apprehension of this wholesale destruction of game; but it unfortunately happens that the majority of men, on this subject, are not sufficiently thoughtful, and without their actual and moral support it would be difficult, in a country of the wide extent of Canada, to properly carry into effect any repressive measures.—Ottawa Citizen.

DON'T BITE OFF MORE'N YOU KIN CHAW.

(Brother Gardner in Detroit Free Press.)

The janitor was as proud as a boy with a new pair of red mittens. Some kind soul in Hartford, Conn., had forwarded the club a jawbone of a shark as a relic to hang on the walls, and he had fastened it up between the bar trap and the coffee mill, and placed under its sharp teeth the legend:—'Don't bite off more'n you kin chaw.'

'Gem'ten,' said Brother Gardner as he pointed to the legend, 'de language of dat motto am not elegant, but de words convey a heap of common sense, an' we don't hev to go down ober fo'teen felt to Sn' de moral. De man who bites off more'n he can chaw is gwine to get himself in an embarrasin' s'ityouashun. De motto doan' apply altogether to de eatin' of meat an' taters. It means dat de pusson who wants to fling on gorgeousness hev got to hev de rocks right down in his pockets or fall kerchunk in de road. It applies to de young man on a salary of \$8 a week who am courtin' a girl who kin use up \$2 a day and not half try. It applies to de man who sinks he kin sell out a ward caucus and deliver de votes in a collar-box. It applies to de man who buys up delegates and depends on de honest voters to push him frew. It applies to de chap who sails along de avenew wid de idea in his head dat all business would suddenly stop in case death took him away.'

BEAR-BAITING IN OLDEN TIMES.

The following particulars, which have been extracted from an old work, may perhaps interest your readers:—"Bear-baiting was a favorite amusement of our ancestors. Sir Thomas Pope entertained Queen Mary and the Princess Elizabeth at Hatfield, with a grand exhibition of 'bear-baiting, with which their highnesses were right well content.' Bear-baiting was part of the amusement of Elizabeth, among 'the princely pleasures of Kenilworth Castle.' Rowland White, speaking of the Queen, then in her 67th year, says:—"Her Majesty is very well. This day she appoints a Frenchman to do feats upon a rope in the Conduit Court. To-morrow she has commanded the bears, the bull, and the ape, to be bayted in the tilt-yard. Upon Wednesday she will have solemn dawning." The office of Chief Master of the Bears was held under the Crown, with a salary of 16d. per diem. Whenever the king chose to entertain himself or his visitors with the sport, it was the duty of the master to provide bears and dogs, and to superintend the baiting; and as he was invested with unlimited authority to issue commissions and to send officers into every county in England, who were empowered to seize and take away any bears, bulls, or dogs that they thought meet for his Majesty's service. The latest record by which this diversion was publicly authorized is a grant to Sir Saunders Duncombe, on October 11, 1661, for 'the sole practice and profit of the fighting and combating of wild and domestic beasts within the realm of England for the space of fourteen years.' Occasional Exhibitions of this kind were continued till about the middle of the eighteenth century.

POMPEII

Among the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum the skeleton of a dog was found stretched over that of a child. It was conjectured on their discovery that this dog, from his position, was attempting to save the child when the eruption of Vesuvius was fatal to the city. The opinion was confirmed by a collar which was found of curious workmanship, its inscription stated that the dog was named 'Delta,' and belonged to a man called Severinus, whose life he had saved three occasions, first, by dragging of the sea when nearly drowned, then, by driving off four robbers who attacked him unaware; and, lastly, by his destroying a she wolf, whose cub he had taken in a grove sacred to Diana, near Herculaneum. 'Delta' afterwards attached himself particularly to the only son of Severinus, and would take no food but what he received from the child's hand.—Dogs and their Ways.

DOT SHICKEN WAS FLYIN'.

I noticed in your issue of January 4th an article headed a 'Sportsman and a Setter Dog.' I think I have one to match it. Last summer Mose O. and one of our sportsmen concluded to take a day's chicken hunt. Arrived at the field of action they loaded their guns, and began operations behind a stylish pointer, who soon entered a stubble field and drew to a staunch point. Mose looked on a few moments with a disgusted expression on his classic features, and then proceeded to light a cigar, after which he remarked to his astonished companion: 'If dot dog ish goin to stay dare all day we don't goin to get any chickens.' He was told by his friend to cock his gun, as there were chickens near. Mose slowly and deliberately took his gun from his shoulder, cocked the right hammer, and replaced his gun on his shoulder. He was told to take down his gun and cock the other hammer. Mose carefully let down his right hammer and cocked his left. Finally, however, he was made to understand what was wanted, and everything was ready and the birds were started. Mose's 'friend' made a double and Mose didn't shoot, even when a bird got up nearly under his feet and went sailing away. When his companion asked why he didn't shoot, Mose replied in an astonished way: 'Why, mine Gott, mine friendt, dot shicken was a-flyin! How you expect me to shoot a shicken when he was a-flyin?' Thus did Mose begin and end his career as a sportsman.—BINOCULAR, in Chicago Field.

HOW TO CURE BALDNESS.

Dr. George H. Robe of Atlanta says that he has cured himself and others of baldness. His remedy is a solution of French or German soft soap and alcohol, with which the head must be thoroughly shampooed every morning. The following is the prescription, which can be filled by any druggist: 'R. Saponis viridis (German) alcoholis, two ounces each; solve, filtra, et addo ol. lavandulæ gtt. xx.—xxx. The lavender is added to cover the odor. After the shampooing the soap must be all removed with warm water and the hair dried with a soft towel. The immediate effect,' the doctor says, 'is a disagreeable feeling of tension of the scalp, as if it were stretched too tightly over the skull. To obviate this effect, and to keep the scalp from getting too dry, and thus, perhaps, set up a true pityriasis, it is necessary to follow up the shampooing with some fatty application, which may contain some mild stimulant, thus: castor oil 1 part to alcohol 3 or 4 parts, with a little oil of rosemary or cinnamon,' or any good pomade may be used. But the patient must not be alarmed if his hair falls out faster than ever for a while. This is due to the fact that many hairs are dead and only retained in their follicles by the plugging of the sheath with the accumulated sebaceous matter.