

walls or accumulations of clay. The older part of Wyandotte has been known since the first settlement of the country. In 1856 an extensive addition was opened, and quite recently another large section has been explored. A few of the passages are exceedingly narrow and tortuous, and some of them are so low as to make travelling painful, but most of the way is through broad and lofty avenues. The story is told of a very corpulent man, who is a prominent Republican politician, that in going through one of the narrow places he became so tightly wedged in that the combined efforts of several friends were required to extricate him.

None of the tunnel-shaped domes, caused by surface drainage, that are common to Mammoth cave, are to be seen here, but there are several enormous halls with vaulted tops, having a mound of rocks on the floor corresponding in outline to the curve of the ceiling. These have been formed by the gradual disintegration of the rock above and its deposit below. One of these is 1,000 feet in circumference and 245 feet in height, and the hill in the centre rises 175 feet above the level of the original approaches. One apartment is 250 feet long, 50 feet wide and 25 feet high; another 100 feet in diameter; a third 40 feet wide and 120 feet long; another 200 feet in diameter and 50 feet high; and still another 250 feet long, 100 feet wide and 80 feet in height. One passage very closely resembles a railway tunnel in size and form. The most notable of the formations are a stalagmite twenty-five feet in diameter and thirty feet high, and a semi-circular group of stalactites having the appearance of a canopy. Flint in veins and nodules is plentiful in some of the rooms, and gypsum and Epsom salts are abundant in others. But little water is seen. One spring is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and a small stream contains eyeless fish. The temperature of the air is 56 degrees throughout the year.

The Indians, and probably the mound-builders, were familiar with most or all of the parts of the cave that have yet been opened, as flint chips, stone hammers, and other relics of their visits are found in the branches most difficult of access and latest explored. A singular feature of the place is the presence of bats in the rooms nearest the entrance in such vast numbers as to give a dark shade to the ceilings. They suspend themselves head downward, and remain in a dormant condition during the cold weather.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, May 18.—The patent for the Royal University of Ireland has been prepared, and awaits the Queen's signature. Miners of Youngstown Valley, Ohio, recently on strike, have returned to work at a ten per cent. reduction of wages. The channel excavation in search of the training ship *Albatross* has returned without bringing any news of the missing vessel. Measures are being perfected in France for carrying out the law regarding the expulsion of unauthorized religious confraternities.

TUESDAY, May 11.—Eight thousand cotton operatives met at Blackburn yesterday, and resolved to strike. A Tehran despatch says 600 deaths have occurred from famine since January, in one district of Persia. The jury at the request on the return of the Hon. Geo. Brown, last night brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner Bennett. A great meeting between employers and delegates of workers from twenty-five cotton-making towns in Lancashire, was held in Manchester yesterday, to discuss the men's demand for a 5 per cent. increase of wages, which was finally refused. It is feared that trouble may be the result, and the military have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.—A destructive fire occurred at Bordeaux yesterday, loss estimated at 2,000,000 francs. The Chinese Ambassador in London intimates that there is very little foundation for recent rumours of war between Russia and China. The House of Commons committee have decided not to dispense with the formality of the customary oath in the case of Bradlaugh, the atheist. The Nicaraguan Government has granted a concession to the United States for the construction of the American interoceanic canal across the State of Nicaragua. The Blackburn cotton mill masters have determined to close down their mills next week, on account of the weavers having struck. 39,000 hands will be affected. Serious disturbances took place near Tralee, Ireland, on Tuesday, in connection with an attempted ejection of tenants, during which the Sheriffs and police were seriously injured. Fifteen ocean steamers, which have recently arrived at New York overloaded with carrying more passengers than the law allows. Speaking at a banquet in London, last night, on the difficulties which the new Government had before them, Lord Hartington hoped the country would not grudge them time to master the details of the situation.

THURSDAY, May 13.—Abdul Rahman is aiding to suppress opposition to British rule in Afghanistan. Mr. Bradlaugh, it is understood, will take the Parliamentary oath under protest. M. De Lessors is zealous of obtaining the necessary capital for the Panama Canal scheme. Mr. Forster, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has decided on renewing the Coercion Acts. It is stated that the Indian Government intend to raise a loan amounting to some £5,000,000. Three additional boats of the steamer *America*, which lumbered off the African coast near the equator, have been picked up. A London despatch says the conciliatory attitude of the Blackburn strikers leads to the conclusion that the strike will not last more than a week. A difficulty has arisen between the British and Russian Governments concerning the mon-of-war of the latter passing through the Stez. Canal en route to China. Mr. Sullivan, Home Rule member for Louth, intends taking an action for libel against certain Dublin journals for stating that his election expenses were paid by the Carlton Club.

FRIDAY, May 14.—Riots caused by men on strike at Lille and Rheims, in France, have been suppressed. Sir John Lubbock, it is said, will be chosen to represent London University in the Commons. The new Imperial Parliament will appoint another Commission to enquire into the Contagious Diseases Act. The Spanish Government intends to introduce a Cuba agricultural schools and a reformed

system of education.—There are rumours that Great Britain has in contemplation another European congress on the subject of the unfulfilled clauses of the Treaty of Berlin.

SATURDAY, May 15.—The Austrian Government has accepted Gladstone's programme in relation to Turkish affairs.—Sixteen persons were killed and a number fatally injured by a boiler explosion near Walsall, in Staffordshire.—The Czar has declined to grant the Sultan's request for the non-execution of the murderer of the Russian Col. Commeroff.—A great meeting of Catholics of Westphalia was held yesterday, at which some 25,000 persons were present, who demanded the abolition of the May Laws.—Some of the undergraduates of University College, Oxford, having locked up a Proctor and some of the Deans, and the authorities being unable to discover the culprits, the whole of the undergraduates, eighty in number, were rusticated.

VARIETIES.

THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The fifth and concluding volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" has been published. Dealing with the last two years of the Prince's life, it enters more into minor details than even the previous volumes. The concluding portion of this volume describes the painful scenes of His Royal Highness' illness and death on 14th December, 1861. Numerous extracts are given from the Queen's diary; and Mr. Martin concludes his labours in the following words:—"In the solemn hush of that mournful chamber there was such grief as has rarely hallowed any deathbed. A great light which had blessed the world, and which the mourners had but yesterday hoped might long bless it, was waning fast away. A husband, a father, a friend, a master—endured by every quality by which man in such relations can win the love of his fellow-man—was passing into the silent land; and his loving glance, his wise counsels, his firm, manly thought should be known among them no more. The Castle clock chimed the third quarter after ten; calm and peaceful grew the beloved form; the features settled into the beauty of a perfectly serene repose; two or three long but gentle breaths were drawn, and that great soul had fled to seek a nobler scope for its aspirations in the world within the veil, for which it had often yearned, where there is rest for the weary, and where the spirits of the just are made perfect."

A Busy Doctor.—Dr. Clemenceau, the eminent Parisian physician, is also a member of the French Legislature, and divides his attention between the political maladies of his country and the physical ailments of his patients. He is a brisk and busy man, keenly cognizant of the fact that "time is money," and the other day, while he was in attendance at his Montmartre consulting-room, two men simultaneously solicited an interview with him. One of them, admitted to his presence, and asked what was the matter with him, complained of a pain in his chest; whereupon he was ordered to take off his shirt, and Doctor Clemenceau subjected the doctor to careful examination; but, before the doctor sat down to write his prescription, he rang the bell and ordered his servant to show the other patient in. As the latter entered the door-way, Doctor Clemenceau, without looking up from the desk at which he was writing, said to him, "Just undress yourself too, if you will be so good. We shall save time by your doing so." By the time the doctor had finished writing his recipe, taken his fee, and dismissed the preceding patient, the second, stripped to the waist, was ready for inspection. Turning towards him, the doctor observed, "You are also suffering from pain in the chest, are you not?" "Well no, doctor," the man replied; "I have called to beg that you would recommend me to the Government for a place in the post-office." Tableau!

AN EMPEROR AT EIGHTY-THREE.—Recently was celebrated the eighty-third birthday of the venerable German emperor, the Doyen of the world's reigning monarchs, and the object of an even more enthusiastic hero-worship throughout the fatherland than that formerly accorded to his redoubtable ancestor, Frederic the Great. Upright, ruddy-cheeked, vigorous, and sprightly, this imperial patriarch has outlived all the friends of his youth, and has seen generation after generation of the men whose first commissions in the Prussian army were signed by his father when he had already risen, by long and faithful service, to general's rank, and who, having attained the topmost height of their professional ambitions, have died off, one after another, full of years and honours, while he has remained, apparently untouched by the scythe of old Time. Those whose privilege it is to see and speak with him daily are never weary of expatiating upon his cleverness of mind, cheerfulness of spirits, and extraordinary capacity for enduring physical fatigue without visible inconvenience. He rises early every morning, is indefatigable in the transaction of state and military business, eats with undiminished appetite, and inspects his favourite regiments periodically on horseback or on foot, sitting firmly in his saddle for hours at a stretch, or striding briskly along the front of a far-reaching line of troops parading in the Schloss Platz of Potsdam.

LESS PRACTICE.—Those in wealthy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary employments within doors, generally use their lungs but very little—breathe but very little air into the chest; and thus independently of positions, contract a wretched, narrow, small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little atten-

tion to the manner of breathing. Recollect, the lungs are like a bladder in their structure and can be stretched upon to double their ordinary size with perfect safety, giving a noble chest and a perfect immunity from consumption. The agent, and the only agent required, is the common air we breathe, supposing, however, that no obstacle exists, external to the chest, such as lacing, or tying it round with stays, or tight dress, or have shoulder-straps upon it. On rising from the bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect position, your head thrown back, and shoulders entirely off the chest; now inhale or suck in all the air you can, so as to fill the chest to the very bottom of it, so as no more air can be got in; now hold your breath and throw your arms off behind, holding in your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as many times as you please. When done in a cold room it is much better, because the air is much denser, and will act more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercise the chest in this manner, it will become very flexible and expandible, and will enlarge the capacity and size of the lungs.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE SOME ENGLISH NAMES.—A recent London book, entitled "The Manners and Tone of Good Society," gives instruction in regard to the right pronunciation of English proper names of the upper classes. These territorial or family cognomens are in some sort the shibboleths of the English aristocracy, and he who trips in using them would naturally be set down as an interloper, born and bred without the pale of veritable society. Among the names whose spelling gives no clue to their pronunciation, some are familiar enough through their use as hack illustrations. Such are "Cholmondeley," pronounced "Chumley," "Marjoribanks," pronounced "Marshbanks;" "Cockburn," pronounced "Coburn," and "Cowper," pronounced "Cooper." Again "Mauwarig" is "Maundering," "McLeod" is "McCloud." In "Elgin" and "Gillott" the "g" is hard; in "Gifford" and "Nigel" it is soft; in "Johnstone" the "t" should not be sounded, in "Molyneux" the "x" is sounded and the name is pronounced "Molynoox," with a very slight accent on the last syllable. In "Vaux" the "x" is also sounded, but it is mute in "Des Vaux," and likewise in "Devereux." In "Ker," "Berkeley," and "Derby," "c" has the sound of "a" in far. In "Waldegrave," the second syllable "de" should be dropped, and so should the "th" in "Blyth." "Dillwyn" is pronounced "Dillan," and "Lyveion"—"Liven." In "Conyngham," "Monson," "Monkton," and "Ponsonby," the "n" takes the sound of "u" and "Blount" should be pronounced as "Blunt," the "o" being mute. "Buchan" should be pronounced "Buckan," and "Beauclerk" or "Beauclere," is "Boclare," the accent being on the first syllable. "Wemyss" should be pronounced "Weems," and "D'Ersby" "D'Erby." In "Montgomery," the "t" is elided, and the two "o's" have the sound of "u," the accent being on the second syllable. In "Hertford" the "t" is elided and the "e" has the sound of "a" in far. "Strachan" should be pronounced "Strawn;" "Colquhoun" is "Koohoon," the accent being on the last syllable; "Beauchamp" is "Beacham," and "Counts" is "Koots." Another formidable name to the uninitiated is "Duchesse," which should be pronounced "Dukarn;" "Bethune" should be "Beeton" and in "Abergavenny" the "av" is not sounded. "Menzies" is pronounced "Mynges;" "Knollys" as "Knowls;" "Sandys" as "Sands;" "Gower" as "Gorr," and "Milnes" as "Mills." Finally "Dakiel" should be pronounced "Deeal," with the accent on the first syllable; "Chartres" is "Charters;" "Glamis" is "Glamis;" "Geoghegan" should be pronounced "Gaygan," and "Ruthven" is "Riven." We may add that the accent is frequently misplaced in pronouncing British proper names, and a few of the words liable to mistake may be here noted. In "Tadema" and "Millais" the accent is on the first syllable; in "Clanricarde" and "Breadalbane," on the second; while in "Burnett," "Bardett," "Kenuaird," "Patnell," and "Tremayne," the last syllable is accented. As a rule, in a name of two syllables the accent should be placed upon the first, and the second should be slightly slurred.

THE GLEANER.

The unpaid butcher's bill of the Sultan amounts to £90,000. The Empress Eugenie's voyage to Natal has greatly improved her health. It is estimated that 250,000 people in Europe are engaged in sea fisheries. The Paris Salon is to be again open this year in the evening, lighted by Jablochhoff candles. The Bank of England has at length lighted on a thoroughly effectual safeguard against forgery. FIFTEEN members of the Unitarian body sat in the last Parliament. The new House of Commons contains nineteen. KING Louis of Bavaria, they say, is about to marry the Princess Isabella, his cousin. She is seventeen and he is thirty-five. LETTERS patent from the Crown have been directed to be issued ordaining that the borough of Liverpool shall henceforth be a city. MANY persons complain of always getting up tired in the morning. This is very often due to defective ventilation of the bed clothes and bedding.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER, now Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, is known in religious circles as an intelligent hymnologist—the collector of the Book of Praise.

THIRTY-EIGHT Greek ladies in London have written to Mrs. Gladstone expressing their heartiest good wishes for her husband's health and welfare, and accompanying the note with a handsome basket of flowers.

A STALACTITE cave has been discovered near Medalia, on the Roumanian frontier, containing a large quantity of skeletons of antediluvian animals, which are said to furnish important material for geologists and naturalists.

A RUSSIAN writer was visiting a menagerie, carrying in his coat pocket the manuscript of a novel, when an elephant plunged his trunk into it, took the book, and swallowed it before the bystanders had recovered from their astonishment.

A GENTLEMAN who has just returned to Toronto from Manitoba reports the influx of settlers into that country this spring is past belief to those who have not witnessed it. All the available land within reasonable distance of business centres is being rapidly taken up, and prices rule high where sales are made.

MES. CATHERINE ROBERTS, of North Alfred, Maine, celebrated her 100th birthday on the 9th April. She is in good health, and in enjoyment of all her faculties, except that her hearing is somewhat impaired. She is bright and cheerful, likes company, and converses intelligently.

THE members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet average 56 years of age. Individually their ages are as follows:—Mr. Gladstone, 70; Mr. Bright, 68; Lord Selborne, 67; Earl Granville, 65; Mr. Forster, 62; the Duke of Argyll, 57; Mr. Dodson, 55; the Earl of Kimberley, 54; Lord Northbrook, 54; Mr. Childers, 52; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, 52; the Marquis of Hartington, 45; Earl Spencer, 45; Joseph Chamberlain, 44.

FASHION NOTES.

FANCY costumes have parasols and fans to match. THERE are many new materials in cashmere colourings. JERSEY suits are very popular for children in England. HOODS will be revived and used to excess on all kinds of wraps. SPANISH lace will be the fashionable net for summer polonaises. SOME touches of colour brighten every black toilet that is not mourning. WORTH is exercising his genius just now in creating Spanish costumes. TOUCANES are not yet imported, but there is a tendency to revive them. RICH and substantial fabrics are necessary when plain suits are preferred. ONLY one dressmaker—a private one—has as yet imported Jersey costumes. IT is again fashionable to make chemises with V-shaped gussets in the neck. A YOUNG girl always looks well in a simple toilet with a small tuic formed by a scarf. NEW black Chantilly lace mitts are very fine, have very long tips, and are sold at very high prices. SCRAM satin and religious veiling makes a lovely combination for summer evening dresses. POMPADOUR foulards are figured in designs that have all the artistic merit of hand-painted figures. THE pilgrimage suit is the latest novelty costume, rivaling the Jersey in popular favour abroad. THE English gypsys is the first hat that young ladies will wear as bonnets in early summer. LARGE hats and bonnets, though not general, are worn more and more as the season advances. NEW chemises fasten by buttons hidden in the pleats of the embroidery and lace on the shoulders. THE shoe is gradually replacing the boot for outdoor as well as indoor wear, especially in Europe. ALL light, semi-diaphanous materials require much draping and flounces and platings to look well. COAT sleeves of dresses are made very high on the shoulders, and stand upward like men's coat sleeves. THE imported English gypsy hats have a netted cord covering the front and back of the crown or brim. SUNBEAM cloth is an English novelty for skirts. It has a mixture of all the colours of the rainbow in stripes. DARK blue foulard, polka, dotted with white, makes effective short costumes when faced with dark red. GOLD and coloured lace novelties on Stewart's lace counters show a prevalence of Oriental ideas and colours. GOLD lace thread is made by electro-plating soft metal wire, so fine that the net is as soft as linen or cotton lace. READY FOR HARD TIMES. Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.