ter Weight, Faster The experience of those on of the goods will prove ivg Wholesale Houses.

(Limited),

UCHLAN

llocks. ease. ed Paints, etc. ICE3. SON STREET.



t. James St., DNTREAL.

inglish articles on the market.

ock. Tests are given to provesived from the President, Vice
of Canada; the President of the
multy of Laval University; the
, etc. These recommendations etc These recommendations call on any of our agents for

Fred Waterson
W B. Deacon
C H Fairweather

GS. NG TAGS. APPING PAPER. very description

on Paper Bag Co. OHN, N. B.

5th, 1886.

S MOLASSES.

phne at North wharf : Choice Barbados MOLASSES!

rrison & Co. Onions.

CASER

ONIONS I LANDED.

RDINE & CO.

EEKLY SUN BLISHING COMPANY NESDAY MORNING, AT THEIR ting Establishment.

treet, St. John, N. B., per year, Liberal induces

Y SUN, ST. JOHN.



VOL. 8.

EARLY SPRING. Once more the heavenly power makes all things

And domes the red plowed hills With loving blue;
The blackbirds have their wills, The thrushes, too.

Opens a door in heaven from skies of glass, A Jacob's ladder falls On greening grass; And o'er the mountain's walls

Young angels pass. Before them fliets the shower, and bursts

buds,
And phine the level lands
And flash the floods.
The stars are from their hands
Flung through the woods.

The woods with living airs how softly fanned light airs from where the deep, All down the sand
Is breathing in his sleep
Heard by the land.

O follow, leaping blood, the season's lure; O heart, look down and up, Serene, secure, Warm as the crocus bud;

like snowdrops pure. Past, future glimpee and fade through some alight spell: A gleam from yonder vale, Some far blue fell,

And sympathies how frail, In sound and smell. Till at thy chuckled note, thou twinkling bird The fairy fancies range, And lightly stirred; Ring little bel's of change,

From word to word. For now the heavenly power makes all things And thaws the cold and fills The flower with dew
The bleckbirds have their wills,
The poets too.

and horse shivering tent again and relight the himself in pain and wearless—opnoious, too, that his foot was slowly freezing solid with the swamp. When the day dawned the form a little time; then Johnson goes to sleep, and Murray once more watches alone. He is very wide-awake now, and sits staring gloomily into the fire, which needs all his attention to keep it burning. As he puts a fresh log upon it he is startled by hearing a strange noise of some sort the Pacific; but their furthest extension these days was still hundreds of miles of the Rocky mountains. What little it there then was in these parts was done vans of flat-bottomed, stern propellers, on the broad the which could be havigated without much dif-ficulty on the broad but shallow streams which watered the plains, or by stage coaches—the most primitive kind of locomo-tion, but one which at least marked the beginnings of civilization. The roads that these stages passed over were generally nothing more than trails, cut out to the width of the wheels from the grass—long twisting lines that looked like brown snakes writhing in the wide fields of green; often they followed the course of some river, or skirted the edge of the forest. Such a road was that which ran at that time from Fort Garry, away north in the territory of the

was that which ran at that time from Fort Garry, away north in the territory of the Hudson's Bay company, down to the railway at St. Cloud.

It was toward evening one day, late in the fall of the year, when the chilling wind and the driving snow told that winter was close at hand, that a light two horse wason, in which a couple of men were reated, passed along this read. The travellers had come to a part of it where it followed for some to a part of it where it followed for some distance that side of the Red River of the distance that side of the Red River of the North which is the eastern boundary of Dakots. Though they were wrapped in forse they were cold and benumbed, and their beards and meustaches were matted with lice. They had been pressing on all day in the midst of the storm, hoping to reach a certain point where they could get accomodation; but it was impossible for them to make it, as their horses were tired out, nor could they move rapidly, as the fresh-fallen snow made the wheels drag heavily. Both were glad when the increasing darkness of the storm.

Not a wolf! What is it then?

'I don't know what it is, but it's no woif that the more because the inclusion of some that the wore because the inclusion of some affords an easie of comparison. Everybody knows that Chicago lies a thousand miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thoughts are affords a means of comparison. Everybody knows that Chicago lies a thousand miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands are affords a means of comparison. Everybody knows that Chicago lies a thousand miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that the more because the inclusion of some that the more because the inclusion of some that the more because the inclusion of some that the more because the inclusion of the t were glad when the increasing darkness bade them think of halting for the night.

'I've had just about enough of this,' said Murray, a tall, well-built, red-bearded kind-hearted Scotchman from the Selkirk settlement, who was diving the team.

settlement, who was driving the team. 'S'pose we camp?'
But the place was terribly uninviting.
There was no shelter to be seen, and even if
they pitched the tent which they carried
with them, it was doubtful if it could stand the combined attack of wind and enow. Nor was there any wood in sight for the necessary fire, and had there been any it was almost impossible that it it would barn. 'S'pose we drive on a little further?' said Johnson, an English half-breed, who, showed in his dark eyes, long, black hair, and swarthy complexion, aigns of his Indian descent. 'There's sure to be a wood higher

'It would certainly be better if we could strike a wood, but the horses are worn out,' said Murray, who, however, tightened the reins, and urged the poor animals on with

voice and whip.

The two men drove on in cheerless allence, and after a few minutes they saw leoming up from amidst the snow the dark mass of up from amidst the snow the dark mass of the forest. The road passed through it; and selecting a spot surrounded by trees on all sides, save one—that from which the wind did not blow—they pitched their tent, gathered some dry branches and twigs that were lying about, and made a fire on which they boiled a 'pannikin' of tea. Having made a hearty but not too luxarious meal off biscuits and permission, they lit their pipes; and sitting in the opening of the tent, tried to get what scant comfort they could from the fire which had hard work to keep itself alive, as the snow constantly fell upon

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

men talk for a time; then the pipes are laid aside for the night. Murray wraps himself up in his blanket, and throws himself down beneath the tent. Johnson, too draws a blanket round him and watches for three or blanket round him and watches for three or four hours while his companion aleeps. There is no sound but the rush of the wintry wind through the leafless trees. Now and again he moves to put a fresh log on the fire; but during most of the time he sits motionless after the manner of this kind—a ploturesque and lonely figure, half in shadow half in the light, as the flames flash upon him. Then when his turn to money quard him. Then when his turn to mount guard is over he calls Murray, who sleepily takes his place. It is now about midnight. The snowhas ceased to fall; the cleuds for a little

snow has ceased to fall; the clouds for a little clear away till he can see a few stars above them. The long drive in the celd, biting air has made him terrible weary, and the needs of nature have not been satisfied by his brief rest. He fights against the drow-siness which is upon hfm, but without success; and in half an hour he is fast asleep.

An hour or two later he is suddenly wakened. Some weight presses upon him, but for the moment he knows not what it is.

wind has shifted round to the quarter on ble position. Night came on; in the morn-which the tent was unprotected from it by which the tent was unprotected from it by the trees. Show had again been falling for sometime, and the wind had piled it up on thy unsheltered side of the tent until its

The noise stops, and he goes back to the shelter of the opening of the tent. 'Perhaps it was only the wind after all,' he says, and so forgets about it. But as he is dreamly looking into the fire, wondering how his friend Philips is faring this wonderful night,

he hears the noise again.
'A wolf, sure,' he says.
The noise, however does not cease this time; though any sound might have been better than allence in that solitude, he does

he halted, he told himself that Johnson was right. This was not the cry of a wolf, nor was it that of any wild animal he knew. He caught his breath, and he felt afraid of he knew not what, but pushed on with dogged determination. As he advanced there came to him the idea, then the conviction, that he was listening to the wild shouts of some human being. On he went more quickly, now stumbling over branches, now nearly smothered with snow. The sounds became more and more distinct, and at length he fancl d he distinguished words.

Lawrence, and breast the noble stream to Montreal. Some faint notion of the great inland seas that continue the western route can even be formed, but from the further shore of Lake Superior, through the dim regious whence came, not long since, faint regious whence came, not long since, faint regious whence the mountains which form a triple barrier between the traveller and his farthest point—all this must be given up as hopeless to mere imagination.

THE CANADIAN MAP

length he fancl d he distinguished words, He stops, What is this he hears! Je-su Ma-ri-a! Jesu Maria! Jesu Maria! Jesu Maria! in one hoarse, frenzied tone. Who, what can that be? On he goes, the wild voice ringing out in his ears: 'Jesu Maria! Jesu Maria! Jesu Maria! Luckily, he knows nothing of the fanciful superstitions of older lands, or he might have shrunk back in terror from what he mtght have thought the cry of a lost spirit, doomed to wander amid the storm and darkness with this terrible cry upon its lips for-

All at once he stumbles out from the

ful in former days, and were worth quite as neck of the horse was torn open, and that much then as now.

About this little world of theirs the two with blood.

'Jesu Maria!' yelled the poor delirious wretch. Taking his axe, Murray cut out the man's

foot from the ice, and after a time succeeded in removing him from off the horse. Then he chafed the frozen limbs with snow, the man all the while uttering his terrible cry, which slowly, slowly died away with moans and sighs until he fell asleep. Murray remained beside him waiting for Johnson, whem he knew would come to look for him when he did not soon return. Pres-

ently Johnson appeared and Murray told him what he had discovered. Between them they carried the man to their tent, and next day going on to St. Cloud, left him at the first settler's but they came to, there to bat-tle with life and death, till life triumphed. The rescued man's story was that he had been travelling in company with some others, and being eager to get on to his destination, had gone on ahead of his party. This was three days before Murray found him. Not knowing the country, he had lost his way and wandered about aimlessly till he was wakened. Some weight presses upon him. overtakes by the darkness. As the night but for the moment he knows not what it is. It folds him about and holds him down, and to reach solid ground, arged his horse on threatens to stifle him. Then he hears the and on, only with the result, however, of

voice of his companion:
'Johnnie, Johnnie, the tent's down!'
Slowly they manage to crawl from beneath
it.

Inter the hears the getting it into the deepest part. There the horse plunged and struggled, to fall, at last, on its side, twisting as it did so the man's left foot beneath its body, where it was held The storm has burst out afresh, but the fast. Nor could he move it from this territer what to do. But it froze hard that night. There on the horse's back he was compelled to sit; he felt the horse shivering

CANADA AT LONDON.

One of the Largest Maps in the World.

An Interesting Sketch of Canada's Exhibit at the Exhibition.

[London (Eng.) Telegraph.] In the spacious gallery occupied at South Kensington by the Dominion of Canada hange a large map—one of the largest in the world. It should be called the Salisbury, for the idea of space it gives would centent the noble margais with whose name the relative size of a man is now todissolubly connected. To look thereon is to conceive very great respect for the superficial area of our federated North American colonies, and darkness of the storm.

Going on in the direction from which the sound came, he moved alowly through the snow and dried underbrush of the forest.

As some larger obstacle in his path made him pause, and he listened for a moment as he halted, he teld himself that Johnson was he halted, he teld himself that Johnson was he halted. This was not the carry of a walf.

makes matters worse. It may show every bridge, rivulet, and village, but it perplexes wind did not blow—they pitched their tent, gathered some dry branches and twigs that were lying about, and made a fire on which they oblied a 'pannikin' of tea. Having made a fire on which they oblied a 'pannikin' of tea. Having made a hearty but not too luxurious meal off bisoutts and permetone, they lit their pipes; and sitting in the opening of the tent, tried to get what scant counfort they could from the fire which had hard work to keep itself alive, as the snow constantly fell upon it. We have driven now for three days, 'said Murray, 'and its slow work.'

"Hard to say how long we may be on the road if the weather keeps like this,' anid Johnson. 'We would do better with a sleigh than with the wagon.'

"That's so, but when we left Fort Garry it was fine and the ground was bare. A sleigh was fine use then to ur.'

"Well, I don't think a wagon.'

"That's so, that when we left for the state of the horse—that, too, was left took as if it meant to stop. It has frozen hard every night for nearly a week, to I shouldn't wonder if we're in for winter now.'

"Desm'took as if it meant to stop. It has frozen hard every night for nearly a week, to I shouldn't wonder if we're in for winter now."

"But pipes, smoked out, are filled galant. The two men chat about the many small they wen men chat about the many small the we men chat about the many small things that made up their little world. We under the meany small things that made up their little world. We under the meany small hings that made up their little world. We under the meany small hings that made up their little world.

"We would be meany small the mean small small the world as the mean of the strength. The world and the man on it, though still alize, and the man of the surface of the forest, he of the forest, he of the forest, he

in the glossy beaver, the gleaming silver fox, the seft depths of the black bear, and even the shaggy hide of the fast vanishing buffalo. One must touch, if not lifted above the ordinary frailties of humankind, and many a glove quietly removed to free the band for stealing the forbidden fruit. Close by even the daintily-clad seal invites a caressing stroke, or the island of Anticosti puts him on view mongst her treasures of animal life. Anticosti, if we remember aright, was advertised for sale by auction not long ago-a whole island, big enough to swallow a half-dozen German principalities, being actually brought under the hammer. Was it sold? We fancy not, and the proprietor must now be trying to find a purchaser by putting on hand the sporting attractions of his domain. These are numerous enough—beasts of the field, fowls of the air, and the denizers of waters all abound in Anticosti for the shooting and the catching. The natural history of North American latitudes may be studied around these trophies of the chase. They contain an entire collection of stuffed animals from which hardly an example of any importance is missing, that fails to reflect or idermist as a producer of t

Facing this interesting and attractive dis-play, with the entire length of the gallery between, sands the agricultural trophy, about which Canada has so just a right to be proud. There, gathered into small space, is a noble assertion of success in getting from the earth all that the is capable of bearing in the way of quality no less than quantity. Here is no case of being satisfied with the Here is no case of being satisfied with the rough pleuty of an unexhausted soil. Care and still have been spent upon the development of those cereals, and the cultivation of fruits which cannot be robbed of tempting qualities even by preservation in spirits like an anatomical specimen. The show of the best that

CANADIAN ORCHARDS and fruit gardens can produce is necessarily limited; but in quelity, at any ra'e, it vies with the extraordinary display made at New Orleans, when 20,000 plates of apples and pears alone were brought under the eye on a single table—a feast of color and a wonder of cultivation. Canada seems not far behind ner southern neighbor in this branch of husbandry; the apples especially commanding admiration, and, let us hope, exciting the stimulating envy of our slow-going home-producers, who follow too closely the injunction to be "centent with the things that ye have." If such fruit as some of the Canadian bottles contain had grown upon the for-bidden tree in Eden no Satanic wile would have been necessary to compass the fateful plucking. When looking at this toothsome exhibition it is needful to remember that every specimen grew in the open air, grapes included. The Dominion summer may be included. The Dominion summer may be short, but makes up in intensity what it wants in duration. It gets through a great deal of work in a little while, and "keeps the but a bilin" with an abundant supply of caloric. As regards the cereals, special knowledge is hardly required to appraise qualities obvious at a glance. We have here, of course, none but picked examples, but, atriking off even a heavy percentage to get the average, it is easy to understand how near the great wheat districts of the far West are becoming the granary of the world. are becoming the granary of the world. The lesson of the Canadian gallery, in so far as it exhibits natural productions, is every-where the same. It bids us mark the abundance of a vigorous soil, and, having respect to its latitude, a kindly clime, and it enjoins to its latitude, a kindly olime, and it enjoins us to consider, with the aid of the exhibits on the one hand and the big map on the other, the bewildering possibilities of a country which now lies close to our doors, and seems the natural home of the millions whom our crowded islands must needs send

A walk through the Canadian Court impresses upon the mind another fact, namely, that the Dominion is even more anxious to show her manufacturing skill than to put in evidence her natural wealth. This is one of the surprises of the Exhibition, and, mayban, the steadfast believers in an unfashionable creed will make it the text of arguments in favour of

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

Look," they may say, "at what heavy duties on imported goods have done for the infant manufacturers of Canada, which free trade would long ago have killed." This is no place to argue a matter inevitably suggested by the Dominion exhibits; but it may be pointed out that practical monopoly of the home market is not attended by the indifference to excellence which absence of competition often excites. Most of the goods on show are, as far as the eye can tell, of a superior order, honestly made and highly finished. This may be said even where artistic qualities are a sine qua non.
The display of a firm of book-binders, for example, compares favourably with the best work of London, and Paris, not for maniwith an overwhelming sense of vastness. What should we expect from a country that traverses so many degrees of longitude, and whose greatest spaces became known but yesterday? The question at once suggests the rude natural productions of wood, mountain, and plain, and the rough-and research was unfatures of a records absorbed in handsome pavilions, make and seasted in handsome pavilions. whose greatest spaces became known but yesterday? The question at once suggests the rude natural productions of wood, mountain, and plain, and the rough-and-ready manufactures of a people absorbed in the subjugation of the earth. As to the first, there is an ample show at South Kensingtop. The virgin forests have been made to yield their growths of choicest grain and finest polish; these being so many that the lesson of Nature's unbounded prodigality muse long enough for the price. As far as

This was a fruitful subject and led to a comparison of prices past and present, as well as to a discussion about the quality of furs in different years. Both of them agreed that they were finer and more plenti
This was a fruitful subject and led to a comparison of prices past and present, as the left foot of the man fast in the ice. The man was so wrapped up that Murray could not make out who or what he was; but he noticed with a shudder of horror that the noticed with a shudder of hor to good results, which, however, are not uniformly schieved. But needs must that a proportion of all efforts at originality end in the accomplishment of eccentricity. Canada makes a good show of the free reed organs known in this country as "American." Some of the instruments exhibited are very good indeed and equal to the best of those constructed in the States, especially as regards pipe-like quality of tone. Here also attempts have been made to improve the exterior of the instrument, but only in one or two cases do we note a fairly successful variation apon the hideous designs favored by American makers. There is no reason in the world why an American organ should be a fantastic cross between a small sideboard and an overmantel. This fact a few of the Canadian manufacturers appear to have discerned, without quite succeeding in an ideal improvement Textile fabrics occupy no great space THE DOMINION COURT, but the display, as far as it goes, is credit-

scarcely one con the tax-mblance of

pect from Canada masterpieces of skill and taste fit to rival the choice productions of London, Paris and Vienna. The furniture, indeed, should be looked at more for its solid qualities and the atrong sense of adaptability which has led in certain cases to results worth imitating. Canadian manufac-turers are unhampered by traditions, and if a man has an idea its working out is encouraged rather that repressed. The proof of ollcloth is in the foot rather than the eye; but, if "loud" designs and plentiful coloring be a desideratum, then Canadian oilcloth should command a good place in the market. Obviously, the "greenery-yallery, Grosvenor Gallery" style of internal decor-ation has not reached the Dominion in a but why, it may be asked, do most of our colonies make a great feature of biscuits? Is it that those articles enter more largely That may be, nay, that must be, if the most obvious deduction is also the most correct. The Devonshire lad's idea of kingly happi

able, and as much may be said of the furni-ture on view. We are hardly entitled to ex-

ness in eating plum-pudding all day and swinging on a gate; that of his colonial should yet be at ended to, and that is the brother would, perhaps, take the form of thinning out of all weakly or exhausted shoots Excellent brass work is another cou-spicuous feature in the Canadian gal-lery; the chemical productions on view spicuous feature in the Canadian gallery; the chemical productions on view would do honor to the mother country; and it anybody wishes to see what nails and patience can do together, let him seek out a ment the vigor, and enhance the beauty of contains of the processing articles in the vigor, and enhance the beauty of the processing articles in the vigor, and enhance the beauty of the processing articles in the vigor, and enhance the beauty of the processing articles in the vigor, and enhance the beauty of the processing articles in the vigor, and enhance the beauty of the processing articles in the vigor, and enhance the beauty of the processing articles in the vigor, and enhance the processing articles in the vigor, and the device of the vigor and vigor an

DIFFUSED COLOR. - The quantity of coloring matter which must be mixed with a perfectly white powder-such as carbonate of magnesia -before the human eye can detect it has lately been the subject of some interesting experiments, from which it appears that red and

yellow are most easily detected, sixteen and seventeen parts respectively being sufficient to perceptibly tinge 100,000,000 parts of white.

Valuable Plants.—In a recent geological paper, Prof. J. Starkie Gardner sketched the value and impertance of the grasses at the present day, remarking that they occupy under cultivation one-third of the entire area of Europe, inclusive of lakes and mountains, while, exclusive of malt and spirituous drinks distilled from them, their products to the value of nearly one hundred millions sterling are imported annually into England alone. There are over 3,000 species, fitted to occupy most diverse stations and to overcome nearly every kind of vegetable competition, with the result that about ninety-five per cent. of the plants growing in ordinary meadow-land are grasses.

In Germany there are now eight schools of seventeen parts respectively being sufficient to perceptib y tinge 100,000,000 parts of white.

In Germany there are now eight schools of forestry, where a training of five years is necessary for meadents seeking government positions. France supports a single school at Nancy.

touched. The frequent courrence of bones of lambs and calves proves that even larger animals are entrapped. It is is supposed that the shining surface of the pitch gives the impression that the streams are water.

NO. 31

Instruments of the kind, one for the Algiers Observatory, and two for destinations not yet fixed. SEED VITALITY .- The limit of life in the em-SEED VITALITY.—The limit of life in the embryo of sceds has long been a subject of experiment and discussion. In a late lecture, Prof. Bentley, an English botanist, stated that it is perfectly true that oats and other cereals have been raised from seed found in a mummy's coffin, but that it appears to be equally certain that the grains were placed in the ancient coffin by some means only a very short time before the exhumation of the body. Not many seeds will germinate under ordinary circumstances after the third year, and very few indeel after the fourth. Peas and bears are

deel after the fourth. Peas and beaus are very tenacious of life. The litus has been known to grow after a hundred years, but there is scarcely another instance of such survival of vitality.

HEAT OF THE GULF STREAM .- It is well un-Heat of the Gulf Stream.—It is well understood that Great Britain and other parts of Northern Europe owe much to the warming in fluence of the Gulf Stream. The extent of the effect has been given in the calculations of Dr. James Croll, who has found that the amount of heat conveyed northward in the Atlantic by this stream is equivalent to 77,479,650,000,000,000,000 foot-pounds of energy per day, which is equal to all the heat received by 1,560,085 square miles at the equator, and more heat than is conveyed by all the air currents. The heat of the Arctic seas and the North Atlantic would be diminished that much by the stoppage or diversion of the that much by the stoppage or diversion of the great ocean river.

In Sweden, wood-oil is now made on an ex-tensive scale from stumps, roots and the refuse of timber-cuttings. In special lamps it gives a very satisfactory light, and is the cheapest of

An examination of 10,000 prescriptions by English physicians has shown the drugs most used to be chloroformed, bromide potestiam, sal volatile, glycerine, syrup of crange peel, wine of specacuanha, sulphate of quielre. bicarbonate of seda, carbonate of ammonia and bicarbonate of potash.

wirelent and extended form. There is a wonderful show of biscults, adapted to make a man from Reading turn green with envy; but why, it may be asked, do most of our colonies make a great feature of biscuits?

During recent years great loss to farmers of Norway has resulted from a disease affecting the roots of barley. This proves to be due to a microscopic round worm, Tylenchus hordei, which also attacks the root to of the bind-greas and Scatte the root of the bind-greas. of Norwegian and Scotch coasts. A remedy has still to be sought.

Pruning Roses.

Another preliminary to general prucing should yet be at ended to, and that is the ree quarters in a biscuit factory, all over the Rose bush or tree. By removing these first the shoots that need cutting tience can do together, let him seek out a certain case where the prosaic articles in question, as the result of infinite industry, are arranged in all manner of pretty designs. A very attractive stall is that where articles of Indian manufacture are shown and sold. The European traveller in Canada and the States soon learns sceptielsm with regard to alleged examples of the red man's industry, and probably opines that, more or less, they reached the market by way of the German alleged examples of the red man's industry, and probably opines that, more or less, they reached the market by way of the German a thing near the pretty articles on sale at South Kenslogton. A conspicuous placard declares them to be the product of aboriginal skill, as found in the far inland regions of the Dominion. The assertion everybody—at any rate, every purchaser—must implicitly believe to the furthering of his content. Much remains to say of the Canadian exhibit; but enough for the present, if interest has been excited in the evidence given of the great Dominion's progress towards an ultimate destiny, the grandeur of which we can only faintly conceive.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

(SPECIALLY PREFARED FOR THE SUN.)

DIFFUSED COLOR.—The quantity of coloring matter which must be allowed and is to the cutting back of last years' wood, so much latitude must be allowed and is claimed by every roserian, that no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down. The safest and likeliest to avoid controversy, and perhaps the cutting back of last years' wood, so much latitude must be allowed and is claimed by every roserian, what no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down. The safest and likeliest to avoid controversy, and perhaps the cutting back of last years' wood, so much latitude must be allowed and is claimed by every roserian, what no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down. The safest and likeliest to avoid controversy, and perhaps the rules can be laid down. The safest and likeliest to avoid controversy, and perhaps the cutting back of last years' wood, so

Court Life in Russia.

The court festivities at St. Pe'ersburg have been more brillian: during the reign of the present emperor than they have been for some years past under Alexander II. This is chiefly due to the empress. Czar Alexander II. was

liant.
The first court ball of the season, to which In Germany there are now eight schools of forestry, where a training of five years is necessary for scudents seaking government positions. France supports a single school at Nancy.

FROM a comparison of the number of eminent men of certain rank in each million individuals of several races, Mr. Joseph Jacobe estimates that the average Jew has four per cent. more ability than the average Englishman, and two per cent. more than the average Botchman.

In a new and elaborate work on the bronzy age in Scandinavia, Dr. Oscar Montelius gives the probable duration of the period as from 1450 B. C. to 400 or 550 B. C., when iron came into use in Northern Europe.

A conjunction of the season, to which some three thousand invitations were issued, surprised everybedy attending it for the first time by its great splendor. There are few princely residences in Europe which could be compared to the Winter Palace for spaciousness and beauty, and the impression is still more deepened by the strange uniforms and costumes, have great it may be, counts for nothing for admission to the court, and it is only the rank of the husband which determines the admission of his wife and daughters. No prince may claim admittance unless per cent. more than the average Scotchman.

In a new and elaborate work on the bronze age in Scandinavia, Dr. Occar Montelius gives the probable duration of the period as from 1450 B. C. to 400 or 550 B. C., when iron came into use in Northern Europe.

A NATURAL TRAP — A curious form of animal trap exit; in the Santa Paula valley. Ventura county, California, where many unfortunate creatures are captured by small streams of thick mineral oil which flow from the mountains during the summer down ravines which are water-courses in the wet season. Thus, it is stated on the authority of Prof. E. W. Hilgard, gophers, moles, squirrels, rabbits, all kinks of birds from the buzzard and hawk to the canary, as well as all kinds of insects, may be found just caught to completely submerged in the pitiless viscid mass, which rarely releases its victim once touched. The frequent courrence of bones of lambs and calvage proves that available are invited to the small private court halls.

The shning lights of society are those who are invited to the small private court halls.

presented at court, however, not worth much.

The shining lights of society are those who are invited to the small private court hills.

Many of the highest state officials do not belong to the real court circle. mais are entrapped. It is is supposed that the shining surface of the pitch gives the impression that the streams are water.

WATER AS ANTI-FAT.—It has been a matter of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of the brief or considerations, is excluded as too German in his ideas; the minister of the interior, Count Tolstoi, who stands high above the court society by reason of his exalted moral ideas; the minister of war, M. Vannoffski, who is quite a homo novus in society, and many other men in equally high positions. The emperor values them as faithful servants and excellent councillors, but that is all.

The empress is passionately fond of all the pleasures of the winter season, whether they are dancing, skating or sleighing on the ice hills, and is as graceful on her skates as she is in the ballroom and on horseback. But all these operations, sexcluded as too German in his ideas; the minister of the interior, Count Tolstoi, who stands high above the court society by reason of his exalted moral ideas; the minister of war, M. Vannoffski, who is quite a homo novus in society, and many other men in equally high positions. The empress is passionately fond of all the pleasures of the winter season, whether they are dancing, skating or sleighing on the ice hills, and is as graceful on her skates as she is in the ballroom and on horseback. But all these pleasures have now come to an end; aftired in a mud-colored frock