

[The Bear.]

The family of bears is large. The one here represented is of the grizzly species, which is the most savage of his race. He is not the first to attack, but if attacked he will pursue the assailant to the last, nor will he quit the conflict while life remains. He has been known to receive 10 balls, and has survived 20 minutes before succumbing to his wounds. The claws of the beast are sufficient to tear even a larger animal into shreds. Bears have a strong attachment for each other, especially the female for her young.

There are bears in almost all latitudes from the equator to the pole—the warmer the climate the more tame and feeble compared with natives of cooler ones. The

bears again are seasonable animals, retiring during the winter and going abroad in the spring. But it is not from the storm that the bears retire; it is from the severe cold. The storm is both seed time and harvest to the bear, and during its utmost fury they range the the wilds and forests accompanied by hawks and owls, which like the bears are equally remarkable for their strength and for their impenetrable covering.

The color of the grizzly bear is a mixture of brown, white and black. The tail is short, and in the living animal completely hidden by the hair. On the fore paws the claws are rather slender, but long as well as crooked and sharp at the tips. The soles of the hind feet are in a great part naked and

the claws on them considerably smaller than those on the fore paws, though much more crooked. Bears are great climbers, passionately fond of honey, great devourers of roots, green wheat, and in America green maize, and especial enemies to hogs and young calves.

"So are you going to keep a school," said a young lady to her old maiden aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that, I would marry a widower with nine children."—"I should prefer that myself," was the quiet reply; "but where is the widower?"

He had an auburn-haired girl, and promised to take her out riding. She met him at the door when he drove up, and he exclaimed: "Hello, Ready?" She misunderstood him, and they don't speak now.

How Niagara Looks by Electric Light.

The illumination of the Niagara Falls on the American shore by means of the electric light has now given to this far-famed scenery a doubly attractive aspect. Science by this appliance eclipses even the effects produced by art, and the fantastic display of color through suitable glasses surpasses the most gorgeous tints the painter may throw upon his canvas. The Falls from the terrace of Prospect Park appear now on a dark night under the rays of a red electric light like an immense swiftly-moving flood of dark red fiery lava, which as quickly changes by turn of the hand of the man stationed at the revolving glass in front of the burner into one of bright quicksilver, or again when alternating colors are placed before the dazzling electric flame, as a huge compact and moving rainbow. The foam and spray at the pit of the cascade which the daytime visitor never tires to

with the pitch black background, afforded by the dark mazes of the shrubbery and trees of the park.

This is the effect of about only a dozen of these lights. Their weird look could be enhanced beyond calculation if the entire vast scenery of the grand cataract could be lighted up the whole distance from the American to the Canadian shore by means of a few additional batteries placed upon rafts anchored near the foot of the Horse-shoe Falls. Such an illumination would eclipse the magical wonders of all traditional Eastern fairy scenes. They would pale into insignificance before these brilliant hues called into life by the wand of modern science, and if such a display could be viewed on a dark night from a bird's-eye view standpoint, the charmed gazer might readily conceive of their resemblance to those antediluvian gigantic outbreaks of fiery lava floods, the still imposing congealed ruins of which now confront the visitor to

the cliffs of Staffa or the Giant's Causeway.

There is no reason why such novel treats on a small scale could not be imitated with advantage elsewhere, and give with less cost more satisfaction than evanescent and costly fireworks.

INFLUENCE OF HAPPINESS OVER THE MIND.—It should never be forgotten that the happier a child is the cleverer he will be. This is not only because, in a state of happiness, the mind is free, and at liberty for the exercise of its faculties, instead of spending its thoughts and energies in brooding over troubles; but also because the action of the brain is stronger when the frame is in a state of hilarity, the ideas are more clear; impressions of outward objects are more vivid; and the memory will not let them slip. This is reason enough for the mother to take some care that she is the cheerful guide and comforter of her child. If she is anxious or fatigued, she will exercise some control over herself, and speak cheerfully, and



gaze upon, are no longer spray and mist under this nocturnal fairy transformation, but fiery clouds, amid which the rays of the powerful light play with magical effect, somewhat resembling, though more intense, the wondrous phosphorescence of the ocean on a sultry storm-portending night.

The many pleasing small fountains which embellish the grounds of Prospect Park itself throw, for once, in reality as it were, brilliant showers of silvery spray, when exposed to the dazzling glare of any of the near-by electric flames. The most enchanting pyrotechnic displays of the Chinese art are but little shadows in comparison with this spectacle. At will the myriads of tiny drops may be turned either into showers of flashing rubies or sapphires, changing in a twinkling to golden sprays, almost too intense in their splendor, and painful to the eye, through the intense contrast

try to enter freely into the subject of the moment; to meet the child's mind, in short, instead of making him sink for want of companionship.

The Royal or Golden Eagle.

The illustration given in our last issue of the above bird being driven from its prey by a species of the deer tribe, is of an unfrequent occurrence, as it is one of the surest birds to seize its prey. Still all have mishaps sometimes. He appears to have lost a few feathers in this encounter. This bird is found in Europe and some parts of America, and measures about seven feet across the wings. It is a more noble bird than the common eagle that may be sometimes seen in our latitude. The stories of its carrying off children is in our opinion fictitious. Its food consists of rabbits, hares, kids, lambs and small birds.