FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

What Women Find To Talk and Read About — Caprices of Fashion — Latest Artistic Crazes Picked Up By Fair Ones.

WIDOWED SOVEREIGNS.

There is quite a list of widowed sovereigns and ex-sovereigns across the water now. There is Queen Victoria and her daughter, Empress Frederick, of Germany, Empress Augusta, of Germany; Queen Christina, Regent of Spain; Eugenie, of France and the mad Empress Carlotta.

FROM NEVADA TO INDIA.

The American girl is rapidly entering into her inheritance, the earth. Miss Emeline Davey, of Eureka, Nev., daughter of a miner well known there, has accepted an offer of the superintendency of a large millinery establishment at Calcutta. Her engagement is for three years.

INTRODUCED BY THE BERNHARDT.

Her sex owes to Sarah Bernhardt the thirty-two button glove, the Empire dress, Directoire sash and the revival of the long boa, dear to the hearts of our grandmothers. She has set the fashion for Theodora hairpins and Tosca hats, and has, in fact, wielded an influence over the world of dress beyond that exercised by any other women in the world since the days of the Empress Eugenie.

OPPOSING EARLY MARRIAGES.

"We are glad to believe," says the Lahore (India) paper, "that the movement for social reform in the matter of early marriages as well as of marriage and funeral expenses has really taken root in this province. A numerously attended Hindu meeting has been held at Jullunder for the establishment of a punchayet for the purpose of preventing early marriages. It was only yesterday, too, that we noticed the good work which was being done in Pind Dadan Khan in the matter of marriage and funeral expenditure." Marriages in India are contracted at a very tender age and a girl may be a widow at eleven.

A NEGRO CANTATRICE.

Miss Flora Batson is charming the Virginians with her beautiful voice. Miss Batson is of African descent, of the shade known "down South" as "dark ginger cake" with the long silky hair denoting race mixture. Her general appearance is what among Southern negroes is called "mollygastoa." She is rather small, with a trim, graceful figure, and modest, intersting manners. She has evidently had good advantages, aside from careful musical instruction, having attended the public schools in Rhode island, which has been her home since early childhood.

In conversation her voice is not especially meldious, showing association with Northern people in the measured tones and peculiar accent, altogether different from the soft drawcing natural of the Southern negro, and so agreeable to the ear of his white compatriot. When she sings her tones are like a flute, and seem to linger and vibrate in the air. Her articulation is wonderfully clear. Her agent is her husband, to whom she has been married about a year. He is a respectable looking, rather elderly white man.

BIRD-LIKE WOMEN.

Do we not all know the women, says a writer in the London Queen, who peck like birds when they make a show of kissing? They cannot kiss even their babies like true humans, but dab and dash and peck at the soft flower-face like a bird picking up grain, and their pointed lips seem as if they hurt as much as the bony beak they simulate. And are not hands very often like claws? and did not Dickens liken the working sinews of an old woman's shrivelled neck to the scratching legs of poultry? And are not certain men like eagles? and certain others like secretary birds? and others again like herons? and yet again, others like geese? And do we not all know the dove among women; and the little brown wren; and the angry little hedge sparrow, all fuss and bluster, and fight and feathers, with a body no bigger than a walnut underneath these apparently quite formidable quills? Surely? In fact, birds have nearly as large a following as dogs, and we might multiply the instances of likeness till we had included all the species given by Audubon.

SOME YOUNG WOMEN.

"E. C. de C." complains to Mrs. Sherwood, the well-known writer on etiquette and social matters, in the following strain:—"I have lately come to New York to live and had occasion to employ new people and sent lately for a typewriter. She came to me, but as I descended to my parlor to greet her she did not rise, sitting in my best chair, allowed me to enter and speak to her without rising. She swung her feet and said, "Well you sent for me, did you?" I thought this very rude, as it is not the way I am accustomed to be treated in my own country. When I go to a telegraph office if a woman clerk presides she always treats me rudely. A man seems to understand his business better. At a famous dry goods shop I presented my check, well known to the firm, and a young woman clerk refused it, saying. "Don't you know it's not good?" I went to the head of the firm, who was very much disgusted and threatened to send her away, but I notice she is there yet. Is there no remedy in your great country for these bad manners?"

Mrs. Sherwood answers:—"We fear not. Bad manners seem to be on the increase, for the young woman who came to look for typewriter work, in not rising was inexcusable. She probably lost a great deal of good work and good pay by her lack of manners. As for the manners of the telegraph operators, those at a certain hotel in New York are so proverbially bad that the company should interfere. The shop girls begin to behave better, as their employes find bad manners too expensive. The one thing a lady should firmly demand is respect from all people."

Much of such criticism as Mrs. Sherwood and her correspondent indulged in is hypercritical, but it is undeniably true that some of these young women allow the natural feeling of independence of the American girl to become offensively obtrusive. On the other hand there are young women, many of them, in every branch of industrial and professional life who know how to win respectful regard by gentle courtesy, quiet manners and a self-respectful bearing.

MISS BRADDON.

It is generally known, says Olive Logan, that Miss Braddon married her publisher, Mr. Maxwell, early in her career, shortly after the publication of that wonderful book, "Lady Audley's Secret." By wonderful I mean wonderful in the financial sense. Miss Braddon, speaking of the book's success, said to me recently. "It was a fluke"—employing the billiard player's term to express a lucky accidental shot. No less a sum than $60,000 was derived by Miss Braddon from "Lady Audley's Secret" at its first send-off, and, though a quarter of a century has elasped since its first issue, the famous novel goes on selling finely year after year, yielding a steady income. With the proceeds of "Lady Audley" Miss Braddon bought Litchfield House, her beautiful estate at Richmond, in whose lovely grounds all literary and artistic London assembles at garden parties during the season, every year. That is, so to speak, her town house, for Richmond is so accessible from London that no one thinks of regarding it otherwise than a suburb. The country house of the famous novelist is in the leafy depths of the New Forest in Hampshire, and here it is that she is affored in the fullest degree her great delight of hunting. Every other day sees her in the saddle, the intermediate days being devoted to literary work. She sits at her desk from nine till six on her working day, not stirring for meals during that time, the being served once or twice at her desk. Such a terrific strain, involving the pen and ink commission of the most heinous crimes, murder, arson and bigamy, &c., naturally leaves the nerves of the authoress in a collapsed condition, from which she cannot find revivifying relief, save in the glorious gallop of the next day o'er brook and meadow, stream and five barred gate.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

An Albert Lea man has sued the county for $13 for the maintenance of his wife's mother, who, he claims, is a pauper, and an Eastern man has sued his mother-in-law for $100,000 "for alienating his wife's affections." Some men might find married life a success if it were not for their mothers-in-law—and their wives.

The latest artistic craze in England is bent iron work. The metal used is cut in thin strips and bent into curls and curves by pilers, imitating wrought iron work as far as possible. It makes rather pretty stands for light articles such as flower glasses, fairy lamps and night lights; the materials are cheap, and the work is noiseless

Charles J. Stone, of San Francisco, made a contract with Miss Margaret T. Owens, whereby he hired her as his housekeeper, agreeing that if he did not marry her within a stated time he would pay her $480 for her services. He did not marry her, but she found out that he had lost most of his money and therefore wanted to marry a wealthy widow, whereupon Miss Owen sued him for $299, the balance due her. The court awarded her the amount in full.

Here is a pretty story of Miss Mary Anderson told in the Boston *Transcript*: A few days ago, as Miss Anderson was passing through one of the great dry goods stores, the salesman recognized her and whispered to each other:

"There goes Mary Anderson!"

A little cash boy, hearing the remark too late to see her face, exclaimed:

"Oh! why didn't you let me know in time? I haven't got money enough to go to see her play, but I might have looked at her."

The lady had not passed out of hearing. Turning back she stooped and kissed the boy.

"There, my lad," she said, "you can not only say that you have seen Mary Anderson, but she has kissed you."

So the Countess De La Ramee (Ouida) has given up writing naughty novels and taken to her prayers, says *Truth*. That's the way with women—she's always saint or sinner—man goes safe in the middle, mostly, Miss Braddon will be happy now that her bete noir is out of the field. If ever two women hated each other, these rivals romancists do, cordially. Ouida calls Braddon "that person," and Braddon calls Ouida "that woman," with she accent on the woo! When Maxwell (Miss Braddon's Irish husband) wants to "take a rise out of the miss is," as he puts it, he calls Mme. De La Ramee, "a fine woman, bedad, with a rowlin' eye in her head." Then the fur flies.

We have no such thing in America, nor does the idea ever find favor with Americans in their own country, as the barmaid as she exists in England. The barmaid in England is generally a very fine woman. Some of them are superbly handsome, and they are in the habit of receiving attention from customers with as much saugfroid as if the little flirtation was purely a professional matter, which it really is. They are generally of good character, free even from scandal. Their position is clearly defined and understood, and they are amply able to take care of themselves. They are quick witted, bright and for the most part, in the qualities required to attract customers, clever. Many of them marry well, most of them are remarkably temperate, and they never seem to develop a taste for the liquors it is their business to dispense. A professional gentleman, talking of his experience in Australia, said: "They aren't like American girls. I knew one; she was the daughter of the proprietor of the place—a most respectable man—and she was, outside of the bar, quite a belle. I asked her one evening to go to the theatre with me, and she went. Following American custom, I invited her after to have some oysters or ice cream, or something, but she floored me by turning round and asking very brusquely: "Do you think I can't get enough to eat at 'ome?"

Six of Kiralfy's premiere ballet dancers recently arrived in New York from Berlin, and were quartered at Lamberti's famous Italian restaurant, on Seventeenth street, near Irving place. They were of a gregarious disposition, and preferred to bunk together in a two-bedded room than be seperated, to which, of course, Mme. Lamberti did not object. They were all Germans, and the first thing they did, on retiring for the night, was to place their shoes outside the door to be polished by the porter. When the Neapolitan man-of-all-work saw the shoes scattered along the hallway he examined the skylight to see if there had been a shower during the night. The girls were surprised in the morning to find that their shoes had not been "shined up." They were still more surprised to learn that they were lucky to find their shoes at all, for, as the head waiter, who was also a German, told them, if they had been in an American hotel they would probably have had them stolen or thrown out of the window by some practical joker, who came rolling home I slf full. The dozen shoes were thereafter taken down-stairs every day and "shined up" in first class shape. They were a jolly lot. When Mme. Kiralfy came to settle the bill at the end of three days, she exclaimed: "Mein Gott in Himmel! vas is das? Fightseen shines und seventy-six bottles of beer! Vy. I polish mein shoes mein seul', und dot vas too much beer for von womans shery day." The bill was settled, however, and the German ballet dancers went on their way rejoicing across the continent to San Francisco.

Madame Patti has recently given her rules for the day to an interviewer. "When I am at home," she says, "I go to bed early—at 10.30. So you see, when I am not singing, I sleep nearly twelve hours out of the twenty-four. Plenty of sleep—that is the secret of beauty and freshness. I don't sleep until 10, of course, but I make it a point not to get up at once when I wake, but to take a glass of hot water and a lemon and read my letters before getting out of bed It's a mistake to jump up right away after waking. I bathe in tepid water, and then sponge off with a cold sponge. On singing days I take a light and early dinner at 3, and only a biscuit and a cup of hot bouillon after the performance. No great quantity of food and plenty of sleep—that's the way to keep one's complexion and figure intact. I rarely touch wine; a liquor-glassful of whiskey after luncheon or dinner, sometimes a glass of champagne—nothing more."

The Boston woman is nothing if not independent. She deems herself very properly at least the equal of the masculine brute, who is taught by her to know that he is not by any means the indispensable creature commonly supposed. The female of the human species hereabout, outnumbering so greatly as she does the local male supply, must needs learn to take care of herself. And so she does. It is thus one finds thousands of unprotected but self-reliant maidens of various ages approaching matrimonial hopelessness, pursuing a sort of bachelor-esque existence in the studio buildings, with art or literature for an occupation. Some of them paint things more or less bad, which their kind-hearted friends make a habit of buying. Others do back work for the newspapers. As a rule they are ladies, and have some little income of their own, which enables them to make both ends meet. Their manner of living is simple and inexpensive. A screen in one corner conceals a little gas stove and some few dishes. In a curtained alcove is a bed. Half a dozen chairs, an easel or two and some painting or writing materials complete the equipment of the virginal menage.

PROTESTANTS AWAKENING.

(*Toronto World, Feb. 8.*)

Let us begin this deliverance with definitions:

By English-speaking Protestant we mean the man of our tongue, be he Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, Canadian, citizen of the United States, or Australian, who *protests against* any dominion over his freedom, whether of pope or priest, and who regards his absolute liberty as his supremest right.

By Roman Catholic we indicate the man who has abdicated the right to think and act for himself in things political and spiritual and whose liberty is in the keeping of a powerful and ancient Italian organization.

Protestantism and Roman Catholicism as purely theological terms we shall not here define.

Protestantism in its political significance is identified with that glorious history of English political emancipation and progress that marks the last four centuries of our race.

Roman Catholicism in its political significance is identified with a movement, at one time aggressive at another time quiescent, to re-impose on English-speaking Protestants the Italian yoke.

If Roman Catholics ask why Protestants suspect them, the plain, blunt answer is that Protestants know that they (the Catholics) still wear the Roman collar and that they are, through their leaders, constantly seeking to replace that collar about the necks of men now free of any such dominion whatsoever. If a Canadian Protestant does not always care to express it, there is no mistaking the fact that in the bottom of his heart he suspects his French-Canadian fellow-subjects who are Catholic of being either openly active or innocently used to deprive him of his liberty.

Men may disguise at times their feelings, and for the hope of present political or party advantage may stifle their thoughts, but the irrepressible fact remains that there is a great gulf between Protestant and Catholic.

And every English speaking Protestant in his inmost heart thinks that French-Canadians occupy an inferior position because they are all more or less in bondage.

These may be disagreeable statements, but they are hard and cold facts from the Protestant side of the line.

And what brings this re-statement of an old matter up again at this day?

Primarily the passing and legalizing of the Jesuit Bill in the Province of Quebec. Every Protestant in that province or in any of the other provinces regards it as as a measure aggressive in the matter of his freedom.

But there have been other things to arouse his attention. The rise of Mr. Mercier and his so-called national program, the Rielite agitation, the base treaty negotiated by Edgar of the shallow voice with Riel and the consequent prostitution of the Reform Party before the Regina scaffold and the "martyr" thereon suspended, the truckling policy of the Mowat Government in Ontario in dealing with the claims of French-Canadians and Catholics, the growing certainty that the French-Canadians are bent on driving every Protestant English-speaking Canadian out of the Province of Quebec and in many other directions, is the aggression to be noticed.

If we have not mentioned Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party it is because that when Sir John hanged Louis Riel he put in the peg, and gradually since that time it would appear as if he sought to redeem himself from the errors of previous surrenders.

Yesterday's article in the *Globe* would seem as if that journal was also tired of further truckling to the reactionary powers and anxious to square itself with Protestant Ontario. But the *Globe* can never get behind the base surrender that it made to the Rielite faction, a surrender which, more than anything else, encouraged Mercier to introduce his Jesuit Bill.

But is there, then, no hope of redress? Is Protestantism dead and are Protestants to stand quietly by while their fellows are driven from Quebec and the Ottawa counties of Ontario Gallicised?

By no means. The Protestants are thinking, they are looking about for a platform on which they can stand in common. The *Globe* is trying to get back; the *Mail*, weakened by its party treachery, is boldly aggressive to recover lost ground. Mr. Mowat is full of the idea that he has gone too far and before many days he will be anxious to let the people know that he is not wearing the Roman collar as he was to tell the public that he was not an annexationist: Sir John Macdonald, if we can gain anything from his recent actions, will yet before he dies do something declaratory of his belief in British liberty and freedom.

The World does not despair of the future. The *Globe* says if we attempt to preserve our idea of British liberty the Confederation may be split into fragments. Then let it shiver! But let us stand by our freedom, even if strife must come.

This is a British country and British ideas of spiritual freedom and political liberty must be maintained. The Protestant view of political rights must be upheld as the supremest idea in this land and no Treaty of Paris, or act of the Legislature of Quebec, or Papal bull, be allowed to interfere with it for a moment.

The vindication of Protestant liberty and British freedom may involve the re-construction of Quebec. So much then the better for the *habitants* of that province. A united Ontario could re construct that province in two weeks, re-establish British equality, put an end to the reign of re-action, and place that province on an equality with the other parts of the Dominion. The impoverishment of the people and the enrichment of the Church can in a supreme struggle be forever put a stop to; education be secularized; tithes abolished; and all those preposterous claims of French-Canadians to dual speech, to two French judges on the Supreme Court, and the like, be consigned to sudden oblivion.

Make no mistake about it; thousands of French-Canadians would hail the day as one of liberation.

Canada could easily survive the shock. This country is in the political sense Protestant, British and Canadian, not French Catholic and *Canadien*, and though there may be many of the latter among us, they may as well understand that any movement to suppress British ideas of liberty and civil rights and to establish the practice in this country of asking the Pope whether he has any "objection" (vide Mercier's letter to Cardinal Simeoni) to the legislation passed by a Canadian legislature must be suppressed.

The World has no desire to be offensive to French-Canadian Catholics, but every citizen who prizes his liberty must see that the time has come to again protest against any further efforts at the subversion of those rights and privileges which three centuries of activity have secured to all of the English tongue.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa,

Fifty-one years ago the first steam fire engine ever made was tested in New York. It was invented by Captain John Ericsson.

THE PROTESTANT CRUSADE

Opinions of the Press on the Jesuits' Estate Act.

[Toronto Globe.]

To the man who says that it would be better to risk the worst than to allow the Jesuit Act to become law, we frankly say that we shrink from aggreeing with him, and yet must admit that arguments of immense force are at his command. But to what do they lead? His propositions must be; (1) that the Constitution of Canada fully empowers a Roman Catholic Legislature to pass an Act that is not just, that contains a civil recognition of the supremacy of the Pope, and that is most obnoxious to Protestant opinion; (2) that there is no likelihood at all that the Constitution can be changed to nullify or prevent such legislation; (3) that the provinces had better seperate than continue the experiment of living together under a Constitutions that permits what is radically wrong.

[Toronto Telegram']

Rome is working its will in Canada. The Jesuits are supreme in Quebec, and another new France is growing into alien activity on the eastern borders of this province. And amid it all the sworn upholders of the altar and the throne carry their love of civil and religious freedom to the extremity of wearing white trousers and yellow sashes on the twelfth of July.

[Hamilton Times.]

Let it be shown that the Jesuit Indemnity Bill is *ultra vires* of the Quebec Legislature, and we shall join without hesitation in a demand that it shall be disallowed. Of course no one who is familiar with the recent history of Canada can suppose that Sir John Macdonald refuses to disallow the Bill for the same reason for which we decline to urge him to disallow it. He does not care the the toss of a penny whether the Quebec Legislature has or has not the constitutional right to pass such a Bill. He has disallowed dozens of Provincial Acts which were not *ultra vires* of the Legislatures. He lets the Jesuit Act go into force because he fears to lose the Catholic vote of Quebec if he disallows it. If he could make more votes by disallowing than by refraining from disallowing, the Act would be disallowed to-morrow. But Sir John has weighed the chances. He knows that his Ontario Orange Tories will not be refractory. They may splutter a little, but they will vote right. He knows the Reformers will stand on the constitutional ground that a Provincial Legislature has exclusive power within the lines described in the 92nd section of the B N. A. Act of 1867. So what has he to fear.

[Toronto News.]

Protestanism and Roman Catholicism alike have reason to feel alarm at the perilous policy of Mr. Mercier, as to one it means persecution and to the other oppression, for wherever the Jesuit gets a foothold, and is tolerated, he rules and ruins. It is against this and not against the tenets of Roman Catholicism that the Mail is fighting, and as the fight grows hotter it is likely to get plently of assistance,

THE PRESBYTERIAN MODERATOR SPEAKS.

Rev. W. T. McMullen, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and brother of the Dominion member for North Wellington, wrote from his home at Woodstock to the Toronto Mail:—

"You complain of the apathy of the Protestant Churches as evinced in their comparative silence in the face of this outrage on Protestanism and liberty. Permit me to say, and I am confident I voice the opinion of the Presbyterian Church of the Dominion, of which I have the honor of being Moderator, that not apathy but disgust and despair is the feeling with which the state of things is coming to be regarded. Many who have no sympathy with annexation to the States are being driven by desperation to entertain even that method of escape from our present humiliating bondage. The Churches have not yet had opportunity of expressing, through their supreme courts, their judgment on the subject. Certain it is that public feeling will find vent and expression ultimately in a form and manner which will be decisive, and remove all suspicion of apathy."

Referring to the foregoing editorially the *Mail* calls upon other prominent representative men in the Protestant denominations to declare themselves. The Anglican Bishops, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Principal Grant, Principal Caven, Rev. J. D. Macdonnell, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Principal MacVicar (Montreal) and Chancellor MacVicar (Toronto) are mentioned, and thus besought:

"Sentinels on duty must not sleep. Please let us hear from you, gentlemen! The enemy, incorporated, and armed and fully equipped, is at your gates?"

A HOWL FROM NOTORIOUS JIM HUGHES.

Writing to the *Mail* J. L Hughes Toronto School Inspector says:—"One thing must be throughly understood: the Protestants in Canada will be united so as to take organized action in opposition to the Jesuits. It the Dominion Evangelical Alliance will lead properly, all other Protestant organizations will gladly follow. If Senator Macdonald's attitude is to be adopted by the Alliance, there must be a new organization. I hope this may not be necessary. If Mr. Macdonald's name had represented the great body of Protestants through the Dominion when he signed the petition of the Alliance to the Government at Ottawa, the Jesuits bill would have been disallowed. It is a sacred duty that we owe to our country to prevent the growth of Jesuitical power, and there is but one way to do this. The sooner we awake to a clear realization of our duty the better. There was never a better time than the present.

LONG LIFE IN BELGIUM.

Nowhere do people live longer than in Belgium. In West Flanders alone—which is but one of the nine provinces—there are four centenarians: First, Mr. Van Reutersbem, a bachelor, at Ruddervoorde, is 106 years old He is in perfect health, and goes periodically to give his vote at Bruges. Second, John Verhulst at Wevelghem is 100 years old. He was a soldier under Napoleon I., in Russia, and lost his ears in the frost at Moscow. Third, a spinister, called Auntie Theresa, who lives at Bissegbem is 101 years old. Fourth, Lady Delyigne, who resides at Monscrou, is 102 years old, and enjoys the perfect use of all her senses.

DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 33.—Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 30, St John Street, Montreal. 8-G

—The Indianapolis convention of winter wheat millers adjourned Feb 2nd. A committee of five was appointed to visit Washington and endeavor to secure such action by Congress as will result in reciprocal tariff duties between the United States and countries that use American flour. A resolution, presented by the Michigan delegates, requesting winter wheat mills during February to use only 50 per cent of their capacity, was adopted.

It is reported that Mrs. John L. Sullivan, the wife of the prize fighter, who is now living in the the town of Arctic, R.I., has joined the Salvation Army.

DOMAIN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Facts for Everybody—Happenings in the Busy World—Art, Science and Mechanics Contribute Their Quota.

COLOMBIA'S LOFTY CAPITAL.—Bogota, the capital of Colombia, is situated in the "heart of the Andes," something over 7,000 feet above the sea level, and ranks as the third highest city in the Western Hemisphere, Potosi and Quito only taking precedence. There is a peculiar tradition as to the event of its founding, in 1542. It is related that three Spaniards set out with the purpose of selecting a capital for the new vice royalty of New Grenada. One entered the territory through Venezuela, a second ascended Magdalena, while the third's gateway was by the Pacific coast. All meeting on the spot where the city is now located on the same day, with true Spanish superstition they hailed it as an "omen," and with great formality founded the present city under the name of "Santa Fe de Bogota." Later the "Santa Fe" was dropped and it remains simply Bogota. Its population is estimated at about 60,000.

THE OLDEST TIMBER.—Probably the oldest timber in the world, which has been subjected to the use of man, is that found in the ancient temple of Egypt, in connection with stonework, which is known to be at least four thousand years old. This, the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another. When two blocks were laid in place an excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, in which a tie shaped like an hourglass was driven. It is, therefore, very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been of the timarish or Shittim wood, of which the ark was constructed.

FACE SALVE.—To keep the face and lips soft and smooth they should be anointed daily with cold cream or glycerine and rose water—a little experience will prove which is best suited to one's use. The cold cream may be made at home at a decided saving from druggists' charges. The formula is as follows:—Two ounces of spermaceti, one ounce of white wax, two ounces of almond oil, two ounces of rose water. Put the spermaceti, wax and oil in a china vessel on the back of the stove, until they are all dissolved. Lift it off and stir in the rose water, continuing to stir until the compound is dissolved. This is excellent and comforting for chapped hands. It should be rubbed on the face just before retiring. During the winter it is an excellent plan to rub a little cold cream or glycerine on the face before going into a piercing wind; it is a preventive of chapping.

CARD TELEGRAMS.—A new scheme of card telegrams is being tried in Hungary for use in districts having a post office, but without a telegraphic service. Cards sold at the post office at the price of thirty-five kreutzer for five words, excess to be paid for by additional postage stamps, to be affixed at the corner. The telegram can be put in any letter-box, and is forwarded to the nearest telegraph office, and from there it is despatched without further delay or charge. It is not so generally known to the public as it might be that in England telegrams can be posted at any pillar box and will be sent on from the nearest telegraph office. Some such scheme of special forms for this purpose, in the shape of card telegrams, might render this of greater practical utility, and the example of Hungary is worthy of the attention of the post office authorities.

SPECTACLES FOR SURGEONS.—Spectacles to be used in surgical operations, lit by means of a small electric lamp, are a new invention. The lamp is arranged to send a beam of cool light on the part to be examined; meanwhile the rims of the spectacles exclude the outside light from the observer's eyes. The current is conveyed to the lamp by wires connected to the small terminals.

A PRACTICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—A physician says that he has studied the subject very carefully and was convinced that it would be well for every house to keep its own fire extinguisher, and it could be easily done. It would certainly be invaluable to persons living in the country, and far removed even from neighbors. The doctor then told me that he would give me the exact recipe now used in the fire extinguishers being offered for sale. Take twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of sal ammoniac (muriate of ammonia, to be had at any druggist) and dissolve in seven gallons of water. When dissolved it can be bottled and kept in each room of the house, to be used in an emergency. In case of a fire occuring one or two bottles should be immediately thrown with force into the burning place so as to break them, and the fire will certainly be extinguished.

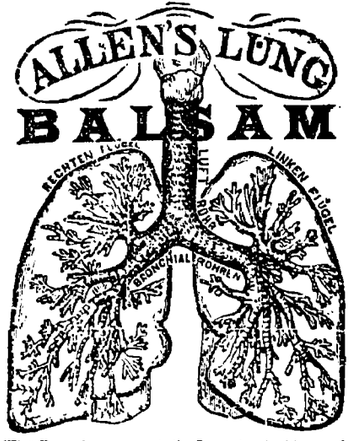
DISEASE GERMS MUST GO.—Recent developments in bacteriology, according to Dr. Austin Flint, give increasing promise of results of the greatest importance to the whole human race. A revolution in the science and practice of medicine is being slowly but surely wrought, and a better acquaintance with bacteria must in time make preventable or easily curable a large class of now formidable ailments. Among the diseases in which the presence of bacteria has already been surely traced, and their influence lessened or destroyed, to the relief or cure of the patient, are:—consumption, diptheria, typhoid fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, the malarial fevers, certain catarrhs, tetanus and nearly all contagious and skin diseases.

WORK OF THE CORSANS.—An interesting collection of the productions of the Corsans has been brought to England, and is now in the Kew museum. Like the Japanese, these little known people make an extensive use, in their few industries, of paper, which is made from the bark of the paper mulberry. This collection includes various white or cream colored papers for drawing, writing, wrapping, &c., with fans and hand-screens of paper and bamboo, oiled paper tobacco-pouches and hat coverings, paper kites with bamboo frames, sun blinds of bamboo split into thread-like strips and fine clothing—such as underabirts and cuffs—of split rattans. Very fine work is displayed in some of the articles.

SIMPLICITY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The great advantage claimed by Dr. A. Melville Bell for English as the universal language, is the simplicity of its grammar, which makes English immeasurably superior to every form of artificial language as well as to other national tongues. The various moods and tenses, declensions and conjugations, which burden other grammars have practically no existence for us. Dr. Bell advocates further simplification, however, by removing grammatical irregularities—using "childs" instead of "children," "gooder" instead of better, &c.—adopting a more orderly spelling and improving the alphabet so as to give a letter for each sound.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL HONEY.—Worthington G. Smith, the eminent microscopist, finds that genuine honey can be readily distinguished from manufactured honey by the microscope. The former has few or no sugar crystals and abounds with pollen grains, while the imitations have little else than these crystal with scarcely a trace of these pollen grains. The honeyed taste of the manufactured article, he thinks, may come from honeycomb of beeswax being mashed up with the article used in the manufacture. Each class of plants has its own specific form of pollen grain, and Mr. Smith says that any one conversant with this branch of botany could tell from what part of the world the honey came by studying the pollen grains that it might contain.

ELECTRIC PLEASURE BOATS.—What is stated to be the largest electric pleasure boat in the world has just been launched on the Thames. This is the Viscountess Bury, which is mahogany built, and will carry between seventy and eighty passengers She is 65 feet in length, with a beam of 10 feet a mean draft of 22 inches and a displacement of 12 tons. The launch is worked by twin propellers which obtain their impetus from two Immisch motors, each of 7½ horse power and driven by 200 accumulators placed underneath the floor of the boat. The whole deck space, from stem to stern, is thus left free for passengers. There is the cabin amidships, which occupies that portion of the boat usually appropriated to the furnace and the boiler in a steam launch. The accumulators are of sufficent capacity to store power for a full day's run at the highest speed allowed under the Thames conservancy bylaws, which is ten miles an hour. This speed was fully reached on her trial run, but a higher speed can be attained for speceal purposes if required by joining up the cells of the battery in series instead of in parallel, as now joined up. The accumulators can be recharged during the night after a day's work, and the boat thus made ready for the next day's run. This recharging is to be effected at any one of a series of charging stations which are in course of construction at various points along the river, the intention being to construct a number of launches of this type for pleasurable purposes.



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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