

## CABLES UNDER THE PACIFIC.

The Efforts to Complete the Telegraphic Circuit of the Earth.

The project of a telegraphic cable under the Pacific Ocean to connect this continent with Asia and Australia and provide a short direct, quick and cheap route to the far East, has been the subject of much discussion in the past. The project is now being carried out by the United States and Japan. The cable is to be laid from San Francisco to Japan, and then from Japan to Australia. The route is to be laid in the Pacific Ocean, and is to be a direct line from San Francisco to Japan, and then from Japan to Australia. The cable is to be laid in the Pacific Ocean, and is to be a direct line from San Francisco to Japan, and then from Japan to Australia.

### THE ROUTE SURVEYED.

The depths of the water were very great, and a great many lofty and perpendicular coral reefs were discovered along the track, indicating great danger of frequent and serious trouble to the cable through abrasion, and also of total loss, from the great depths and the swing between the reefs. The Thetis met with far greater success in her survey. The theoretical route was the same from San Francisco to Honolulu, but, as in the case of the cables from New York to Europe, the actual route of the deep sea cable was located by the Thetis. The cable was to be laid from San Francisco to Japan, and then from Japan to Australia. The route is to be laid in the Pacific Ocean, and is to be a direct line from San Francisco to Japan, and then from Japan to Australia.

### THE GREATEST DEPTH

sounded in the route was 3,228 fathoms, at a point about three hundred miles from Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, where it is proposed to land the cable. The water shoaled to one thousand fathoms thirty-five miles from Hilo, and shoaled gradually from that on to the landing place, near which the depth is twenty fathoms. A short cable will have to be laid to connect the island of Hawaii with Honolulu, but it is probable that the direct cable to Japan would be laid from Hilo to avoid transshipments and for reasons of favorable landing.

For the route surveyed by the Thetis the cable to the Sandwich Islands would be 2,060 miles in length. The route surveyed by the Albatross had heavy weather during a great part of her trip, but the Thetis experienced favorable weather during most of the time. The Thetis survey is considered to be the most accurate and best determined of any yet made for a Pacific cable. The interests are partly commercial and partly political. Direct and quick communication with British ports and colonies and the far east generally is wanted for the sake of Canada's commercial interests in that direction. It is also, perhaps mainly, an alternative telegraphic route to the East is wanted for Government purposes, a route that shall be entirely through British possessions and not subject to interference or stoppage by any foreign power. It is considered to be an essential move of prudent strategy in line with recent experiments of shipping British troops from England to India and the East over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

### ACROSS THE SIBERIAN STEPPES.

by the great Northern Telegraph Company to Vladivostok, the eastern seaboard, where connections with China and Japan exist. The Indo-European route is a land line across Germany, Russia, and Persia to the Persian Gulf, and thence to Bombay. The eastern route, direct to China and Australia, is by way of France, the Mediterranean, Egypt, the Red Sea, Arabia, India, Penang, and Singapore, and thence by way of Java and Sumatra to Port Darwin, on the northern coast. The routes are long. Of the three projected Pacific routes two start from British Columbia, one for Japan and Australia, the other for Australia direct, by the way of the Fiji Islands. The northern route is projected from a point near Victoria, B. C., to Unimak, in the Aleutian Islands, thence to Attu Island, and from there to Japan. A supplementary cable would be run from Japan via Manila and New Guinea to the northern Australian coast. It is known as the Canadian route. The central, or United States route, which has been surveyed to the Sandwich Islands by the Thetis, would run over the route surveyed to Hawaii, thence to Johnston Island, about seven hundred miles west and midway between Hawaii and Japan, from there to Marcus Island, and from Marcus Island to a landing in Japan. Japan and Australia are in communication now. Either of the Pacific cables would complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe. The third projected route is from a point near Victoria, B. C., to Oahu, Sandwich Islands, thence due south 1,000 miles to Fanning Island, thence to one of the Fiji Islands, 1,600 miles, and from there another loop of about equal distance to Brisbane, Australia. That, however, would not afford good facilities for reaching China and Japan.

The approximate distances of each route are: Northern, British Columbia to Japan, 3,800 miles; central, San Francisco to Japan

5,900 miles; southern, British Columbia to Australia, 6,750 miles. The position of the first cable route from Japan to Australia, projected mainly for Government purposes, probably, by the route indicated, would be an added distance of 3,000 miles. The estimates of the probable cost of a cable including its at about four, six, and seven million dollars respectively for each main route, and an added three millions for an additional cable from Japan to Australia; but that is only approximate.

### THE CANADIANS.

Australians, and the British Government are naturally chiefly interested in the northern and southern routes, and statistics are quoted to show that either of these routes is better than the central. Electricians concede an advantage for the northern route in the shorter distance between intermediate points, which would, of course, increase the speed of transmission. That would have an appreciable effect on the tariff for telegrams. Over the short stretches on the northern route the highest rate of speed could be attained probably, but it is not improbable that under possible and favorable circumstances the same results could be obtained over the longer cables by the central route from San Francisco. It is said, also, that the sea bottom on the northern route is very much more favorable, and that there would be less risk of interruptions. A British gunboat completed recently a series of surveys along the proposed northern route.

It is probable that at present two cables, by different routes, to China and Australia would not pay, and that rivalry would cause loss to both. It has been suggested that the United States should join with the British Government in favor of the northern route, making its terminus at a place in the State of Washington instead of in British Columbia. How far the successful survey of the central route by the Thetis may effect the question remains to be seen. That a trans-Pacific cable is needed is conceded, and that it will be constructed very soon by some route is accepted by electricians as a settled fact.

### Making Farm Cheese.

A dairyman writes to the Farmers' Home Journal that the making of a small amount of milk into cheese is not easy, on account of the difficulty of keeping the temperature of the curd even at all times; still it can be done with proper care. For a dairy of 20 cows it would be much the best economy to purchase from some of the dealers in dairy supplies a small tin vat surrounded by a wooden one with a space between for water and a fire-box underneath to heat the water. Where there is not milk enough to justify this expense, the dairy kettle can be utilized by putting water in the kettle and having a tin vessel to set in it. The milk can be placed in this and brought up to the desired temperature, which would be about 86 degrees, for the introduction of the rennet. It is quite difficult for a person that is not accustomed to preparing the rennet to get it into a shape that they can tell what the strength is, and for that reason it is better to have rennet tablets from the dealers, which are put up in full directions for use. When the curd becomes firm enough to split before the finger, it should be cut into cubes as fine as corn and gently stirred, and the temperature gradually brought up to 98 degrees, at which point it should be kept until the curd becomes firm, and when taken in the hand and pressed together it will appear, or a small piece taken between the teeth and bitten, will be crumbly. The whey should then be removed and the curd stirred until by taking a piece and pressing on a hot iron, when drawn away it will show fine threads one-half inch long. Then salt at the rate of three and a half ounces to the 100 pounds of milk; cool down to about 85 degrees and put to press, where it should be kept 12 hours. When taken from the press the ends or outside should be cut to prevent their cracking. The cheese should be turned over every day and the surface rubbed. The temperature of the room where the cheese are cured should be kept near 70 degrees as possible.

### Women's Cruel Revenge.

There is a story of jealousy and cruel revenge in the Kolische Zeitung, which seems scarcely credible. It is stated that at Amay, in the district of Huy, in Belgium, a young man was about to be married to a young lady, when he engaged in a flirtation with another. This was objected to by the young man's betrothed, and one day a trip to the forest was arranged by the offended lady, with three female companions. The promised bride invited her rival to accompany them, which invitation was innocently accepted. The forest was invaded by the little party, and at a given signal the four city beauties fell upon the unsuspecting girl. They beat her black and blue, and dealt her a dangerous wound around the head. Then with a cord around her, they drew her up to the bow of a tree. A letter-carrier passing at the time interfered, but he was set upon, scratched and bitten, and driven away. A second champion soon came up, and with the assistance of the postman put the women to flight. Great was the surprise of the letter-carrier when he discovered in the lady his sister. The girl still lives, but the doctors consider her life to be in danger.

### Why British Emigrants to Brazil Have Failed.

The British Consul at Santos, in Brazil, in his last report gives a number of reasons for the failure and misfortunes of recent British emigrants to Brazil. (1.) The Brazilian agents sent to recruit labor in Britain, though instructed to confine them to Latin races. (2.) Though instructed to recruit agricultural labor only, and receiving a commission for each emigrant engaged, they eventually registered any individual who said he was an agriculturist. (3.) The bulk of the British emigrants engaged were consequently mill hands and people of no occupation from the manufacturing towns, who would have failed anywhere as agriculturists, even in a British colony. (4.) The emigrants were deceived and deceived themselves as to the nature of the work required of them, the food they were to receive, and the value of money in Brazil. (5.) Their habits were totally unsuited to a tropical climate, so that many felt sick at the outset. (6.) They could not speak or understand a word of the language.

Emperor William of Germany has recognized Gen. Reinos Barrios as president of Guatemala.

An absent-minded barber has a shop in Philadelphia. He lately tucked a newspaper under a patron's chin, and gave him a towel to read.

Dr. Trajott Beck, of Newark, N. J., who is touring in Germany, has been arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor and is in prison.

## COSTLY THINGS.

But the Values Are Not Expressed Entirely by Dollars and Cents.

The State Capitol at Albany, N. Y., is the costliest building of modern times. Nineteen million six hundred thousand dollars have been expended on it to date. The Capitol at Washington from 1793, when its corner stone was laid, to 1878, had cost, including its expensive furniture, its almost annual alterations and repairs, less than \$13,000,000.

The most expensive municipal hall in the world and the largest in the United States is the City Building of Philadelphia. The largest clock in the world is to be in its tower.

The most expensive Legislature in the world is that of France, which costs annually \$3,000,000. The Italian Parliament costs \$430,000 a year.

The next to the highest price ever paid for a horse in the world was \$105,000, for which the trotter, was sold in Indiana at the age of three years. On Jan. 11, 1892, Arion was sold by Senator Stanford to I. Malcolm Forbes of Boston for \$150,000. That beats all prices. Charles Reed of the Fairview Farm, Tenn., gave \$100,000 for the great stallion St. Blaise at a sale in New York in October, 1891.

The costliest paintings of modern times are Meissonier's "1814" and Miller's "The Angelus." M. Chaudard gave \$50,000 francs (\$170,000) for "1814" and 750,000 francs (\$150,000) for "The Angelus." Mr. Henry Hilton in 1887 paid \$66,000 for Meissonier's "Friedland, 1807," and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The most costly book in the world is declared to be a Hebrew Bible now in the Vatican. In 1512 it is said that Pope Julius II. refused to sell the Bible for its weight in gold, which would amount to \$103,000. That is the greatest price ever offered for a book.

In 1635 a tulip bulb was sold in Holland for \$2,200. It weighed 200 grains.

The costliest meal ever served, according to history, was a supper given by Julius Verus, one of the most lavish of all the Romans of the latter days, to a dozen guests. The cost was 6,000 sesterces, which would amount to \$48,500, or nearly a quarter of a million dollars. A celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman Emperor for those days, to his brother Lucius, cost a little more than \$200,000. Suetonius says that the banquet consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 different fowls, besides other courses.

The largest sum ever asked or offered for a single diamond is \$430,000, which the Nizam of Hyderabad agreed to give to Mr. Jacobs, the famous jeweller of Simla, for the "Imperial" diamond, which is considered the finest stone in the world.

The costliest toy on record was a broken-down wooden horse, which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte and was sold a year or two ago for 1,000 francs.

The costliest cigars ever brought to this country were the brand made for the Prince of Wales in Havana, the manufacturer's price for which was \$1.87 apiece.

The costliest mats in the world are owned by the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey. The Shah and the Sultan each possess a mat made of pearls and diamonds, valued at more than \$2,500,000. The largest mat ever made is owned by the Carlton Club of London and is a work of art. The costliest crown in Europe, experts say, is that worn by the Czar of Russia on state occasions. It is surmounted by a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds, resting upon an immense uncut, but polished, ruby. The ruby rests upon eleven large diamonds, which in turn are supported by a mat of pearls. The coronet of the Empress, it is said, contains the most beautiful mass of diamonds ever collected in one band.

The most expensive royal regalia in the world are those of the Maharajah of Baroda, India. First comes a gorgeous collar containing 500 diamonds, arranged in five rows, some as large as walnuts. Top and bottom rows of emeralds of equal size relieve the lustre of the diamonds. A pendant is a single brilliant cabillion, the "Star of the Deccan." The Maharajah's special carpet, 10x6 feet, made of pearls, with a big diamond in the centre and at each corner, cost \$1,500,000.

The most valuable gold ore ever mined in the United States, and probably in the world, was a lot containing 200 pounds of gold, carrying gold at the rate of \$50,000 a ton. It was discovered by the mine at Ishpeming, Mich.

### Dog-Smothering in Paris.

In Paris dog-smothering by gas fumes is being still carried on energetically in the "general pound." Little dogs are shown to "puppies, mongrels, whelps, and curs of low degree" found wandering about the streets and highways unmuzzled. All are soon marched off to prison, and only very few of the animals succeed in escaping from the fate reserved for them by an inexorable police decree. Considerable outcry has been raised on the subject, and recently the "dog question" was temporarily raised in the Chamber to the dignity of a public matter worthy of the attention of Parliament. M. Laguerre, ex-Boulangist, asked the Minister of the Interior if dogs could not obtain twenty-four hours' grace before being killed, so as to give their owners time to claim them. At present the animals were sometimes asphyxiated five minutes after their arrival in the "pound." M. Loubet closed the question by replying that the decrees of the police about dogs were necessary owing to the number of rabid animals about, and that they were put into execution with all possible moderation.

Happiness does away with ugliness, and even makes the beauty of beauty. (Amie.)

The bees of Guadeloupe, West Indies, are useless, and do not store their honey in combs, but in bladders of wax about the size of a pigeon's egg.

Prominence is dangerous, and Prince Bismarck, who was pelted with flowers by admiring young ladies at Kissingen and had his eye injured, was almost as unfortunate as Mr. Gladstone, at whom a rabid old woman hurled a "chunk" of ginger-bread.

In a fight in Paddy Moran's saloon, on Canal street, Buffalo, on Monday night, Frederick Logren, a professional strong man, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., with his fist, killed Elias Severton, a Norwegian sailor from Chicago. The quarrel arose over a disreputable woman.

## NATURE MAKES GLASS.

She Fuses the Silicates in the Sand and Rocks by Thunderbolt.

"Did you ever see the diameter of a lightning flash measured?" asked a geologist. "Well, here is the case which once enclosed a flash of lightning, fitting it exactly, so that you can just see how big it was. This is called a 'fulgurite' or 'lightning hole,' and the material it is made of is glass. I will tell you how it was manufactured, though it took only a fraction of a second to turn it out."

"When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand for a distance, less or greater, transforming the sand into glass the silicates in the material through which it passes. Thus, by its great heat it forms at once a glass tube of precisely its own size."

"Now and then such a tube, known as a 'fulgurite' is found and dug up. Fulgurites have been followed into the sand by excavations for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill to three inches or more, according to the bore of the flash."

"But fulgurites are not alone produced in sand; they are found also in solid rocks, though very naturally of slight depth and frequently existing merely as a thin glassy coating on the surface. Such fulgurites occur in astonishing abundance on the summit of Little Ararat in Armenia."

"The rock is soft and so porous that a block a foot long can be obtained, perforated in all directions by little tubes filled with bottle green glass formed from the fused rock."

"The National Museum which has the appearance of having been bored by the force of the bolt, is made by the worm subsequently filled with glass. I am indebted to the Washington Star for the foregoing accounts."

"I may add that Charles Darwin mentions these fulgurites in his book of travels and Humboldt found some on the high Nevada de Zolana, in Mexico. Humboldt ascended this precipitous peak at the risk of his own life."

## PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Passions are as easily evaded as impossible to moderate. To-morrow is the day on which idle men work and fools reform.

It is very easy to find reasons why other people should be patient. A man's worst difficulties begin when he is able to do as he likes.

Error will all through a crack, while truth will get in a doorway. The saddest failings in life come from the not putting forth the power to succeed.

Those who come to you to talk about others are the ones who go to others to talk about you.

Many men have been capable of doing a wise thing, but very few a generous thing. —Pope.

Individuality is everywhere to be spared and respected as the root of everything good. —Richter.

Life is too short to nurse one's misery. Hurry across the lowland that you spend more time on the mountain tops. Do not hurt the feelings of others by saying sharp, sarcastic things. It is better to dispense with that questionable reputation of being smart than merit one of cruelty.

No one has more frequent conversation with disagreeable self than the man of pleasure; his enthusiasms are few and transient; his appetites, like angry creditors, continually making fruitless demands for what he is unable to pay; and the greater his former pleasures, the more strong his regret, the more impatient his expectations.

You cannot set the world right, or the times, but you can do something for the truth, and all you can do will certainly tell if the work you do is for the Master who gives you your share, and so the burden of responsibility is lifted off. This assurance makes peace, satisfaction and repose possible, even in the partial work done upon earth. Go to the man who is carving a stone for a building; ask him where it is, and how he is going to get it into its place, and what does he do? He points you to the builder's plans. This is only one stone of many. So, when men shall ask where and how is your little achievement going into God's great plan, point them to the Master, who keeps the plans, and then go doing your little service as faithfully as if the whole temple were yours to build. —[Phillips Brooks.]

### A To uch of Nature.

We boys 'ud run, an' romp, an' play From early morn till e'en of day; We tramp for miles with dog and gun. An' think that huntin' was such fun. —'Cap'n Jim.

He wuz a cripple from his birth, An' wuz no sort of use on earth. His mother was the Widder Flynn, Who'd nothin' but a hen chick nor kin. —'Cap'n Jim.

She lived by takin' washin' in. The widder's face was shaven 'thin. Hard work had left its crescent there. An' no one thought her sweet an' fair. —'Cap'n Jim.

One day we went below the mill, Where shadders fell so cool an' still, A-fishin' 'thar fer perch an' trout; An' no one knew we were about. —'Cap'n Jim.

When some one came an' raised the sluice An' turned the rush water loose, While everything began to swim, An' we were all down 'thar below. —'Cap'n Jim.

He got a pole, an' limped aroun', An' tried the rack back to the ground. Then slipped. We used ter gather by A leetle grove where grass grew high. —'Cap'n Jim.

—[Lewis R. Clement.]

### Opening of a Queen's Grave.

A Swedish Queen's grave has been opened at Upsala in the presence of the Prince Regent, the Archbishop, and many persons. The grave, which dates from 1584, is situated at the side of the Cathedral of Upsala, in a vault beneath the pavement. On the ceiling are painted the Royal arms. On the immense stone over the grave are engraved in Latin the words:—[Catherine, Queen of Sweden; died September 16, 1583; daughter of Sigismund, King of Poland, and wife of Johann, third King of Sweden. She was buried on the 16th of February, 1584.] On removing this stone a copper coffin was found and opened. Within was a wooden coffin, somewhat decayed, and lined with velvet in rags. Beneath a leather cover lay the corpse of the Queen, clothed in velvet, the feet in stuffed shoes. Amid the folds of the velvet lay an extremely small skull.

A huge lobster, 34 inches long and weighing 19 1/2 pounds, was lately trapped in St. Andrew's Bay, near Robinson, Me.

## Artistic Hygiene e Dress.

It is easier to bridge the chasm between the present unhealthful modes and the truly ideal style of dress, than it is to leap it. It is possible to be well dressed and yet not do violence to the laws of physical well-being. One of the mistakes made by the original dress reformers was in taking up the question from its purely hygienic side, beauty and attractiveness not being considered at all. The desire to be beautiful is perfectly legitimate. Where it is not present, it shows an essential lack of taste or music. I have sufficient faith in the possibilities of the race to believe that all women will yet be beautiful.

No arbitrary rules can be laid down for dress, and no particular style of universal costume can be devised. The position, the work and the specific requirements of the wearers must all be considered. I am glad to have gentlemen present in the audience because they are the husbands and fathers of the race, and they should be equally interested with women in all which concerns healthful dress for women. It is not uncommon to charge all social vices to men, and say that all need of reform is in the masculine half of the world. In this case I say that it is the women who have need to be reformed. Women are the mothers of mankind, and their better vital development would insure better motherhood and so better sons and daughters, and we should have less vice and crime.

The first change advocated by the hygienist, is of one piece, and fits the body smoothly while yet being elastic enough to yield to every movement. Then for women who have just given up the corset, a waist is next in order. Those who, like myself, are blessed with firm muscular development, find that the garment superfluous. The garment which I wear for the second one, and which would be the third for those who wear a waist, is divided so that each member has perfect covering, and is furnished with a waist. Over this, I wear a divided skirt. "But," I am frequently asked, "do you not wear a petticoat?" I regard the petticoat as a relic of barbarism, and have not worn one for years. I have been on the streets in a windy day and had them move; on muddy street crossings, after having reached for the back of my skirts to lift them from being soiled, I have found that my petticoat was still down and be-draggled, thus to dampen and soil my ankles, and I know how dangerously they are in the way in going up or down stairs. The divided skirt, which takes the place of the ungainly petticoat, is light and sensible, and is the proper remedy for many an obscure backache. Many a woman owes her invalidism to the heavy petticoats she wears. I was myself an invalid before I adopted the reform dress, and was told that I would never walk again; or at least only very short distances. But in three months from the time I discarded the ordinary fashionable dress, I was perfectly well and have remained so ever since.

Eventually, I think the dress of the business woman will be shortened to the knees. It will not come immediately, although it may come as a reaction for the disgusting trailing street dress now worn. For the present, I think a street dress which comes to the ankles is about right. I used to advocate having it come just above the shoe tops, but practical experience has taught me that there is more resistance to this length than when it comes to the ankles, and that a skirt ending either at the ankles or knees is more comfortable. A dress to the ankles does not need to be lifted except in rainy weather, and for bad weather it is best to have a special dress much shorter. A dress that touches the ground is indecent and uncleanly, and not to be tolerated by sensible people. The main essentials to correct dress, the points which I insist upon, every thoughtful woman will admit as reasonable. They are: freedom at the waist line, freedom for the legs in walking, freedom for the arms, so that they can be lifted and swung about the head with ease. Then only can a woman poise, stand, and sit well. When the essentials are secured, the rest may please the fancy of each individual woman, who may make it as artistic or as near like fashionable modes as she may desire. It is impossible for a woman to stand thoroughly while she wears a corset; perfect poise and correct carriage cannot be had without freedom at the waist line.

Thousands of women say now that they cannot hold themselves up unless they have a corset, that they "tumble all to pieces." It is partly because they do not know how to sit, and partly because they have worn a corset so continuously that the large muscles of the body which were designed to support the waist, have become demoralized. A good many people are exercised over the question as to the origin of the species, whether or not we were made on all fours. Be that as it may, it is only a question of time until we shall go on all fours, unless the prevailing style of woman's dress is changed.

Most women, even girls say that they cannot have a dress slightly open at the throat because it shows their "bones." Now the trouble with their "bones" is that they have put on a corset which squeezes the floating ribs together and that squares the shoulders, making the bones of the neck protrude.

SMALLPOX IN VICTORIA. Hotels and Boarding Houses Closed Before An Advancing Epidemic. Victoria, B. C., despatch says:—Smallpox is epidemic here, there being over 40 cases reported up to last night. There is a general panic. The disease first broke out three weeks ago in a house which was promptly quarantined and it was supposed the disease had been stamped out. There is no place at present to which the afflicted can be moved, but it is thought one will be found to-day. In the meantime tents are being erected. The Dr. Hume, the leading hotel, closed yesterday voluntarily, and the health officers have closed the Clarence, the Balmora and Western hotels and a number of boarding houses.

The three tallest trees in the world are believed to be a sequoia near Stockton, Cal., 325 feet high, and two eucalyptus trees in Victoria, Australia, 435 feet and 450 feet respectively.

One result of the placing of two Inman steamers on the register recently as American vessels will be to disqualify their British crews from serving, as no foreigners are allowed to man or officer a vessel flying the American flag.

Look at your thumb and decide if some of your peculiarities of character have indicated by its shape. It is stated that the first joint of the thumb shows will power; a thick, wide thumb indicates a person of marked individuality, while a broad knob at the end of the thumb is a sure indication of obstinacy.

## What the Baby Wanted.

Dr. Gunter contributes to a German paper the following brief but pathetic journal of a baby who, after thirteen days in this world, departed, leaving no reflections for our instruction:—

First day.—Wonderful, heavenly! At last I am in this beautiful world! Who would have thought it! I am one who could breathe freely, breathe, and cry out with joy! I rejoice particularly in the light and blue sky, the air, the flowers, with its coolness. If I could only see, feel all this splendor!

Second day.—Oh, this horrible heat! I have been deceived. This air, this water, this light, how entirely different! I imagined it would be so. But patience, all will come right by and by. The old woman who cares for me does not seem to understand me.

Fifth day.—Still no solution. If it goes on this way I cannot hold out long. The whole living day must I lie buried in feather cushions so that I can scarcely gasp down a bit of air. Two linen and one flannel binders, a little shirt, a flannel slip, a long cushion filled with feathers, in which I am wrapped from head to foot, over this a coverlet filled with feathers, the curtains of my crib drawn to the room darkened with double curtains, the windows closed, so must I, poor wretch, lie from morning till evening. My burning skin is worse off than the hot stove near me, which, at least, as I feel, give off its heat. Oh, that I did know what I shall do. If I cry it brings the old woman with her milk, which increases my misery; my hands are cold while my brain and skin are burning, she brings a few more wraps. I turn my half closed eyes from side to side seeking help, and my tormentor says "the baby shivers," and really she is right. My stomach overflows. Will no one come to my relief?

Tenth day.—Again a fearful night! I cry, but I am not understood. I must drink, drink, and again drink until the stomach overflows. A half hour later they give me something with a horrible taste from a teaspoon. Air, air, pure, cool air, light, water! Shall I then have no help from this world?

Twelfth day.—Yesterday there was a great council of my aunts and cousins. Each one advised a different remedy for my sickness, but all agree that its cause is a cold. Warmth was urgently recommended, and I received a new kind of infant foot just heated by my brain, a little more, so that I was deathly still. My body is wrapped so tightly with the roller that my stomach overflows every time a teaspoonful of anything is given. My feet are forcibly extended and enveloped so I cannot bring them up to relieve the pain, but my feeling is gradually going. Would that all were soon over.

Thirteenth day.—Farewell, thou beautiful world. Thy light and thine air have been denied me, but thither where I go there are no fetters.

## A Russian Bath.

The bath was a small log house, situated a short distance from the manor. It was divided into ante-room, dressing-room, and the bath proper. We were ready, Alexandra, a famous bath-woman, took boiling water from the tank in the corner oven, which had been heating for hours, made a strong lather, and scrubbed us soundly with a wad of linen bath shreds into fibers. Her wad was of the choicest sort, not that which is sold in the popular markets, but that which is procured by stripping into rather coarse filaments the strands of an old matasse, such as is used for everything in Russia, from wrappers for sheet-iron, to bags for carrying a pound of cherries. After a final douche with boiling water, we mounted the high shelf with its wooden pillow, and the artist part of the operation began. As we lay there in the suffocating steam, Alexandra whipped us thoroughly with small branches of birch twigs, rendered pliable and secure of their tender leaves by a preliminary plunge in boiling water. When we gasped for breath, she interpreted it as a symptom of speechless delight, and flew to the oven and dashed a bucket of cold water on the red heated stones placed there for the purpose. The steam poured forth in intolerable clouds; but we submitted powerless to protest. Alexandra, with all her clothes on, seemed not to feel the heat. She administered a merciless yet gentle massage to every limb with her birch rods, and that would it have been like if she had used nettles, the peasant's remedy for it. She rescued us from utter collapse just in time by a douche of ice-cold water. We huddled on all the warm clothing we owned, were driven home, plied with boiling tea, and put to bed for two hours. At the end of that time we felt made over, physically, and ready to beg for another birching. But we were warned not to expose ourselves to the cold for at least twenty-four hours, although we had often seen peasants, from their bath, birch besom in hand, in the wintry streets of the two capitals. —[Isabel F. Haggood, in Atlantic Monthly.]

## ELECTROCUTED BY LIGHTNING.

A Georgetown Boy Struck Dead During Yesterday's Storm.

A despatch from Georgetown, says:—A terrific thunderstorm swept over this town this afternoon and was attended with fatal results. Thomas Hume, a young lad, was down at the Credit River bathing. With some other boys he was walking along the railway track on the way home when suddenly his companions were dazed by a sudden flash of chain lightning. On looking around they perceived young Hume's body rolling down the steep embankment. When they picked him up he was dead. His clothing was torn in shreds and the boots twisted off his feet. He was placed on a lorry and was taken to the railway station. A doctor was summoned and said that death had been instantaneous.

The greatest of faults is to be conscious of none. —[Carlyle.]

The man who works for God always gets his pay in advance.

The donkey is the longest lived amongst our domestic animals. Physicians' carriages have the right of way in the streets of Berlin.

Fortune has rarely condescended to be the companion of genius. —[Disraeli.]

Example is the school of mankind, and they will learn at no other. —[Burke.]

The great end of all human industry is the attainment of happiness. —[Hume.]

A jest loses its point when he who makes it is the first to laugh. —[Schiller.]

Young men think old men fools, and old men know young men to be so. —[Metcalf.]

A workman engaged in pump-play water close to the regulator at the Vienna electric current works was instantly killed on Monday by the electric current passing through his body.