

twelve noon. Results were very disappointing. Only one vault could be found. It was beneath the modern monument of the Earl of Murray. It contained three leaden coffins in bad condition. The inscription on them seemed to indicate that they were connected with the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway. No discovery was made of the coffins of the Earl of Murray, the Earl of Athole, the Earl of Montrose, or the Marquis of Montrose. Some further examinations will be made, but it is not likely that there will be any fresh discovery. In short, it would appear as if the bones of the great Marquis had vanished. Possibly when the boxfuls of bones are carefully examined by anatomists, there may be found some trace of his mutilated remains; if so, the fact will be reported. It is expected that the restoration of the southern section of the Cathedral will be completed in about twelve months. The estimated expense, £1,500, is to be borne by Dr. Chambers, who has been the moving spirit of this restoration from the very outset, and who has manifestly offered to complete the work so well begun if a church be provided elsewhere for the congregation of West St. Giles.

THE HAIR.

"Harper's Bazaar" has these just remarks on a subject of great importance to ladies:

It is strange that women have been willing to tamper with this crown of glory of theirs—washing it with all sorts of poisons, taking the life out of it with withering applications, torturing and pulling it with pins, and hot irons, and strings. Indeed, we lately saw the recipe of a *liqueur sacré* to make the hair curl, in which quick-silver and aquafortis were among the ingredients, and which made the hair curl simply by skinning it up as the flame of a candle will—a thing that has really been used by countless silly creatures, as well as many other nostrums that eventually produce atrophy, total loss of hair, and in some a paralysis, and even actual idiocy—idiocy upon other subjects than that of enhancing the personal beauty.

The hair, when fully treated, should be thoroughly and vigorously brushed twice a day with a moderately stiff and perfectly clean brush, a little ammonia and borax, used weekly aiding in keeping the brush in right condition. This brushing should begin with the tips of the hair, and gradually ascend till it takes in the whole length and the crown, and makes the head feel warm; and, when well pursued, it will so arouse the vessels of the hair that pomades and oils will be unnecessary. As often as once a week, too, the head should be washed in a mild soap-suds, with a bit of sponge or flannel, and the hair well dried before turning it up, while the weak and decaying hairs, which are generally the longest, should be carefully examined, and frequently cut. This vigorous brushing not only brightens and supplies the hair, but by the heat and friction excites the vessels of the skin, and all the hair-bulbs into a livelier action. Sometimes, when the circulation is evidently very languid, rosemary-water, or strong black tea, or a little very much diluted ammonia, or tincture of cantharides, even more diluted, can be rubbed on the scalp. Occasionally, when there is great dryness, a small quantity of glycerine may be used; always remembering, however, that the chief thing to be sought is the stimulation of the scalp.

As for changing the colour of the hair so as to defy detection, it is something quite impossible without the use of too vigorous liquids, except in the single case of making it gold instead of silver. Either the odor betrays it, or a certain redness in the black, or a peculiar prismatic quality by which one's head makes rainbows in the sun. Iron and sulphur, however, are the chief ingredients, it is thought, of the natural colouring matter of the hair—sulphur distinguishing the yellow shades, and iron the darker ones; and by a careful use of either in one's nourishment and medicine, the natural colour may be maintained for a longer time than it would be without them. The hair, though, seldom becomes gray until the whole complexion has undergone a change, and appears of a tint with which gray harmonizes best of all; and fortunately for the early gray, fashion has decreed that not all the raven tresses of Juliet, or the blonde ones of Browning's women, can exceed the "style," to say nothing of the beauty, of luxuriant gray hair above still lovely eyes, or a cheek where the rose is yet not quite a yellow one.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF THE ZULUS.

The marriage customs of the Zulus are unlike those of other savages. When a man wants to marry a woman, he goes to the father and purchases her for twelve head of cattle. If after a certain time she bears no children, the husband demands back from the father the cattle given for the wife, and the father is bound, according to Zulu law, to return them. If children are born, and they are daughters, the heart of the father rejoices, for they represent so many head of cattle for which he can sell them, thus getting back the price he had given for his wife, and often much more. Moreover, women till the soil in Zululand, men being reserved for the nobler office of knocking others or being themselves knocked, on the head, according to circumstances. Every woman has a hut of her own, so that on entering a village the traveller can ascertain the number of women living there by counting the huts.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

On the seventh day of the seventh month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who feasted seven days and remained seven days in tents; the seventh year was directed to be a Sabbath of rest for all things; and at the end of seven times seven commenced the grand jubilee; every seventh year the land lay fallow; every seventh year there was a grand release from all debts, and bondsmen were set free. From this law might have originated the custom of binding young men to seven years' apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for seven, twice seven, or three times seven years. Anciently a child was not named before seven days, not being accounted

fully to have life before that periodical day; the teeth spring out in the seventh month, and are shed in the seventh year, when infancy is changed into childhood; at three times seven manhood commences, and a man becomes legally competent to all civil acts, at four times seven man is in full possession of his strength; at five times seven he becomes grave and wise, or never; at seven times seven he is in apogee, and from that decays; at eight times seven he is in his first climacteric; at nine times seven he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times seven, or three-score and ten, has, by the Royal Prophet, been pronounced the natural period of human life.

EXERCISE AND DIGESTION.

When exercise is properly conducted, the effect on the digestive system is very marked. The appetite is increased, and more food is taken in order to supply the force necessary for the maintenance of the mechanical force. This increase of appetite is especially noted when the exercise is taken in open air. When exercise is undertaken, however, without due preparation, or the bodily powers are exhausted by fatigue, the power of being able to take food is diminished. This condition, if the exercise is continued and the power of taking food remains impaired, is one of considerable danger, and the health is often greatly affected, the force of the heart being much reduced. It is of great importance, moreover, when great fatigue has been undergone, to see that the bodily powers are thoroughly recruited by rest before an attempt is made to take food, otherwise there will be no inclination to take it, and if forced down it will not digest. An hour's rest with a cup of warm tea will do much in restoring appetite in these cases. Indeed it should be a rule in all cases that a period of rest should intervene between work and food. — *Exercise and Training.*

A WHITE RACE IN AFRICA.

Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese traveller in Africa, who recently turned up at Durban, has been lecturing on his travels at Lisbon. In his address, which is translated in the "Standard," he testified distinctly to the existence of a white race in Central Africa, living in territory "between the Cuchi and the Cubango." He himself spoke to men of this race whom he describes as "whiter than Caucasians," who call themselves Cassequers, and are not a bad people, though totally uncivilized. They have tufts of hair on their heads like short wool. They have eyes like the Chinese, are powerful, and live a nomadic life. It is of course possible that an Albino family should have multiplied, but it is more probable that a small party of Vandals or Goths were forced southward, or tried to explore southward, were compelled by circumstances to remain, and being separated from all around them by their colour, have survived as a distinct tribe. An almost perfectly white tribe exists in the Atlas, the descendants, it is supposed, of Romans who fled to the mountain for protection against the barbarians, and, as far as yet is known, climate has little influence on colour. The Copts remain white and the Tasmanians were quite black, though they had always lived in a climate nearly identical with that of Britain.

Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese Stanley, is strong and muscular, although of light limb and frame, and is of a genial and happy disposition, not easily overcome by difficulties. The Portuguese colony in Pernambuco have presented him with a valuable gold medal, set with pearls and brilliants, and bearing a suitable inscription. It is said, that while the journey of Cameron cost £6,000 and that of Stanley about £9,000, Serpa Pinto has spent less than £1,000 all told. To the king he has offered several skins of wild beasts, and he asked her majesty's acceptance of a splendid collection of ostrich feathers, which he had taken in the desert of Calhara, and which in the transvaal were reputed to be superior to those presented some years ago to the Queen of Holland by the Dutch merchants of that republic.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

The fair reader shudders when she thinks of the settler's wife watching, from the door of her rude hut, the retreating form of her husband going out to his daily labour—going out perhaps to return not again, for before nightfall a savage hand may have laid him low among the prairie-grasses. Or it may be a child, a bright-eyed daughter, is snatched away in an unguarded moment, to grace the next war-dance. When we read the heart-rending details of these savage depredations, we are apt to blame the government for not taking more strict precautions to insure the settler's protection. But we daily read of the depredations of that arch-fiend, consumption, with scarcely a thought of the terrible inroads it is making in human life. Tens of thousands of homes are annually desolated by consumption to one by Indian outrage. Like the Indian, consumption oftenest comes stealthily, and no danger is apprehended until the victim suddenly finds himself hopelessly ensnared, and death's fatal arrow ends the scene. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, and tonic, has restored thousands of consumptives who had tried every other remedy recommended to them, without obtaining any relief, and are willing to testify to its remedial powers.

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The camp-meeting is growing in favour. The Methodists have a list this year of not less than 150 camp-meetings.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE first missionaries ever sent among the Dakotah Indians were sent out forty-four years ago, and were Presbyterians.

EDITHA N. Algerian Catholic missionaries have started for Zanzibar to join the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika Mission.

THE Illinois Lutherans, in Synod assembled, have instructed their ministers not to administer baptism by immersion to any person.

THE average salary of ministers in fourteen of the Southern Methodist conferences is \$572; and the average amount paid is \$438. The deficiency is nearly 24 per cent.

SHOULD the Jesuits be expelled from France it is their intention, a Paris paper says, to establish colleges for the education of French youths just outside the country, at Monaco, Fribourg, and Jersey.

OF the 80,250,000 English-speaking people in the world, 17,750,000 are Episcopalians, 14,000,000 Methodists, 13,500,000 Catholics, 10,000,000 Presbyterians, 8,000,000 Baptists, and 7,000,000 Congregationalists.

THE Rev. E. M. W. Hills, for thirteen years a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, has separated himself from that communion and united with the Episcopal Church in which he was brought up. He will be received by the Bishop of Southern Ohio.

A SOCIETY has lately been formed in Paris, on the model of the London City Mission, under the name of "Comité Auxiliaire d'Evangelisation de Paris." Dr. Somerville, who is now conducting special services in Paris, presided at the meeting for its organization.

THE natives of Aneityum in the South Sea Islands have paid the British Bible Society £700, being full value for the publication in their own language of the New Testament and the Psalms, and have collected money in advance to pay full price for the Old Testament as soon as printed.

LAND of Life is the name of a settlement of Adventists at Germania, Wis. Benjamin Hall, formerly a Boston dry goods merchant, is at the head of the community, which is moderately wealthy. The members keep no Sabbath, and believe that Christ's second coming will be in their community.

THE yellow fever has become an epidemic at Memphis, Tenn. Thus far there have been sixty-two cases and eleven deaths. The inhabitants are leaving as fast as they can, and it is said that in a day or two there will be only 10,000 people left on the ground. The authorities are sending away the poor.

THE first entirely coloured jury that ever rendered a verdict in Virginia, have just found a man of their own colour guilty of murder in the second degree. It seems that coloured men can award justice, as well as white men, and there is no reason why they should not perform their full share of jury service.

FIFTY years ago, Kothah-byu, the first convert among the Karens, was baptized in Burmah. His wife was present at the fiftieth anniversary of his baptism, which was kept in May last by the dedication of a large memorial hall for public worship. She was the first Karen woman who was baptized, yet the mission has now 435 churches and a membership of nearly 20,000.

THE Rev. J. M. Ross, late Secretary of the Sustentation Fund of the English Presbyterian Church, has at last been awarded a recompense for his past services, it having been unanimously decided to grant him an annuity of £200 per annum. Mr. Ross, who has been for some time in delicate health, has been persuaded to take a long sea voyage in company with a young gentleman of means who is also in ill health.

MR. FLEMING STEVENSON, in his speech at the London Missionary meeting, stated, in regard to South India, that from Cochin to Cape Comorin there are 60,000 Christians; from Cape Comorin to Palmarotta there are 90,000, and at Madura 10,000 more. He noted that, besides these, within the last eighteen months 60,000 people had surrendered their idols, and put themselves under Christian instruction.

THE English papers were congratulating the London Presbyterian College on securing Professor L. Patton of Chicago, at the very moment when he decided to decline the position. The London "Christian World" says: "Professor Patton is acknowledged to be one of the ablest theologians in the New World. He was born in India, and being in the very prime of life, and in the height of his vigour, English Presbyterians are to be congratulated on securing the services of such a distinguished man."

IT is stated by a South German Protestant newspaper that the Holy Land has fallen out of the hand of the Turk into the hand of the Jew! It says that the great banking-house of the Rothschilds has lent Turkey the sum of two thousand million francs, and has received in return a deed of mortgage upon the entire land of Palestine. It observes, further, that as it is quite impossible for Turkey to pay back the money, the Israelites may now count upon their return to the land of promise as a certainty. Three millions of Jews in Russia have not had an opportunity to hear the Gospel. North Africa has three millions of Jews.

A NOVEL and seasonable charity has just been organized in St. Louis, in the shape of an ice mission. At the suggestion of the "Globe Democrat" a subscription fund for the purpose was started, and when a sufficient sum had been raised an arrangement was made with the police to distribute ice tickets among the deserving poor, and with the city companies to honour these tickets when presented at any of their local depots, the orders to be redeemable in cash by the committee in charge of the fund. The tickets are printed in such form as to make counterfeiting difficult, and each calls for "five cents' worth of ice." It is believed that this charity, trifling as it seems, will not only accomplish a great work for the health and comfort of the recipients, but will effectively promote the cause of temperance.