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## LADY ABERDEEN.

A Handsome Tribute From the Leading  
Unionist Journal in Ireland.

It is certainly a remarkable circumstance and worthy of special note that in the very crisis of the sharpest political struggle of our history, when men's minds might be expected to be absorbed in the contentions of the hour, attention has been readily everywhere given to matters connected with the extension of our industries. This we regard, not giving to it any political significance whatever, or seeking to use the fact for any particular design, as proof that the heart of the people is sound, and their instinct in favor of labor and effort as the only true source of advance to comfort and solid prosperity creditable to their foresight and intelligence. Our columns have for some weeks afforded evidence in this the spontaneous welcome given to one of Ireland's best friends, Lady Aberdeen, in all the towns and districts which she has visited in the south, west and northwest of the country. The conspicuous sincerity of the endeavor of the countess to avail herself of the opportunity to visit the principal people locally to the duty of encouraging these, and the latest exemplification of her desire to use every opportunity for the purpose, is brightly crown the work, which she has so long and ably performed, and complete the signal service which was rendered by her ladyship at Chicago. Ireland from end to end is stirred in the cause of industry.

We consider a noble and entirely just task of making what we have so long and ably performed, and complete the signal service which was rendered by her ladyship at Chicago. Ireland from end to end is stirred in the cause of industry. We consider a noble and entirely just task of making what we have so long and ably performed, and complete the signal service which was rendered by her ladyship at Chicago. Ireland from end to end is stirred in the cause of industry.

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## Music in Emergency.

The famous tenor and father of Mulla-ben was once in Mexico giving operatic performances. War broke out, and he was forced to leave his home. Before he reached Vera Cruz, a band of brigands met him, and took not only his money and valuables, but also his life. In ransacking his things the captives soon found out that their captor was a singer, so they demanded a ransom. Garcia positively refused. Then the attitude of the robbers became menacing and Garcia thought it well to acquiesce. He did so, and was led to a prominent position for the better enjoyment of the song. The great vocalist opened his throat, but could not proceed, whereupon the soldiers patrolled his head and neck, and Garcia made a dash for it, and burst into a flight of song which entranced his hearers so much so

that they restored him part of his clothes and valuables and escorted him as near as they could safely venture to the coast. Something of a similar experience was once the lot of Cherubini, who had to figure in the role of a fiddler in spite of himself. In the stormy days of 1792 it was a perilous experiment to walk the streets of Paris. During an occasion of more than ordinary excitement the composer of Les Deux Journées, Medea, etc., fell into the hands of a band of sans-culottes who were roving about seeking musicians to conduct their choral and instrumental performances. They were so delighted with the talent that had formerly delighted royalty to minister to their own gratification. On Cherubini firmly refusing to lead them in a low murmur ran through the crowd, and the fatal words, "The Royalist, Royalist," went up. At this critical moment one of Cherubini's friends—also a kidnapped musician—seeing his imminent danger, thrust a violin into his unwilling hands, and had gone to the mob. The whole day three musicians, accompanied the hoarse and overpowering yells of the revolutionary, and when at last a had was made in a public square, where a banquet took place, Cherubini and his friends had their cottage and barrels and play till the feasting was over.

One notable instance should be mentioned of the art being resorted to unsuccessfully, but the severity of the measures taken to do with the issue of the world of security on the part of Apollo. Adolphe Adam had been drawn as a conscript, but preferring to serve his country musically rather than martially, he went to the master of the Conservatoire and begged him to write a certificate for him to be excused. Cherubini knew the law of his adopted country, and was cautious. "I certify that Adolphe Adam is exactly fitted for the classes of the Conservatoire," wrote the great theorist. Adam was disappointed with the attestation, and would certainly have gone a soldiering save for a defect in his eye-sight, which disqualified him for military service. To this physical defect the world owes many beautiful compositions which are rarely heard out of France.—Gentleman's Magazine.

**Proper Breathing Movements.**  
I think it is evident that proper development and expansion of the lungs by means of well-regulated breathing must be regarded as the greatest value in the prevention and in the treatment of the inactive stages of pulmonary consumption. The more simple the method, the more effective and practical will be the results which flow from it. Among the many exercises which are recommended for this purpose, the following movements are very valuable. The arms, being used as levers, are swung backward as far as possible on a level with the shoulders during each inspiration, and brought together in front on the same level during each expiration. Or the hands are brought together above the head while inspiring, and gradually brought down alongside the body while expiring. A deep breath must be taken with each inspiration, and held until the arms are gradually moved forward, or downward, or longer, in order to make both methods fully operative.

Another very valuable chest exercise is to take a deep inspiration, and, during expiration, in a low voice count or sing as long as possible. A male person with a good chest capacity can count up to 60 or 80, while in a female, even with good lungs, this power is somewhat reduced. Practice of this sort will slowly develop the lungs, and the increased ability to count longer is a measure of the improvement going on within the chest. Or, again, the taking of six or eight full and deep breaths in succession every hour during the day, either while sitting at work, or while walking out in the open air, will have a very beneficial effect.

The breathing of compressed and rarefied air is attracting wide attention at the present time in connection with the prevention and the treatment of pulmonary consumption, and is another mode whereby the chest capacity can be decidedly improved. When air is breathed in this manner there is felt during each inspiration a gentle distension of the whole chest, while during expiration a feeling of emptiness is experienced. Consumption is not a disease which originates in a day, but it is the outgrowth of morbid habits and agencies which may even antedate the birth of the individual. Defective breathing is one of these habits, and its pernicious presence is more widespread than is generally supposed.—Dr. Thomas J. May.

**Discipline in Alsace.**  
It is said that two Germans were talking one cold day on the banks of a large pond, when one of them fell in. He could not swim, and he was for a long time, the other, who was an officer, did not feel inclined to take so cold a plunge, and calmly watched the struggles of the drowning man. All at once the man in the water began to sing a stanza of the "Marseillaise," and the officer jumped in, for the strict order were to arrest any person whom he heard singing that famous song. The unfortunate citizen was imprisoned for eight months, but that was better than drowning.

**High and Low Church.**  
The Christian Advocate tells this story: "At the American church of St. Luzerne, a Protestant Episcopal minister from this country (Low Church) read the lessons with such naturalness of manner and propriety of emphasis as to elicit the admiration of a visitor, who afterward remarked, 'How delightful to hear the Scriptures read with such sense and feeling!' She was surprised to hear the sister of a (High Church) rector, American also, exclaim, 'I can't agree with you. I think it almost blasphemous for a man to read the Scriptures with such emphasis as to impose his own interpretation on the Word of God. The Scriptures should be read in monotone.'"

**Chinese Use of Towels.**  
It appears from the latest consular report from Swatow, in southern China, that among other goods the import of towels has shown a great improvement. But, the consul explains, this does not imply any increased attention to personal cleanliness on the part of the inhabitants of the district, for the towels are used for a purpose which is especially repugnant to the Chinaman, and which the size of his native piece goods and the fashion of his clothes conspire to avoid.

Pocket and table cutlery at Ex's 75 Government st.

## ENGLISHWOMAN IN RUSSIA.

Strange Experiences of a Lady Formerly  
Governor of the Danube.

A singular affair late for some days been engaging the attention of certain officials of the Home and Foreign Offices. About a fortnight ago the SS. Municipal arrived in the Surrey Commercial docks from Odessa, having on board a lady passenger named Miss Macdonald, who is stated to have formerly acted as governess in a number of English aristocratic families, including that of Lord Dufferin. At Odessa Miss Macdonald appears to have been writing for the press, and for some offence against the Russian press laws suffered a short term of imprisonment. After her release she is stated to have made a certificate of attack on the Russian Government, with the result that further proceedings were taken against her, and a very severe sentence—involving, it is said, transportation to Siberia, though this cannot be verified—was passed. Whatever the actual sentence may have been it was sufficiently drastic to enlist the interference of the English consul, who communicated with the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Miss Macdonald had given evidence of being somewhat unbalanced, and it was represented to the Russian Government that she might not be altogether responsible. In the result she was handed over to the British consul at Odessa to be sent to England as a person of unsound mind, and was placed on board the Mumbidant, but without anyone to exercise supervision over her movements. During the voyage she gave no evidence of her supposed insanity, and is described as behaving in every respect as a person who was composed.

On the arrival of the vessel at the Surrey Commercial docks some English Government officials were in attendance to convey the lady to a lunatic asylum, but before this could be done a certificate had to be obtained pronouncing her insane. Dr. Kelly, of Plough road, Rotherhithe, was applied to for this purpose, but he refused, and declared Miss Macdonald to be perfectly sane. Meanwhile, the steamer had sailed, and the captain applied to the dock police with reference to his passenger, as the vessel was about to sail again, and he was becoming anxious as to her ultimate disposal. Chief Inspector O'Halloran, of the dock police, informed the captain that he had no power to detain her, and that he would see that she left the precincts of the dock, and that the authorities could then, if they were so disposed, take her in charge as a wandering lunatic. This course, however, was not found necessary, as Dr. Kelly agreed to a compromise, which was, in effect, a statement that Miss Macdonald required medical treatment. On this authority the lady was taken to the workhouse of St. Olave's Board of Guardians, and having remained there a day under observation, was subsequently removed to Claybury asylum. Dr. Kelly is stated to be still convinced that the lady is sane, and in this view he is confirmed by all who have had any opportunity of conversing with her since her arrival. Miss Macdonald is now in Claybury asylum, which perhaps is preferable to a Russian prison; but it is openly stated that her presence there is only necessitated to justify the action of the English consul.—News of the World.

**Child Mortality in Edinburgh.**  
A second creche under the Edinburgh Day Nurseries Association was opened recently in the Fountainbridge district by Dr. Littlejohn, the surgeon of police for the city. The new creche has three rooms, can accommodate twelve children, and a charge of 3d. per day, or 5d. for two children of one family, is fixed. In opening the institution, Dr. Littlejohn spoke of the mortality of children in the district, and in some districts of Edinburgh. He stated that it might be 200 per 1000, while the general mortality in such a district might be only 20 per 1000. He therefore rejoiced to see the establishment of such institutions in the district, and in some districts of Edinburgh. He stated that it might be 200 per 1000, while the general mortality in such a district might be only 20 per 1000. He therefore rejoiced to see the establishment of such institutions in the district, and in some districts of Edinburgh.

**One Woman's Work.**  
A notable example of the activity of women, in these days, in various directions of benevolent undertaking, is afforded in what the London Christian World says of the work of Miss Agnes Weston among sailors and seamen. She is fairly regarded as the mother-in-chief of the British navy. The extent of her influence may be estimated from the fact that, among other things, ten thousand letters, all purely personal, were written last year by herself and her lady helpers, in reply to as many written by officers and men of the fleet throughout the world. In addition to these, two monthly general letters are printed, of which, last year, over a million were circulated. What is remarkable is that the crews of the American men-of-war, envying the privileges of the British marine, have applied to be taken in hand in the same way, and, as a consequence, a special edition of the letters is prepared for them, and is now distributed regularly in every American warship, amid every token of thankfulness and appreciation. This is not all. Miss Weston is bringing about a divorce between Jack and his grog. Her temperance work has been splendidly successful, that it is now calculated that about one in six of the sailors in the British navy are total abstemious.

**Oil of Peppermint.**  
More than one-half of all the oil of peppermint, spearmint and tansy used in the world is said to be procured and distilled in Michigan, says the New York Post. The centre of the industry is St. Joseph county. Peppermint plants to the weight of 15,000 tons when dried are cultivated in the state. From these the essential oils are distilled. Early in the spring the roots are planted in furrows from two to three feet apart. In a day a good workman will plant an acre with them. A few weeks later the rows meet and cover the entire ground. In September the plants mature. They are then covered with fragrant purple blossoms, and the time has arrived for harvesting. After lying in the sun to dry they are raked into heaps and taken to the distilleries, of which there are about 150 in the state. It is estimated that 350 pounds of dried peppermint plants produce one pound of oil. The yield per acre is in pounds of oil. Distilled peppermint brings from \$1.25 to \$5 per pound.

**Investigation Invited.**  
Of course it is proper to enquire about what any man says, if it is true. The most rigid investigation is invited in the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Special attention is called to the high character of the persons whose testimonials are published, by the proprietors of this medicine, as evidenced by their occupations, or indentments. In fact, no matter where a testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla may be found, it is reliable and worthy of confidence as it came from your most trusted neighbor.

in the home market. The industry was originally established in Mitcham, England, about 50 years ago. Early in the present century a beginning was made in this country in Wayne county, New York, and in St. Joseph, Mich. To-day nine-tenths of the entire product of the world is made in the United States. The rich alluvial soil is abundant in Michigan, together with its desirable climate, has enabled the state to take precedence over any other state or country in this industry.

**Fall in Stocks.**  
The recent fall in the prices of all securities in Wall street has been attended by a great decline in the General Electric stock, which represents the consolidation of the Edison General and Thompson-Houston companies. Since last October the stock has fallen from 120 to 31.14; how much of this is due to panic and how much to any really valid estimate of the earning capacity of the company it is impossible to say. It is, however, something worthy of note, as the General Electric company represents the leading electric syndicate of the country, and so phenomenal a change in the value of its stock in its relation to electric development possesses a quasi-scientific import. The recent decisions in the Edison Electric light case have doubtless had a sweeping effect, as they have not been as sweeping in favor as was hoped. If the Goebel claim prove to be ill founded, it will seem that by their exploitation a great injustice has been done to investors in electric securities.

**They Work Together.**  
An apparatus has been constructed for telephoning simultaneously over telegraph wires. The system has been in operation for some time on the telephone line from Buda-Pesth to Szegedin, a distance of 121 miles. The results were satisfactory. The apparatus can easily be inserted in a telegraph circuit and used at once. It is said that simultaneous telephoning over the wire does not in the least interfere with telephoning, and the effects of induction and all disturbing noises are completely removed. This discovery will give strength to the demand of those who believe that telegraph and telephone systems should be owned and operated by governments in conjunction with the postoffice. Their proposition is that everything should be done at the least possible expense, and that millions may be saved by using the same poles for telegraph and telephone wires, and the same delivery in towns and cities for letters by mail and messages by telegraph and telephone. Postoffices are operated by governments everywhere. England operates the telegraph system and France her telephone system successfully. Can any reasonable objection be made to the proposition that the three systems should be operated jointly by the governments of all countries?

**Towed by an Iceberg.**  
The ingenuity of Captain Chase, of the bark E. O. Chase, which arrived here yesterday from Greenland, has earned for him the proud distinction of having been the first sailing master to make his vessel safe by an iceberg, and allow it to drift him towards his destination without a sail being set. The bark sailed from Liverpool, a port on the southwest coast of Greenland, on June 21, for Philadelphia. She was loaded with a cargo of cryolite. She is one of the seven vessels that are regularly engaged in carrying that little known mineral from the far north. For three days after leaving Liverpool she was surrounded on all sides by monster icebergs, but they soon became lost to sight in a dense fog, and it was then that the skill of a master mariner was brought into play and thoroughly tested. Capt. Chase and his crew were in a most perilous position, and the vessel was in a most dangerous position. The vessel was soon on the outer edge of an immense field of drift ice, which extended in a northeasterly direction as far as the eye could reach with an occasional berg visible in the distance. On the other side was the clear water.

The bark was soon caught in the drift, and was so firmly held in the ice that she was carried many miles on her course, as the iceberg had made fast to one of the nearest bergs to keep her steady. For several days all hands engaged the novel experience of being towed by an iceberg, but finally the wind began to change the direction of the drift. The ice was out, the sails were set, and the vessel soon freed herself, and in a few days was clear of the Arctic current. The rest of the long journey was devoid of special interest.—Philadelphia Record.

**A Novelty in Trolley Roads.**  
In an electric road recently constructed in England a radical departure from American methods has been made. A trolley wire is suspended from arms projecting from steel columns; no guy wires are employed, as the steel wires are especially designed to stand severe strains. At the corners the trolley wire, instead of following a curve of the same radius as the track, as in the American systems, is turned on an angle, the whole system depending on the flexibility of the trolley arm or side collector, as it is called, which automatically engages the trolley wire in any position from two to twelve feet from the side of the car. Another change from American practice is the adoption of a pressure of only 350 volts. The cars are only 22 feet long and are equipped with two motors of 15 brake horse-power, running at 400 revolutions.—Philadelphia Press.

**Lady Aberdeen Has an Accident.**  
In her tour through Ireland, Lady Aberdeen, on July 15, accompanied by Mr. King, LL.B., Mr. Brown, F.L.S., and Miss O'Brien, secretary, left by road from Castlebar for Ballaghaderreen in the O'Connor Don's carriage. The O'Connor, Madame O'Connor and Sir Rowland Blennerhassett were also of the party. Their arrival at the convent of the Sisters of Charity was marked by an incident that for a few moments was a terror to the ladies. As the carriage containing Lady Aberdeen, Madame O'Connor, The O'Connor Don, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett and Miss O'Brien drove up the walk to the hall-door, the children, who were assembled outside, greeted the Countess by shaking their hands. The sudden noise startled one of the horses, a spirited young animal, and off it dashed, compelling its more staid companion to follow. The ladies behaved admirably, not a scream, not a word of terror, not a single look of alarm. The coachman behaved admirably, too. He never lost his head for a moment, although the animals were rushing wildly towards a gate which was

## TRIAL OF THE PYX.

Peculiar Formalities in Connection With  
Britain's Coinage.

London Times. In consequence of the passing of the coinage act, 1891, which authorized the government to receive back worn sovereigns and half-sovereigns at their nominal value for re-minting gold coinage to the amount of more than £16,000,000, reduced in weight by wear, was withdrawn from circulation during the past year. Half-sovereigns formed a strikingly large portion of the total received. This is doubtless owing to the fact that half-sovereigns pay more frequently and rapidly from hand to hand than sovereigns, and thus undergo in a given time a heavier amount of wear and tear. It is estimated that the total amount of light gold coinage which has been replaced by coins of full weight and value will amount to 43 millions at a cost to the state of £650,000. The profit, however, on silver coinage, owing to the depreciation in the market value of silver, is very large, so that the mint, on its annual coinage, usually shows a good balance over its expenses. In the endeavor to replace this enormous withdrawal of gold coinage as speedily as possible, the mint officers had to work exceedingly hard, and from July 1, 1892, to the 30th ultimo, they succeeded in turning out the largest amount of gold coinage ever produced in one year—namely, £14,505,202, with £1,194,732 of silver coinage, £17,623 10s. of gold and £594 2s. 9d. of silver coins of every denomination were placed in the Pyx, or box for containing samples of each day's work, for examination at what is known as the trial of the Pyx.

This trial took place last week at Goldsmith's Hall before a jury of freemen of that company, under the presidency of Mr. George F. Pollock, the Queen's Remembrancer, who is appointed by Her Majesty's order to conduct and undertake the function. The treasury warrant ordering the trial to be held had summoned the public officials required to meet at the above hall at 10 o'clock, a.m.; but it was deemed expedient to begin the work of the day at 9, the Pyx being an unprecedentedly heavy one. At the earlier hour, therefore, there were assembled in the courtroom the Queen's Remembrancer, attended by Mr. Richard Hankins, his clerk, Mr. C. W. Fox, the clerk of the mint; Professor W. C. Roberts-Austen, C. B., F. R. S., the chemist and assayer; Mr. R. A. Hill, superintendent of the operative department; and Mr. E. R. Rieu, M. A., clerk of the royal mint; Mr. H. J. Chaney, the superintendent of weights and measures of the board of trade, who has the custody of and produces for use on such occasions the very delicate weights and scales capable of weighing to the 100,000th part of a grain, and the gold and silver trial plates used for determining the fineness of the coin in the Pyx; and Sir Courtenay Boyle, K. C. B., assistant secretary to the board of trade. The following freemen of the company were present by Sir Walter S. Pridaux, clerk of the goldsmiths' company, to serve as jurors:—George Matthey, Stewart Piggott, Francis Boone, Thomas George Lambert, Charles Hoare, Robert Williams, Sir Frederick Abel, James Goward, Martin Smith, William Robinson and George Pite. Mr. George Matthey was chosen by them to be their foreman.

After the treasury warrant was read the trial to be held had been read aloud by Mr. Hankins, by direction of the Queen's Remembrancer, and Sir W. S. Pridaux had called over the names of the jurors, the Remembrancer awarded the jury a verdict made first by the jury, and made a few remarks upon the very heavy and responsible nature of the work they had before them, concluding by reminding them to their labors.

As we may not divulge the facts ascertained on all sides by monster icebergs, but they soon became lost to sight in a dense fog, and it was then that the skill of a master mariner was brought into play and thoroughly tested. Capt. Chase and his crew were in a most perilous position, and the vessel was in a most dangerous position. The vessel was soon on the outer edge of an immense field of drift ice, which extended in a northeasterly direction as far as the eye could reach with an occasional berg visible in the distance. On the other side was the clear water. The bark was soon caught in the drift, and was so firmly held in the ice that she was carried many miles on her course, as the iceberg had made fast to one of the nearest bergs to keep her steady. For several days all hands engaged the novel experience of being towed by an iceberg, but finally the wind began to change the direction of the drift. The ice was out, the sails were set, and the vessel soon freed herself, and in a few days was clear of the Arctic current. The rest of the long journey was devoid of special interest.—Philadelphia Record.

The standard weight of a sovereign is 123.274 grains. Out of four sovereigns tested with this, the first scaled 123.259 grains, the second 123.273 grains, the third 123.264 grains, and the fourth 123.264 grains. On their assay they showed an even more remarkable approach to standard. The standard fineness of gold is 11.2123 fine gold and 1.121 alloy, or, in milligrammes, 916.646 and 83.354 respectively, the last absolutely accurate—a result altogether which is simply astonishing in its nearness. Equal exactitude was shown in the weight and fineness of the half-sovereigns, and in the silver coins of all denominations. These remarkable results speak for themselves as to the care and exactness with which all the operations at the royal mint are carried out; and too much credit could hardly be given to Sir Charles Freely, the mint, and his very efficient staff for working up to such results.

The abnormally heavy gold coinage necessarily involved great anxiety and ungeniality in the execution of the part of the mint in carrying it out. For instance, Professor Roberts-Austen reports that in his department no fewer than 27,731 assays of gold ingots, bars, coins, and 10,488 of silver, or a total of 38,219 assays, were made, made by various chemical processes during the past year. The work in the department was likewise very heavy, amounting to an aggregate of 3462 matrices, punches, and dies prepared for the Imperial coinage, including a few made for the Sydney and Melbourne mints. In addition to these 12 matrices, 47 punches, and 1020 dies were prepared for colonial coinages.

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