

John Macdonald & Co.

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John Macdonald & Co.

Wellington and Front-streets East, Toronto.

THE KING OF CLAMS.

No Weights 500 Pounds and Some-times Catches a Man by the Foot—A Gigantic Two-Valved Shell.

In our own time there are gigantic shells, their presence sometimes being disagreeably forced upon the finder. In the South Pacific, where the ocean is apparently cut up with small islands, reefs of coral, the tridacna, or king of clams, is found—a gigantic two-valved shell, with deep radiations on the convoluted, that often weighs 500 pounds, the animal alone weighing 30 pounds.

These monsters are found imbedded in the coral rock, a singular form of lightly colored flesh only appearing above the surface. This habit has been the cause of a number of accidents to natives as well as white men. The locality where they are found is frequented by collectors of marine curiosities, who send the shells, sea fans, and corals to America and Europe, where they are distributed to the curiosity dealers all over the world. In searching for shells the collectors wade along the shallow lagoons or reefs, followed by a flat-bottomed boat, into which they toss their various finds.

On one occasion an experienced man was hunting for shells without a boat, having merely a native net thrown over his shoulders. Seeing what he thought was a large sea anemone of beautiful tints, he struck it with his foot, and an instant was thrown upon his back, screaming with agony. The sea anemone was a giant shell that, startled at the sudden attack, had closed its huge valve and held the collector prisoner as firmly as though he had been clasped by a vice; in fact, the shells cut through skin and bone.

The unfortunate man was some distance from help, and as he had started at low tide the treacherous waters were rising. For an hour the victim underwent untold agonies of pain and apprehension, fearing that the tide would rise above his lips. Struggles were useless, and he heroically waited until a canoe came in sight, when he was rescued and the collector was taken to the shore. The man, who after much difficulty, released him, the animal having been killed by the shells together with the collector's foot.

A number of such instances are on record and large sharks have been caught by the shells in the same way. Some natives at the New Hebrides Islands, seeing an unusual commotion some distance from shore, went out in a 10-foot shark boat, beating the water, hurling itself this way and that, as though held by some enemy. Approaching, they found that the big fish was held firmly by the tail, the lobes of which had touched the fleshy portion of the shell, and been caught.

To excavate one of these giants often requires the work of several men. For a week, as the shell at times is deeply incased in the solid coral rock, which has to be cut away. Once a wonder-batch, which was served as a dinner to the crews of two vessels, affording a meal to fifty men. One species of these shells is very common, and is used as an ornament, while others serve as receptacles for holy water in churches and cathedrals.

A fine specimen may be seen in the cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, and another in the church of St. Sulpice in Paris. The natives employ them as water vessels, and a circular piece of the white shell, highly polished and worn upon the forehead, is considered an insignia of rank.—Prof. Holden in Northwestern Christian Advocate.

DON'TS FOR WRITERS.

Don't fail to write your name and address at the top of the first sheet of every manuscript that you send out.

Don't forget to note the approximate number of words in the manuscript—or the number of lines if it is a poem—at the right hand top of the first page.

Don't overlook the facts that most of the manuscripts submitted to editors nowadays are typewritten, and that unless your handwriting is particularly legible, your manuscript needs to be typewritten also, to stand an even chance of success.

Don't buy a typewriter if you can't afford it. You can get your manuscript typewritten in the best style for six cents a hundred words. But don't fail to buy a typewriter, if you can afford to pay the cost.

Don't omit to have your address either written or printed on the corner of every envelope that you send through the mails, so that if your letter is not delivered, it will be returned to you.

Don't bother editors with inquiries. Don't let them know more letters than they get. Most of them have waiting for the postman long ago.

Don't fix the price on your manuscript, unless you are famous enough, or independent enough, to be able to dictate your own terms.

Don't let a good manuscript lie idle because two or three editors have rejected it. If you feel sure that it is good, keep sending it around till it is either accepted or worn out.

Don't get discouraged. Read, observe and think, as well as write, and if you have the talent in you, with persistence you are certain to succeed.—The Writer.

How to Cure Headache.—Some people suffer from untold misery day after day with headache. There is a natural remedy, and it is simple. It is generally well known that a cure can be effected by using Parment's Vegetable Pills, containing no opium, and containing no harmful drugs. Parment's P.P.C. writes: "I find Parment's Pills a first-class cure for Bilious Headache."

CAUSES OF SUICIDES IN FRANCE.

Poverty Annually Drives 4,000 People to Self-Destruction—Various Means Used.

Statistics of suicide, alluded to by the London Standard's Paris correspondent, shows that during the last four years 26,000 persons have in France put an end to their own lives. In Italy, with a population almost equal to that of France, the number of suicides during the same period does not exceed 5,000. In seeking the reasons for this great difference the well-known Parisian journalist, M. Henri Fouquier, explains that in Italy the Roman Catholic religion is still strongly rooted in the population and that it acts as a deterrent against self-destruction. Formerly, in Italy the body of a suicide was dragged through the streets and then exhibited on a gibbet. Moreover, Italy is not so rich a country as France, poverty there is less severely felt and more easy to bear than in France, thanks to the Italian sunshine and blue sky. It is estimated that perhaps a quarter of the population of Naples, for instance, live in a state of poverty which could not be borne by a workman in Paris, or in the towns of the north of France. In addition to this, mendicancy is not, in Italy, regarded as either shameful or humiliating. Therefore, notwithstanding the extreme poverty prevailing in Italy, M. Fouquier is not astonished that it should lead to fewer suicides.

M. Fouquier points out that in Italy self-destruction is in most cases the result of a love affair. In France, out of an average of 6,500 suicides a year, there are not more than 200 that are due to love. In France money, or rather the lack of it, is the cause of self-destruction. M. Fouquier considers that some 2,000 suicides a year may be due to insanity; but he points out that it is now demonstrated by the statistics that in France 4,000 persons a year, that is to say, about ten persons a day, hang, drown or strangle themselves with the fumes of charcoal, or blow out their brains because they are ruined, because they are persecuted by creditors, because they cannot earn enough to procure food and are dying of starvation.

New Light on "Darkest Africa."

The latest myth of mankind to be shattered is the comparatively modern one of "Darkest Africa." Ever since the days of Livingstone and Stanley that little-known continent has been pictured in the popular mind as a wild and trackless region of miasmatic bogs and interior primeval forests. When Prof. Drummond ventured to assert that tropical Africa was not strictly a forest-covered country and that it contained great expanses of healthy plains and rocky land, Explorer Stanley emptied all his vials of indignation upon that overbold scientist. He declared that the continent was a stench chamber, and in a poem of the north country, "Orpheus on Gens, drink to the cheerful again in thy wine, like different gems, its numerous species add to the variety of color."

The great attraction of the country, declares Mr. Johnston, "lies in its beautiful scenery, in its magnificent blue lakes, its numerous cascades and cataracts, its grand mountains, its golden plains and dark green forests. A pleasant and peaceful feature, also, of the western portion of the protectorate is the rolling, grassy downs, almost destitute of trees, which are covered with a healthy and free from the tsetse fly. These, no doubt, will in the future become a place of great interest to the natives, districts in which Europeans can rear their children under healthy conditions. The lofty testaments of Man's little world in itself, with the exhilarating climate of northern Europe. The plains and valleys are gay with blue ground cover, with a few yellow and yellow everlasting flowers."

History as she is learned. The University Correspondent having offered a prize for the best collection of "howlers," it is able this week to tell us a wonderful batch, which are a few from the history section:

"The Constitutions of Clarendon were a set of regulations by which Henry II. increased the standing army. Their modern representative is the Clarendon Press."

"Cardinal Wolsey had an attack of dysentery, and died in Westminster Abbey."

"The chief object of Magna Charta was to secure prompt justice for all."

"The Armada was a great ship that sailed westward, and was never seen again."

"Sir Walter Raleigh was born at Ipswich when he was fifteen, and soon became a able seaman and soldier on land and sea. One day Raleigh was smoking his pipe when he threw the bowl over him. He was so fond of enjoying the fragments of the weed."

"New lights on the old reformers are always interesting. Here we have a new edition of the old reformers' positions. John Wicliffe was a highwayman in Hampshire, and conspired against the royal family, who sent out troops against him, but wherever they sent the troops he was always successful."

"Mary Queen of Scots was sitting in her private room, and was eating supper. Darnley rushed in with a sword and took hold of Rizzo, and so did Mary, but he got killed. Charles rushed in and threw him out, and Wicliffe was having supper with them, but he said nothing."

"How the children acquired the idea of Wicliffe's sublimity is a mystery. From the miscellaneous section we cannot resist taking four luminous specimens:

"What is a mortgage?—The wife of a mortgagor."

"Bismarck was a famous musician in England, and used to sing at the same time."

"One of the chief works of Carlyle was Rattus Tarrus."

"Who is the present Chancellor of the Exchequer?—Sir Jabez Balfour."—London Globe.

Timely Forethought. "Lobelia," shouted Mr. McSwat, at the foot of the stairway, "it is time we were off!"

"I'll be down in a moment," answered Mrs. McSwat. "I happened to remember I had only one handkerchief and went back to get it."—Chicago Tribune.

FOR SWINDLING A "GUY." Hugh Barry Escapes With a Light Sentence—Wood Committed for Trial.

Hugh Barry, who was convicted of swindling W. H. Gray of Ottawa out of \$190 in a green goods deal, was yesterday let off with a sentence of 30 days in jail with hard labor. John O. Wood, the York-street druggist, was placed on bail, charged with being Barry's accomplice in the transaction. Barry wrote that the money was paid to Wood, and that he turned over \$100 of it to Barry, who was then in the hands of the law as his share. Wood was committed for trial, being released on \$2000 bail.

WHAT IS AGATE?

Description of a Gem That Has Become Very Popular in Recent Years.

Agate is a variegated chalcedony, a variety of quartz, often containing oxygen and silicon, oxide of iron, clay or some other mineral disseminated through it. The colors are generally distributed in bands, clouds, spots or concentric lines; the latter take straight, circular or zig-zag form; when the last is called Fortification Agate, resembling the angular outlines of a fortified place. These lines are the edges of layers of chalcedony and these layers are the successive deposits of silica, during the process of this formation of the agate, which takes place in cavities, into which siliceous waters have filtered, and which have been deposited at each time a deposit of silica until the cavity was filled. Thus the agate takes the regular shape of the cavity which assumes for the circular and zig-zag lines.

All agates take a high polish. Those most used for jewelry are carnelian, onyx, moss agate, emerald agate and tiger's eye. Carnelian is a reddish brown color, varying from a light to a dark shade, alternated with white, gray and black. Onyx marked like carnelian, only with a deep black to brown color, alternated with white and light brown lines.

Moss agate, translucent, green or brownish moss being imprisoned, as it were, in the stone.

Emerald agate, like onyx or carnelian, light the color is a deep golden green, through which run white and gray lines.

Tiger's eye is a mineral gem, containing silica, iron and asbestos. Deep brown to light yellow in color. As the rays of light strike it, it changes like the flash of a tiger's eye—hence its name. Tiger's eye is hard and takes a high polish.

Crocidolite is like tiger's eye, only the colors are bright pink or green, changing from light to dark, shades as the light rays happen to strike it.

Rock Crystal, pure pellucid quartz, composed of oxygen and silicon. The word crystal was first applied by the ancients. It is derived from the Greek "krystallos," meaning clear. The pure specimens when finely cut and polished are very brilliant.

Amethyst, translucent, of a purple to bluish-violet color. Each is owing to the traces of manganese oxide. Amethyst of good color is highly esteemed as a gem.

Golden or yellow topas is another variety of quartz. The color ranges from a light yellow to a deep golden brown, and is caused by the presence of iron. Smoky topas is a clear translucent quartz of a beautiful smoky or deep wine color.

From the earliest times, agates, sands and onyx have been looked on as precious stones. Pliny and Theophrastus mention the agate and the onyx among the precious gems, and in a poem of the fourth century, "Orpheus on Gens, drink to the cheerful again in thy wine, like different gems, its numerous species add to the variety of color."

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M. DE GIERS.

The Russian Statesman and Diplomatist Who Passed Away at St. Petersburg in His Seventy-Fifth Year.

In M. de Giers has passed away a statesman whose position for many years as the chief counsellor in foreign matters of the Czar of Russia gave him a unique influence on European international affairs. Fortunately for Europe, M. de Giers was devoted to a pacific policy, and it is one of the trustees of the world's peace that he will be remembered. His advancement was partly due to his marriage to Princess Gortschakoff, whose uncle, Prince Gortschakoff, brought him into the Chancellery as head of one of its most important departments, but was in the main the natural result of his business capacity, tact and courtly manner.

For a long time he was secretary to Prince Gortschakoff, and he succeeded him as Foreign Minister. His appointment was the outcome of Alexander III's desire to keep the foreign policy of the empire under his own control, which he could with difficulty have done had his new Foreign Minister been a man of a different stamp.

The appointment, however, though sagacious, was not a popular one, and it time revealed the extent to which M. de Giers' influence dominated the Czar, it constantly became less so.

M. de Giers, who was a Swedish Finn by blood, was of Hebrew descent, and the haughty and disappointed courtiers at St. Petersburg looked upon him as a private as "the Jew." But with the Czar's position was unassailable. It was after the death of the Emperor that M. de Giers tendered his resignation at a Council, but the Czar, in an excess of wrath, banished him to the town of Vologda, and he was not in a constitutional country, and will remain in office as long as I require you.

What Alexander III, especially valued was his honesty in his advisers and his

admitted the conscientiousness with which his foreign minister, while bowing to the will of his autocratic master, clung to his own ideas of what was just and fair. Thus M. de Giers could never be got to receive Kitchener, even when the latter was invited by the Emperor, to demand an interview. On one occasion when expecting a visit from the Emperor, he placed the hands of a large clock on each side of a large crucifix, which he had brought from Overamerica, and when asked by Alexander for an explanation, replied that "Christ crucified ought to hang between a couple of thieves."

M. de Giers was born in 1820 at Radzivilow, in Poland. He was the son of Carl Giers, who had emigrated from Finland to Russia, and who was employed by the Czar after 50 years of service to the state. He was educated at the Kransky Lyceum in 1841, he was sent as counsellor to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, in 1858, as Consul General to Tientsin, in 1867, to Switzerland, and in 1872 to Stockholm. In 1875 he was called to St. Petersburg as assistant to Prince Gortschakoff, and in 1882 he was himself appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was described by one who knew him: "He is a slight, careworn-looking man, with haggard eyes, thin hands and a nervous, almost morbid, manner. He is in a mood and kind to a fault, he is liked not so much for his official and diplomatic qualities as for his personal qualities. He is a man of the head, for excess of zeal, all his life have to do with." For some time past M. de Giers' health has been failing, and he has suffered greatly from asthma, and it has been generally believed that his life could not be greatly prolonged.

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FIRE NOTICE.

BUNTIN, REID & CO.,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS, 29 WELLINGTON-ST. W., TORONTO.

We beg to announce to our many customers and friends that notwithstanding the heavy damage sustained by us in the recent fires which occurred in our city, we are opened for business the same as usual. We have employed an extra staff and our stock has been as carefully overhauled as is possible. All the lines that have been in the slightest degree damaged by smoke or water have been removed from our warehouse to adjoining premises in our rear, namely, No. 38 Front-street.

We further beg to advise the trade in general that on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th of FEBRUARY, we will be in a position to offer some exceptionally good job lines. These lines are only slightly damaged by water.

We are also receiving many letters from our outside customers asking for damaged stock, and we take this opportunity of advising that it is impossible to sell these goods on sample, as we cannot guarantee any goods sold as jobs, nor can we take the responsibility of shipping goods on approval. Those within reasonable distance would do well to visit our city and see for themselves what lines we are offering.

See that our Trade Mark, the "Derby Cap," is on the outside of the box, and that the words "DERBY" are on the inside.

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