process is going on. He has in furnishing a first-class in furnishing a first-class is already in possession of persons using them, both and Nova Scotia, which doubt as their being su-ng, in their line, hitherto maritime province. He with a neat little 10 h. p. from London. Ont rom London, Ont. these elaborate and subtructures, completed and letion, in Mr. Trenhelm's scarcely avoid an impres-fairly aching for work; have railway connection h the great continental t, it is confidently expect-olm's genius in inventing, in establishing this in-

nts for Pickles.

t, will in the near future, abstantial recognition in riminating business men

thereby securing an in-fraught with such pro-the thriving village of

WOODSMEN IN MAINE AND SOMETHING SOUR.

at an appetite for someve who eat a great deal o ly in the lumber region, a aspherries or blueberries down into tubs to sour but that year had been a scarcely any had been es! Pickles!" was the cry, and night. There were s of the camp, all calling n' ef yer can't git us roz So the cook sent Al he youngest two members to the woods after great It may seem rather odd. that anybody could have so ugly an insect as a big, is not unfrequently done amps of Northern Maine muster courage to chew and a fine, acid flavor, by nt, if one could keep his fellows, like the lumberfastidious. The cook tin pail and cover to get an old gun which was to shoot partridges and ook an axe to cut open the swith. We set of for a e had run years before, trunks lay scattered in d as they fell. Many of of large ants living in tunwhich they had cut iner it is easy to find out os have the nests of ants. ly on the side an army ll pour out of their holes: our hand they will attack fierceness. But so late nts are too torpid from rth. But we were guided they had cut for gates, esh chips, like sawdust, own out. A few stroke to split or knock to pieces d expose the long tunnels oss passages inside. Many acked with dormant ants, oop them into our pail.

aber that we scraped out art; and a quart of ants

very much to advise some aste for such study to ore observing the habits of dr. Darwin and other naus a great deal about the an ants; how they march he cities of their neighes of a smaller spec that any one has yet atudy of American anta.

for Gentlemen.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES -ODD

he Boston Herald.) the same diversity of de" the call for underwear. en in fine balbriggens. black, seal brown or navy vertical stripes of two k checks and combination gus are harlequin Roman ed and with saw teeth, bass designs. A large display in one place, where are ided block in all the of cardinal, gold and of cardinal, gold and soft merinos in hussar, le of other shades are to be neat grouped stripes on a work and broad base, and ashmeres. One of the best abject of gentlemen's attire ad of the best class of cusv divided, as far as sooks goods and striped goods. for stripped goods, he sell lored socks.

res in stone shades and in trong request. They close ad are embroidered heavily ne cheverettes in browns, oidered in seven rows, are ed backs, bearing diamond n neutral and gray grounds. n a new variety e seen in exquisite as-come in sizes for both There seems to be and for unlined gloves nd for unlined gloves The lined article, excepting ecial purposes, such as rid-sems to be in bad grace. re the best sellers in goods wear, although gold

ndkerchiefs are concerned, ed designss we have narrow goods the borders are from alf inches in width. Block of inches in width. Block me of them having corner completely covered with ares, come in vast numbers inted centres, with bright nus. Among the patterns a scenes representing can-hissionaries, ballet scenes, other pictures unique in These handkerchiefs are gried to any great extent, a the coloring is undeniably

the output from the phoswa couty during the season ly exceed 25,000 tons, an iny exceed 20,000 tons, an in-housand tons over the re-he quantity shipped from lose of navigation was 24,-1,239 tons went to Hamburg b British ports—Liverpool, wonmouth, Bristol, Barrow, es are reported to be ad-en discovered that a large phosphates exported from and Germany is re-shipped States as British and Gerhe Americans not having import the commedity

of Somerville, Mass., has a ounds on Pleasant avenue, vas dropped by Hessians in

WOMAN'S CHRISTMAS. " For Unto Us a Child is Born." BY LUCY LARCOM

Not, Mary, unto thee alone, Theugh blessed among women thou: Not thine, nor yet thy untion's own, With that large glory on his brow. Then bendest in awe above the child,
The cradled hope of all the race,
The perfect one, the undefiled,
A saved world shining in his face.

Thou bendest in awe; we bend with thee, Forgetting by-gone loneliness. Our heart's desire fulfilled is he; Our solitude he comes to bless.

By the close bond of womanhood, By the prophetic mether-heart, Forever visioning unshaped good, Mary, in him we claim our part.

This baby's face is as the sun Upon the dimness of our way;
The child's arm ours to lean upon
When mortal strength and hope decay.

Our path, erewhile so desolate,
His dear beautitudes adorn;
Earth is a heavenward-opening gate,
Since unto us a child is born. Born unto us, who vainly seek
The fair ideal of our dreams,
Among its wookeries, blurred and weak;
He crowns the manhood he redeems.

To us, who trust that men will grow Grander than thought or guess of ours, When this pure life through theirs shall flow, This health divine stir all their powers.

O Hebrew maiden, even to us Thy sisters, scattered over earth, God seat this infant glorious, This one celestial, human birth.

What were our poor lives worth, if thence Flowered forth no world-perfuming good, No love-growth of omnipotence?

The childless share thy motherhood!

All holy thoughts, all prayer and praise, Wherewith our Christ hath made life Through us undying voices raise, One Name—his Father's—to repeat.

Breathe, weary women everywhere,
The freshness of this heavenly morn!
The blessing that he is, we share;
For unte us this Child is born!

SERMON.

Some Thoughts for the New Year, BY THE REV. JAMES BENNET, D. D.

original meaning of these expressions, and will rather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating with rather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation and will rather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating will reather infuse into the common does not be sating with the common form of salutation, and there are any here who cherish emittes and malice sgainst one who whether there are any here who cherish emittes and malice sgainst one who whether there are any here who cherish emitted the whocherish emitted the whocherish emitted and will reather infuse into the common form of salutation, a religious sating the passor of the passor destruction of the Egyptians. Other days might gather round them great observance, but while Israel remained as a nation the days which preceded and ushered in this feast could not be esteemed like other days. We can sympathize with the Jews when at the breaking down of the partition wall of nationalities they still cling fondly to their feast of unleavened bread and paschal rites, and we can well understand the wisdom of the council of Jerusalem and of the Apostle Paul, who while standing out against the imposition of the yoke of observance of such days en the Gentile converts, to whom they had no rich old associations, yet allowed the Jew though a Christian still to keep up the

The month Abib was to them a joyful month—the beginning of months.

Most nations have their political days days of some great deliverance or some great victory. On this continent our neighbors selebrate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the rock of Plymouth, from the Mayflower—celebrate, too, the fourth of July,
the day of the declaration of independence.
And in our own province show is made of
celebrating the day of the landing of the Loyalists. These days are of great traditionary importance in various places, and prebably were it not that Christendom has already fixed the day of the beginning of the year, we should in each of these nations have these various days as respectively the initial point from which each would calculate the beginning of the year to the nation.

time honored customs and renew the hal-lowed memories of their redemption from the slavery which their forefathers had endured.

The fixing of the beginning of the year dates back to the time of Julius Casar, There was only a slight change made by Pope Gregory in the sixteenth century and which was adopted in England at a later period, so that the same day might indicate the same period of the earth's orbit as it did at the time of the Council of Nice. In thus fixing the beginning of the year we have referred solely to convenience. We have nothing particular to commemorate on the first day of the year. The want of any particular event to fix our minds upon is rather beneficial than otherwise. Each nation, each family, each individual, can on that day all the more at the time of the Council of Nice. In thus each individual, can on that day all the more forcibly recall the events which are of im-portance to each from the freedom of mind rom any great event which the day celebrates. Thus while Good Friday, Christmas and Easter turn the attention to the most extraordinary Christian facts and beliefs oc-

cupying the mind to the exclusion of all else, NEW YEAR'S DAY calls each one to a review of sins and judgments and mercles past, and to serious plain resolve and prayer for the future, that we may be made better, wiser, nobler, more prepared for all life's vicissitudes, and make

bably our congratulations should take a more decidedly Christian aspect; though there decidedly Christian aspect; though there might be some little danger of them degenerating into a cant. It would not do to set down any form of salutation which we might think more decidedly Christian. Each one

descration of the name of praye: to call our wishes by that name. Yet are our wishes the only real prayers we offer—not the expression, nor the saying "I wish," but the real aspiration of the heart. Every prayer or wish, however, is not a prayer to God. It may be a prayer to the devil—the only delty some men acknowledge—a prayer to a nonentity, the good will of an atheistic heart. Behind all our general forms of kindly sentiment should ever stand forth the image of the invisible whom we worship as the giver and prayers suffered. Minced eaths are quite common; so are minced prayers. "Good bye" was at one time "God be with you." "Adieu" once meant "To God," but we now utter it without any religious sentiment. True Christian feeling will bring back the original meaning of these expressions, and will rather infuse into the command of collections are a religious. The sum of collections are sufficient to the command of collections are sufficient to the command of collections are sufficient to the command of collections are sufficient to the sum of collections are sum of collections are sum of collections.

trade to the manufacturer, plan to the poli-tician, the triumph of sect to the partizan, the onward march of truth and righteous-ness to the Christian. And all these to some extent infuse into their desires of happy new year their own feelings and views, so that the phrase means a great multiplicity of things. True each one is not so silly as to suppose that all his friends love what he loves and wishes what he wishes. Our good wishes in general are in regard to others for what each one finds to be enjoyable. This will not lessen the manifold signification of a happy new year. We ought however to consider whether in desiring from God for another what he finds delightful the thing delighted in be really good. We should not always wish a man and the merchant meet only casually in the course of life. Each man's business modifies

course of life. Each man's business modifies what to him will be happiness. But above and beyond all these varieties of age and sex and calling there is a certain generic unity of our race and virtue of which the same streams will quench each one's thirst.

PLANTS OF EVERY VARIETY enjoy the same sun, drink up the same rains of heaven and breathe the same atmosphere. The rush may love the river bank, the reed the morass, the rose the rich cultivated gar-den, but over all spreads the same heaven, and into all are breathed the same genial inand into all are breathed the same gental in-fluences. And for man in every situation of life are required health, peace, a regenerate nature, a soul reconciled to God, a life ac-tive in all good aspirings and doings, and such goods our wish would instill into the phrase as addressed to you all—"A Happy New Year."

New Year."

2. The beginning of the New Year has been always esteemed a good time to balance our books, see how we have progressed and open new accounts. This commercially—but is it not also a good time to do some thing like this, as to conduct and character? How stand we in the debter and creditor account of goods received from God and gratitude rendered in return? What about those talents-the ten, the five, the onewhich we have received to trade on? Is our capital stock of nature deteriorating or is it improving? How have our promises to pay into the exchequer of heaven drawn last year or earlier in life been honored, or have we forgotten all about them? Have we become honest in rendering to our great creditor, God, the glory which was justly due him, er do we still live the lives of rebels, saying our lips are ours, who is lord over us? Are there any to whom while owing love we have repaid with hatred and ill-usage? Do men honor jeice, not that we are a year older, but that we have been spared in health, peace and content during the past; and to pray for one another for the future that we may be happy—for is not every wish a prayer, at least on the lips and coming from the heart of a Christian? And is not the joy which we manifest when we meet one another, the effering of thankfulness that God has spared each friend whose hand we clasp during all each friend whose hand we clasp during all each friend whose hand we clasp during all each friend whose we have repaid with hatred and ill-usage? Do men honor as truthful, upright, straightforward, honest, or has the last year rather confirmed them in the opinion that we are no better than we should be? Have we suffered our religious affections, the richest treasures of our nature, to lie idle while we ware engaged making mannon? While rich

A STATE OF THE STA

we shall be made wiser and better. And this is a good time, in the beginning of months, to put them.

3. Health and life are the elements and means whereby we enjoy happiness. May we all have a sound mind in a healthy frame. Bodily health is good, and moral and spiritual health are better, for while the one is transitory and must decay the other may go on continually improving and if so will be a ternal. Whether you or I shall enjoy the full pulse and the free spirit we cannot tell. We leave that to your habits and your physicians. These are subject to many circumstances, part of which, at least, are better, we desire the control. Our scolety is not worth joining which is not worth an effort on our part to sustain, and bring to greater efficiency. Even we admit, partly beyond eur power, yet it is not worth an effort on our part to sustain, and bring to greater efficiency. Even we agage the soul. We may live in a region affected with moral malaria. We may by our conduct have enthroned evil habits which ever keep us in a feer of sin. We may by our conduct have enthroned evil habits which ever keep us in a feer of sin. We may by our conduct have enthroned evil habits which ever keep us in a feer of sin. We may by our conduct have enthroned evil habits which ever keep us in a feer of sin. We may by our conduct have enthroned evil habits which ever keep us in a feer of sin. We may have as uncommand at least to a tomptation to make the conduction of the conductor, transing our time transing points or objects to my sufficient the middle maked out for myself, I shall pass the filter to entire dual marked out for myself, I shall pass the filter to point for the powers of its members, as debaters, readers, essay-writers, to; placing questions of interest before their minds, to be looked into and discussions of interest before their minds, to be looked into and discussions of interest before their minds, to be looked into and discussions of interest b down any form of salutation which we might think more decidedly Christian. Each one should follow spontaneously the expression of his own feelings, but these feelings should, with all Christians, be those which while are human yet look towards the divine. The phrase "Happy New Year" in the Christian mind should mean "May God be your guide, your guardian, your provider, your stay during the year we now enter upon." This perhaps is in many cases felt—I hope it will be even more so. And though it is rather late to give any directions or instructiols on this point for the year, I would just here for a little to occupy your minds in analyzing the NECESSITY AND IMPORT

of a Happy New Year. A happy year will of course be one in which we shall have enough for subsistence, health, activity, usfulders, peace—peace with our neighbors, peace with our families—a general glow of kindly feeling animating us towards every one—peace with our God, being under his guidannee, submitting ourselves to his known laws, and in all things bringing ourselves under obedience to his good spirit; giving up to God in all things bringing ourselves under obedience to his good spirit; giving up to God in all things and so preparing for either this world or the world to come. If at the end of it we can say we have emerged and done all this we might affirm "God has fulfilled for us the wishes of our dear friends—he has given us a happy New Year."

When we wish a happy New Year to anyone, or seek it for ourselves, we should think of the wish as a prayer. These are not the only prayers that are offered up in the church, or at the family or secret altar. I hope we are all religious enough to see and adescrating of the name of mayer, to call our souls to him who will care for them, and divine spirit make your dearty, and divine spirit make your dearty, and divine spirit make your dearty, and divine spirit make your dearty and must decay the other may go and itself the sing of the spirit, we cannot the transitory and must deag the the spirit we cannot

hope we are all religious enough to see and damit this, although some may think it a desecration of the name of praye: to call our church, all say Come, for this is your true

ment should ever stand forth the image of the invisible whom we worship as the giver of all good, the fulfiller of all right desires.

Strange curtailments have both curses and prayers suffered. Minced eaths are quite common; so are minced prayers. "Good

home. One class cherishes hatreds as dear things and revenge as a luxury. The heart of another is given to benevolent actions. Successful ventures are happiness to the merchant, rich ripe grain to the farmer, brisk your sympathies will not fall upon unsymptoms. fire. In this inclement season the appeal to your sympathies will not fall upon unsym-pathetic ears. Your hands will do what your hearts prompt. Make happy the un-happy; feed the hungry; clothe the naked. God gave you abundance that you might share it, riches that you might dispense it, and gave you hearts which know not how to be happy in the presence of distress without relieving it. He has called you to follow him in this—if any thing—the charity which saves and blesses.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS Of Rev. O. G. Dobbs, President of St. John's

Church Y. M. A. We should not always wish a man happy according to his own standard of happiness. We should first form a right ideal of happiness and then pray for that for ourselves and for all men as far as varying circumstances will allow. Of course these circumstances take a wide range. Youth circumstances take a wide range. Youth and age cannot delight in the same things.

The sphere of woman intersects only, but does not coincide with that of man. The minister

Mark." It is, I say, a pleasure to "me, because, in the first place, I have the honor to appear before you as the first president of a society that will, as I earnestly and hopefully trust, live long enough to elect many future presidents, chosen, as I have been, by the free and unanimous, unpurchased and

unpurchasable voice of the electorate.

But while thanking you now for the honor you have conferred upon me and the measure of confidence you have in me, I ask your indulgence if in my official capacity any of my acts or words should fail to meet with your approval. Not that I look for or in any way expect or even desire to have any mistakes I may fall into remain unany missakes I may latt into remain un-noticed and allowed to pass; on the contrary, I think by so acting you would be commit-ting a greater mistake. I ask only that whatever mistakes or faults of any kind you may notice throughout my term of office, you will set down as faults of the head rather than of the heart, for my earnest aim shall be to promote the best interests of this society to the utmost of my ability and to act impartially between man and man.

Although I have had a good deal to do

with societies of this kind it has chiefly been rather in a private capacity, but I shall en-deavor as soon as possible to make myself master of the new duties and responsibilities which are now laid upon me.

What ardent fisherman has never been ex-What ardent fisherman has never been exposed, at least to a temptation to prevarioate when questioned as to his success, or rather want of success, in his last day's fishing?

Or what cricketer knows not what is to have his stump sent flying by a shooter just after he has gone to the wicket with a particular desire to distinguish himself. But such things do not discourage those who really desire to succeed in any particular physical amusement.

physical amusement.
Orientals may wonder as they see Ing-Ishmen engaged in their national game, and undergoing much fatigue in the pursuit of it, and may ask them "why do you not get your servants to play for you?" But it is because they are naturally indolent themselves and capture understand the placement. selves and cannot understand the pleasure the others find in it.

But if we can thus undergo discomforts in the pursuit of physical pleasures, should we not be ready to show ourselves equally manly in our determination to carry out to successful issue anything we undertake, even in the face of some failures and discouragements? The true spirit of a Briton is shown when we throw all our energies into whatever we begin, and refuse to own ourselves beaten, even when there is seeming defeat.

Napoleon said of British troops: "They do

not know when they are beaten;" and not to ciety. It is easier to begin well than to per-severe in well doing. That the formation of such a society as this has commended itself such a society as this has commended itself to all of you, is clear from your presence at its meetings; and that which is worth beginning at all is surely worth some little self-denial, it may be, on your part, until perchance we may be gratified by seeing order and beauty and usefulness brought out to be capable of giving two or three times as the self-denial and of comparative chaos. Let us then, to begin with, consider it henceforth our duty as members of this association to do what in us lies to sustain and strengthen the hands of the committee—to give them, as politicians say, a fair trial, remembering also that in every newly formed society it takes a little

time to get into proper working order.
You have a committee now of your own choosing, it is at all events the choice of the majority. If perchance it should not meet with the hearty approval of some of the members, I have sufficient confidence in the good sense of such, to believe that they will bow cheerfully to the will of the majority and work as energetically in the interest of the society, as though they were in perfect sympathy with its choice of officers.

refusal of individual workers in that cause to sink their own private opinions when opposed by the voice of the majority, or to refuse to work at all because their particular views are not adopted. Where conscientious samples exist it may be necessary to withdraw our support, but even then the manly and right way is publicly to state such scruples. In our society such a case is not likely to arise. I do not mean thereby to insinuate that we have consciences though it is commonly reno consciences, though it is commonly re-ported that lawyers have none; but I am inlined to think there are some exceptions to that rule, which opinion is shared, I be lieve, by my colleague in the vice-presidential chair, but what I mean is that there will hardly be any occasion in our society for any conscientious scruples to arise.

And we ought to be tolerant enough, with regard to every other kind of objection, in which others may not see eye to eye with us, to admit that possibly the decision of the majority may be right, even when it condemns our cherished convictions. Some condemns our cherished convictions. Some of us, for example, may think at times the work of the society is not carried on rightly, according to our ideas. If so, let us at all times be honest in our convictions. Let us not allow any difference of opinion on our part to lead us into indifference with regard to the society, either by neglecting its meetings or by taking no part in its deliberations or its general exercises. But let every tions or its general exercises. But let every member feel himself free at any time to advance and defend his opinions in a constitu-tional manner, to criticise the opinions and actions of others, and to use every legitimate means to have his ideas understood and carried out. But now, it may be asked by some, what are the objects of this society? Its objects are stated in our constitution. Yet I think it not unfitting that I should say a word upon the subject, especially as I am, in all probability, addressing some who were not present when the constitution was discussed, and who, consequently, may desire some information. I shall, however, endeavor to be brief. I may say, in the first place, that such a society as this which has now been formed, has long oc-cupied a place in my thoughts; I having been led to think of it, partly from my knowledge of the good that such societies has accomplished in other parts of Canada; but partly also from the difficulty I have experienced in getting to know, even by sight, many of the young men belonging to our

This, thep, is wisely stated as one of the objects of our society, and by no means the least important, namely, that thereby the young men of the church should be drawn together, and get to know one another bettogether, and get to know one another better. And so far as my own experience goes,
the society has already been beneficial to me
in this respect, and I gladly recognize the
fact that my closer acquaintance with the
members of our society has been a source of
real pleasure to me. Some of the members
I know now in a way that perhaps I never
should have been privileged to know them
otherwise. I say this as the honest testimony of my heart. mony of my heart.

may be made better, wiser, nobler, more prepared for all life's vicinsitudes, and save and advantages.

In One of the duties which seems to devolve upon us at this season of the year is to rejoice and to wish our friends joy—to rejeice, not that we are a year older, but that we have been spared in health, peace and countent during the past; and to pray for one another for the future that we may be happy—for is not every wish a prayer, at least on the lips and coming from the heart of a Christian? And is not the joy which we manifest when we meet one another, the offering of thankfulness that God has spared each friend whose hand we cleap during all the past season?

Of course our rejoicing may take either a worldly or a religious cast. Perhaps there are naking mannor? While while were eaged and miserable still? A thous and content of a religious cast. Perhaps there are navielly or a religious cast. Perhaps there is the manner of the minute of t Again we all know that union is strength.

and strive into activity.

Every true man should endeavor to root out that selfishness which seems to be innate in all of us, and set himself to labor for the

in all of us, and set himself to labor for the good of others.

I cannot close this paper without congratulating with all my heart, those members of the special committee on donations on the very successful way in which they performed their really arduous duties. To my mind

their really arduous duties. To my mind it was far more tastefully done than last year, and several members of the congregation have told me that in their opinion it surpassed anything that had been done in the church for many years.

Be that as it may, this at least is clear, that the society did not fail to do, and to do well, the first work in connection with the church, which lay within its power. I trust and believe, that this is but a small indication of the beginning of a time in our church, when the young men will feel more than ever they did before, that they are a real part of the church, with a real and imreal part of the church, with a real and im-portant work to do therein, and that the church may see that she cannot afford to church may see that she cannot afford to allow her young men to be idle onlookers, but must be prepared to use greater efforts to encourage them to work for her. I believe fully I am not wrong in thinking, that young men will work if only their be work given them, and recognition extended to them. I look to the society to prove that my faith in young men is not misplaced.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A SAFE LIGHT FOR MINERS.—An electric safety lamp was exhibited by J. W. Swan at a late meeting of mining and mechanical engineers at Newcastle, Eng. The lamp is portable, being fed by a secondary battery and the whole weighing about six pounds, and is said to be capable of giving two or three times as much light as the ordinary safety-lamp during ten or twelve hours. The supply of electric energy is readily renewed, and the batteries of several hundred lamps may be recharged in a few hours by connection with a suitable electric main. Mr. Swan hopes to give miners still further security by the addition of a foul-air detector to the lamp. much light as the ordinary safety-lamp during ten or twelve hours. The supply of electric energy is readily renewed, and the batteries of several hundred lamps may be recharged in a few hours by connection with a suitable electric main. Mr. Swan hopes to give miners still further security by the addition of a foul-air detector to the lamp.

RECENT surveys shows that Russian forests generally reach their northern limit at 71 degrees of latitude, but near the Lena they extend nearly to 72 degrees.

tend nearly to 72 degrees.

A MONSTROUS PROGENY.—Perhaps no more striking illustration of the wonderful reproductive powers of certain insects could be given than that contained in a new work by Theodore Wood, an English entomologist. It is assumed, first, githat 1,000 aphides weigh no more collectively than a single grain. Nothing so soon brings trouble and difficulty and even disaster to any cause as the refusal of individual workers in that cause to sink their own private opinions when op.

Then it is found that, if multiplication were entirely unchecked, to sink their own private opinions when op.

Then it is found that, if multiplication were entirely unchecked, the tenth brood alone of the descendents of a there, while it has put the inspector in an analyse of the control of the descendents of a there, while it has put the inspector in an analyse of the control of the descendents of a there, while it has put the inspector in an analyse of the control of the descendents of a there, while it has put the inspector in an analyse of the control of the descendents of a there of the control of th

Soil-Filtering -Recent experiments con-SOIL-FILTERING — Recent experiments con-firm the opinion of sanitary authorities that, though natural soil is an excellent filter for impure air that may pass through it, it is a poor filter for inflected water. Raphael Pumpelly of the National board of health, finds that sand interposes absolutely no barrier be-tween wells and inflection with germs from cosmools, competeries, etc., lying even at great tween wells and inflection with germs from cesspools, cemeteries, etc.. lying even at great distances in the lower wet stratum of sand; and that it is probable that a dry gravel or possibly a dry coarse sand is no obstacle to the free entrance into houses above of these organisms, which swarm in the ground air around leaky drains.

around leaky drains.

Determining Tree Ages.—After a careful study of the subject, Prof. P. D. Penhallow concludes that the formation of the so-called "annual rings" of growth in trees is chiefly determined by whatever operates to produce alternating periods of physiological rest and activity. In cold climates the rings are an approximately correct, but not always certain, index of age. In warm climates, however, the rings are of no value in this respect, as the growth is more likely to mark a period of rainfall than the yearly hot season of summer.

LIVING MUSCLES IN DEAD BODIES.—Dr. Brownsequard, the French physiologist, has demonstrated that for several weeks after death, or during the persistence of the rigid condition (which immediately follows the cessation of life, the muscles of an animal undergo slow alternate contractions and elongations; and he reaches the startling conclusion that the muscles in rigor mortis are not dead, but are still endowed with vital powers, being, however, in a certain chemical condition which is antecedent and preparatory to final death. is antecedent and preparatory to final death.

It is suggested that the Patagonians may have lost as much as two inches in stature since the adoption of constant horseback riding, a little over two centuries ago. They were formerly reputed giants, and their bodies are still huge, while their legs are disproportionately short and slender.

ARISONA'S WONDER.—The silicified forest of Arizona, known as Chalcedony Park, is undoubtedly one of the greatest of American wonders, remarks Geo. F. Kudz. This marvelous deposit, eight miles south of Corrisa, covered a thousand acres, and consists of fallen trees which have become buried and silicified into probably a million tons of agate and jasper. Some of the trunks are 150 feet long in diameter, and others are broken into every conceivable shape. Silicified wood is obtained from many parts of the world, but nowhere else is it so beautifully colored as here, every imaginable shade of red, brown and green being presented. The most remarkable feature of the park, and a phenomenon perhaps unparalleled, is the natural bridge, of agatized wood, spanning a canon 55 feet wide. The tree is from three to four feet in diameter, and more than a hundred feet in length are in sight, both ends being imbedded in the sandstone at sides of the canon.

EXTENSIVE experiments are to be made by ARISONA'S WONDER.—The silicified forest of

They tell a pretty good story of Jere when he was one of Sunbury's justices some years ago. It appears that during the war a man in an adjacent township brought the remains of a son home in a metallic coffin, but buried him in a wooden casket. Some time afterwards this metallic ceffin was purchased by a neighbor for the purpose also of bringing home the body of a son from one of the battle-fields, and it was used for the second burial of the body. But it was never paid for. The original owner of the box died and afterwards his widow brought suit before Jere for the box. The defendant appeared and was going to read the statute of limitations.

"No, sir!" roared Jere, bringing his ponderous fist down on the table, "you can't enter no such plea before this court; pay this enter no such plea before this court; pay this widow for the coffin your dead son lies in or I'll issue a commitment and have you in jail in five minutes!"

The widow received her money.

A Garter Brought Into Court.

(From the London Times.) A singular trial has just taken place before the criminal tribunal of Colmar. There is a traditional usage in Alsace, evidently a relic of ruder times, that at the close of a marriage feast the bride gives one of her garters to the bridegroom's best man, who forth-with divides it into pieces, which are divided

with divides it into pieces, which are divided among the guests.

The niece of the Burgomaster of Orschweiler, near Schlettstadt, was lately married to a resident of Uttenheim. The chief public authorities of all three places were present at the festivities, and the traditional ceremony was observed. The garter happened to be of silk riband, striped red, white and blue. Following the usual custom, the gentlemen wore their fragments of the garter pinned at the coat buttonhole. One of the guests, the proprietor of a hotel at the guests, the proprietor of a hotel at Schlettstadt, happening to be at the railway station of that town next morning, was up-braided by the guard of the train for his disloyalty in flaunting the French tricelor in a German town, and so endangering the

demonstration, or to irritate German feeling by displaying a French emblem. Much ridi-cule has been heaped on the public prosecutor for falling back on an obsolete French ordin-ance to punish a supposed display of affec-tion toward France.

At the Custom House.

Custom house contretemps are of not uncomthe tenth brood alone of the descendents of a single aphis would be equivalent in point of actual matter to more than 500,000,000 of very stout men—or one-third of the human population of the globe, supposing each person to weigh 280 pounds!

Some remarkable and very successful experiments have been made at Portsmouth, Eug. on the use of creosote as a steam-generator in ships of war. The creasote is contained in a tank, and kept at a uniform temperature and consistency by steam coils running through it, and steam injectors force the vapor into the furnace.

there, while it has put the inspector in as wkward fix. Among the recent Cunard arrivals was a charming young lady, whe was not over-desirous—charming young lady, whe

Burdette's Burglars.

AN INCIDENT IN THE ANNALS OF A VERY QUEEN

A story is told of how Burdette, the humorist, after marrying against the will of his sweetheart's stern father, visited that gentleman and, with his wife on one arm and a shotgun in the hollow of the other, secured peace with honour. There is another story of another exploit with a shotgun by Mr. Burdette which is authenticated by his ewa admission. Burglars were numerous in Burlington at one time when the clever writer was engaged on the Hawkeye, and a number of houses near his own had been raided. Naturally, under the circumstances, Mr. Burdette slept lightly, and so, when a slight noise was made one night at a window on the groundfloor he was awakened. Mr. and Mrs. Burdette occupied a room in the second story, and Burdette rose from his bed quietly, without disturbing his wife, stepped to a window, and discovered two men at work cutting the slats in the shutter of a window opening on a porch below. It was just the opportunity he had been waiting. He had always wanted to kill a burglar, anyhow. He felt confident the robbers, after entering the house, wend come up-stairs, and getting his shotgun he est down placidly at the top of the stairway to await them. He would slay them with a couple of charges of buckshot just as they began the ascent. He waited long and patiently with the gun across his kneed, but he could hear no further noise, and the burglars did not appear. It was a drowsy sort of night, just warm enough to make it cemfortable for him where he sat with his back against the wall, and he concluded to wait until the villains came, though he half feared they might have failed to effect an entrance to the house. He leaned back contentedly, and it appeared to him only a moment later, when he was shaken by the shoulder and Mrs. Burdette wanted to know what he was doing there. It was broad daylight. The watcher explained the situation and then the two went downstairs. The door was open and the lower rooms had been plundered artistically. Whether the burglars had not intended to come upstairs at all, or were deterred by the annoyance of stepping over a sleeping humourist will never be known. Se the affair passed into history—merely an incident in the annals of a quiet neighborhood.

The baby infanta Mercedes of Spain cannet of another exploit with a shotgun by Mr. Burdette which is authenticated by his ewa

In the latest list the beetles of the American continent alone numbered 9,490 species.

The largest price by the square inch ever paid for a painting was lately given by the Duc d'Aumale for the Three Graces, by Raphael, from Lord Dudley's gallery. The price was \$125,000, or, as the picture is only seven inches square, \$2,500 per inch.