

to the most submissive. Such a wife puts shackles on his feet, a palsy to his hands, a burden to his shoulders. Each should have perfect confidence in the other. Should one remain away from the other a length of time unaccounted for by him, let silence be your monitor until a voluntary return reveal the secret of the absence. Both men and women, united in the marriage relation, are necessarily tried and perplexed at seasons when silence should close their lips until moderation takes possession of them. Jealousies of even trifling natures should never be entertained for a single moment. To prevent all such misunderstandings, persons entering the sacred order of married life should acquaint themselves with the disposition, tastes, and unavoidable requirements of their partners, and resolve to govern themselves as much as possible thereby.

TRAINED HOUSEKEEPERS.—It is absurd to neglect a girl's domestic education until she is ready to become a wife. The idea that a woman must learn to keep house by her own experience is both foolish and hurtful. Does a man put off learning a business till it is time to start for himself? Still, housekeeping must not be considered the Alpha and Omega of these duties. Deeper than this lie other qualities, quite as indispensable, and still more necessary to a husband's, or even a wife's, happiness. It would consume too much space to enumerate them all, but we may sum them up by saying that daughters should be taught to be womanly. For a truly womanly woman has much the best chance of being loved by a truly worthy man. The ordination of nature has made a tender, affectionate, sympathizing woman, more likely to attract strong, earnest, heroic men, than one of a different stamp. Men love by a fine instinct, which generally leads them aright, that is, when they love in a pure sense of the term; and they would love oftener in that sense if women were true to that ideal womanhood which even the lost reverence and acknowledge. The best dowry, therefore, a mother can give her daughter, is the dowry of perfect womanliness, for a womanly woman can enter into her husband's weaknesses, adapt herself to his fancies, and, by a pleasant fiction, at least, adopt his tastes.

THE GLEANER.

A NEW order of Indian Knighthood is spoken of.

A VISITOR is one of the performers at a London Music Hall.

It is said that £20,000 will not pay the cost of Mr. Stanley's African Expedition.

EVERY barber in Denmark has to pass an examination in the elements of surgery.

THE Lee monument committee at Richmond found none of the models satisfactory. They have postponed action for a year.

AMONG the new additions of Englishmen to the ranks of the Turkish army is the Hon. W. Drummond—he joins the cavalry.

A GRACIOUS distinction will be conferred upon Lord Beaconsfield by the Queen, who will pay him a visit at Hughenden in December next.

ALREADY 500 houses in New York converse with one another, and throughout the States, 3,000 telephones are in use.

A NEW Chess player has appeared in English Chess circles, the Mandarian, Chang-li-tu-Gheen, Chmaman, who, it is said, is wonderfully skilful.

THERE are now in London more than a dozen special correspondents who have returned from the seat of war, all more or less shattered in health.

QUEEN Isabella of Spain is expected to visit Rome this winter, with the intention and hope, it is thought, of effecting a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy.

LIEUT. COLONEL the Duke of Connaught has resumed command of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, at Fermoy, where he occupies a suite of rooms in barracks.

MR. STANLEY, the African explorer, was recently entertained at a banquet at Cape Town. He was to proceed at once to Zanzibar, where he could take a steamer for Plymouth.

THE fortune of William H. Vanderbilt is generally estimated at \$100,000,000. Those well acquainted with his affairs say that he could at any time realize \$55,000,000 under the hammer.

ACCORDING to the most recent calculations, it is estimated that the entire cost of the Indian famine will slightly exceed £10,000,000 sterling, of which sum about £3,000,000 may be set down to the loss of revenue.

MR. ARTHUR FORBES is to be entertained at a complimentary dinner at Willis's Rooms by a large number of English journalists on an early day before his return to the seat of war in Bulgaria.

IN the collection of Egyptian curiosities owned by Dr. Douglass, of Phenixville, Pa., are "bricks made by the children of Israel in the days of Pharaoh," and a "mummy 4,000 years old."

ANOTHER new thing is the glass slipper, which has been invented by a firm in Vienna. It is woven of the finest possible glass threads of rainbow hues, and will perhaps bring us back to the times of the good fairies and Cinderella.

AN 8-inch gun, called the "disappearing gun," is the newest thing at Woolwich. In descending from the recoil springs are pressed; these springs retain the required force till it is required to be used to send the gun up again.

A FRESH appeal is about to be made to the Prussian Government to give up the "Guelph Fund"—the property of the Royal Family at Hanover—to its legitimate owners. The Emperor has given up all claims on the crown.

THE Marquis of Bute has offered to build at his own expense, and to present to the University of Glasgow, the grand hall of the new buildings, according to designs proposed by Mr. Gilbert Scott, R. A. It is estimated that the building will cost from £70,000 to £80,000.

A NEW style of postal card is now used in Germany. It consists of two cards of the ordinary shape attached together, and each having a postal stamp. The double cards are furnished by the post-office, and are sent for the purpose of facilitating the return of answers. This idea might find imitation here.

THE latest idea is that Bismarck is seeking to compel Belgium to accept the protectorate of Prussia, the conditions being that the Belgian army shall be remodelled after the Prussian plan, and subject to Russian control, in exchange for which Belgium would receive "territorial compensation," and a guarantee of independence. The *Pall Mall Gazette* affirms that this policy is actually being urged on King Leopold at the present moment.

VARIETIES.

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.—This most ancient of the Scottish Universities was founded in 1111, by Wardlaw, Bishop of the diocese. Two years later, on petition of James I., the Bishop and others made the foundation, with benefactions annexed to it, by Papal Bull of Benedict XIII. From the first there existed the Faculties of Arts, Theology, and Canon Law. In 1430, a pedagogium was erected for the Faculty of Arts. The University has undergone numerous changes of constitution. In the sixteenth century it came to comprise three distinct corporate colleges: 1. *St. Salvator's College*, founded in 1445; 2. *St. Leonard's College*, founded in 1612; 3. *The College of St. Mary*, founded in 1537.

A DROP SCENE.—This story of Meissonier is told by the French papers. The manager of a New York theatre took it into his head that he would like to have a drop-curtain painted by the great artist. So off he trudged to Meissonier's studio, and asked his terms. "How large is the curtain to be?" asked Meissonier, quite seriously. "Fifteen metres by eighteen," answered the manager. Meissonier began to reckon, and then, paper in hand, he explained that as his pictures bring him 20,000 francs per twenty centimetres, or 80,000 francs per metre, the curtain would cost just 21,600,000 francs: that is to say, something over \$1,000,000. "But," added the painter, "the price would not be our greatest difficulty. But it would be time. I take three months to paint twenty-five centimetres of canvas. You see, therefore, that my age would not suffice to paint your curtain, which would take me over 200 years to complete!" The American declared he could not wait so long, and departed in a state of mystification, leaving the painter rejoicing.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.—The German fortifications on the Russian frontier are being pushed forward so rapidly that they will probably be completed before the stipulated time, which is the end of the year 1880. Of the nine detached forts around Posen three will be handed over to the military administration next year, three more in 1879, and the three others in 1880. The enlargement of the fortress at Thorn will be proceeded with next spring, and five detached forts will be built around it at the same time. The outer forts at Konigsberg, of which there will be five, and a sixth fort which was commenced two years ago at the village of Quednat near the city, will all be finished by the spring of next year, and Konigsberg will then be defended by twelve forts altogether. An equal degree of activity prevails in the other strong places on the Russian frontier of Prussia.

THE PIPE AND SOCIAL STATUS IN TURKEY.—In Turkey tobacco and pipes are not merely the distinctive tokens of different ranks, but of the gradations of particular ranks. A muschir (marshal) would think it altogether unsuitable to smoke with a pipe shorter than two ells, while the handicraftsman, or the official of a lower order, would be deemed presumptuous if his pipestem transcended the measure of that habitual with his class. The grandee, in contact or contrast with a man of low degree, can parade his pipe to its full length; but the man of low degree modestly thrusting aside or concealing his pipe, must not show more of it than the mouthpiece which he holds in his hand. The pasha can, like the chimney of a steamer, throw forth clouds of smoke, but the subordinate must allow only small circles of smoke light as zephyrs to flow from his lips, and he must so contrive that the smoke does not go in front of him, but turns backwards. In the presence of a grandee not to smoke is regarded as a testimony of respect. This sign of respect a son is likewise expected to show to his father; and a well-trained and well-mannered son is that one regarded who, in spite of the repeated request of his father, refuses to smoke.

NOVEL SNOW-PLoughs.—In his recent travels in Asia Minor, Captain Burnaby on one occasion, between Erzeroum and Van, found his road blocked by a snow-drift. It was cleared in the following original fashion. Ordering one of the Persians to make one of his camels retire about two hundred yards, the Kurd by whom the Captain was accompanied called twenty of the best mounted of the villagers to his side; then, striking his horse and shouting wildly, he galloped along the track and charged the drift. "In a second or two," says our traveller, "nothing could be seen but the head of the rider; his steed was entirely hidden from our view. After a few struggles the man backed the animal out of the snow, having made a hole in it some twenty feet long by four wide. The next horseman rode at the place like his leader. Each Kurd followed in succession. They finally forced a passage. It was a wild sight to witness—these Kurds in their quaint head-dresses, and on strong, fine-looking steeds of Turkoman breed, many of them quite sixteen hands high, charging the snow drift, yelling and invoking Allah; the Persians, phlegmatic and still, seemingly not caring a straw about the matter; the lieutenant encouraging the Kurds by cries and gesticulations, but having too great a regard for his own safety to gallop to the ridges, and the leading horseman now far in front, his horse apparently swimming through the snow as he slowly burst the barrier."

KEY TO A PERSON'S NAME.—By the accompanying table of letters, the name of a person or word may be found out in the following manner:

Table with 5 columns labeled A, B, D, H, P and rows of letters corresponding to numbers 1-26.

Let the person whose name you wish to know inform you in which of the upright columns the first letter of his name is contained. If it be found in but one column, it is the top letter; if it occurs in more than one column, it is found by adding the alphabetical numbers of the top letters of these columns, and the sum will be the number of the letter sought. By taking one letter at a time in this way, the whole can be ascertained. For example take the word Jane. J is found in the two columns commencing with B and H, which are the second and eighth letters down the alphabet; their sum is ten, and the tenth letter down the alphabet is J, the letter sought. The next letter, A, appears in but one column, where it stands at the top. N is seen in the column headed B, D and H: these are the second, fourth, and eighth letters of the alphabet, which added give the fourteen, and so on. The use of this table will excite no little curiosity among those unacquainted with the foregoing explanation.

TABLE ETIQUETTE.—In a newspaper article on table etiquette Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher says that in handing your plate up to have it replenished you should first remove the knife and fork, and thus prevent their being jostled off by those annoying accidents which are so liable to occur. Appreciating the fact that it looks awkward to hold the knife and fork in your hand, and equally suspicious to stick them in your pocket, the lady recommends that you lay them down "on the solitaire or piece of bread," so as not to soil the cloth. Mrs. Beecher ought to remember that we do not all receive a salary of \$25,000 a year, and three months at the White Mountains, and are not, therefore, likely to be provided with solitaires. Even in the case of those persons who can afford such a luxury, it seems to us to be asking a great deal of them to take it off for the purpose of propping up a greasy knife and fork. And then, if a man lays down his solitaire in company, he takes a great risk of never seeing it again this side of the grave. It were cheaper, we take it, to grease the table-cloth and pay the damages after dinner—buy a new cloth, if need be, and take the old one home for a horse blanket. The horses would not kick because of a grease spot or two. A mule, though, would kick the roof off the stable on a much less provocation. "On the solitaire or piece of bread." Looking at it again, we see in it a hole for a man to crawl out of who has no diamond. But why would not a biscuit do just as well as a piece of bread? Or, in the absence of either bread or biscuit—a fellow is liable to eat them, you know—how would a cold potato do? Or, again, how would it do to wipe the knife and fork on your hair, and—but these things will suggest themselves to a man in an emergency.

PAPAL STATISTICS.—The Journal of the French Statistical Society publishes some curious statistics concerning the Popes which may not be without interest at the present time. Pius IX. is the 252nd Pope. Of these, 15 were French, 13 Greek, 8 Syrians, 6 Germans, 5 Spaniards, 2 Africans, 2 Savaiois, 2 Dalmatians; England, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, and Candia furnishing one each. Italy provided the rest. Since 1523 all the Popes have been selected from Italian Cardinals. Seventy Bishops of Rome, belonging, with very few exceptions, to the epoch preceding the establishment of the

temporal power, have been proclaimed Saints. The ten last centuries have seen only nine Popes judged worthy by the Popes themselves of being sanctified. Of the 252 Pontiffs, not including St. Peter, 5 died within a month of their elevation to the Papacy, 40 within a year, 22 were seated between 1 and 2 years, 54 from 2 to 5 years, 57 from 5 to 10 years, 51 from 10 to 15, 18 from 15 to 20 years, and nine more than 20 years. Pius IX. in the years of his Pontificate, surpassed in 1874 all the Roman Pontiffs, except the Spanish anti-Pope, Benedict XIII. of Luna, who elected at Avignon in 1394, died at Pensicola, near Valencia, in 1424. In respect of age, he has been surpassed as yet by a very great number of his predecessors. There died at the age of over 82 years Alexander VIII. (1689-91) and Pius VI. (1775-90); at 83 years, Paul IV. (1555-59), Gregory XIII. (1572-85), Innocent X. (1644-55), Benedict XIV. (1740-58), Pius VII. (1800-23); between 85 and 86 years, Paul III. (1534-49), Boniface VIII. (1294-1303), Clement X. (1670-76), Innocent XII. (1691-1700); between 90 and 92 years, John XII., Pope of Avignon (1313-34), Clement XII. (1730-40); at the age of 100 years, Gregory IX. (1237-41), nephew of Innocent III., the most violent adversary of Frederick II. forced on several occasions to flee from Rome. Up to the present, during the distinctly historical epoch, no Pope has died between 86 and 90 years of age; the only one who surpassed 82 died a centenarian.

PATTI'S GIRLHOOD.—Edward Hanslick, a Viennese journalist, writes that while Adelina Patti was in Vienna last spring, he asked her to relate the details of her early life.

"With pleasure," replied the singer. "I will tell you what I know and you may interrupt me as often as you please. That I am no longer a young woman, you know. What is the use of my denying that I was born on the 19th of February, 1843? I am a child of the theatre, like a soldier's child; therefore, I have no real home. My father was a Sicilian, my mother a Roman; in Madrid, where they both sang opera, I was born, and I was brought up in New York. Of languages, I first learned English, then Italian, and finally French and Spanish. I was very young when I went to America. My father Salvatore Patti"—"I see him now," I interrupted, "a tall, handsome man, with white hair and black eyes"—"he was a tenor, a good singer, and a favorite with the public. My mother was more than that—she was a great artist. She achieved her reputation in Italy as Signora Barilli, which was the name of her first husband. Admired by the public she even made Grisi jealous, who, once put into the shade by her, never cared to appear with my mother together. My step-brother Barilli, a good singer, first taught me to sing, and that too in a thoroughly systematic manner."

"Maurice Strakosch was not then, as is generally supposed, your first and only teacher?"

"Certainly not; Strakosch, an Austrian born in a little Moravian town, came to New York as a pianist and married my elder sister Amalia, who at that time possessed a beautiful mezzo-soprano, which, unfortunately, she soon lost. He only taught me to sing Rosina in the 'Barber of Seville,' and afterwards, when I, a finished singer, travelled through Europe, he went through my parts with me. But let us return to those days of childhood in New York. A musical ear and the capacity and desire to sing were developed in me at an extraordinary early age, and, therefore, when I was but a little child, I was taught singing by my brother-in-law and piano playing by my sister Carlotta. Carlotta, whom you know, had been educated as a pianist. It was only discovered afterwards that she possessed a voice—one, too, which sang higher notes than mine and my success as a singer induced her to pursue the same career—only in the concert-room, of course, for she has been lame since she was a child. And thus we three sisters and a younger brother, Carlo Patti, who died recently, lived in New York with our parents, in perfect harmony and without any cares. When a little child I was passionately fond of music and the theatre. Whenever my mother sang I was at the opera; every melody, every gesture became firmly fixed on my mind. Then, after being brought home and put to bed, I would secretly get up and by the light of the little lamp enact, for my own satisfaction, all the scenes which I had witnessed at the theatre. A red-lined cloak of my father's and an old hat of my mother's served me as costume, and thus I acted, danced and chirped—barefooted, but with romantic drapery—through all the operas."

HUMOROUS.

THE Ottomans make a lively seat of war. VERY few brass bands in a military parade can play as many airs as the drum-major puts on.

YOUR best neighbour in the winter is the one who keeps the driest woodpile.

A MAN can sleep in church now without that everlastingly disarranging his Sunday costume of mind.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

The undersigned begs respectfully to inform the Ladies of the city and country that they will find at his Retail Store, 196 St. Lawrence Main Street, the choicest assortment of Ostrich and Vulture Feathers, of all shades; also, Feathers of all descriptions Repaired with the greatest care. Feathers Dyed as per sample, on shortest delay. Gloves Cleaned and Dyed Black only.

J. H. LEBLANC, Works: 547 Craig St.