delighted her to try for some posture of still greater comfort, to seek the ideal position of the moment. But when her maid came and told ber her tepid bath was ready, she made

a heroine-like effort and actually got up.
It may be safely asserted of Miss Aquitaine that she never yet had had one thought that lasted for a moment concerning any creature or subject outside the range of her own personal impulses, whims and wishes. Her impulses were often kind and sometimes generous, and then she was kind and generous for a moment; but she never thought of being kind or generous, or did anything because it ought to be done: She was keenly sensitive to pain herself, but never seemed to have got far enough outside her own personal sensations to think whether others were affected by pain or not. She had not the least ides of the value of money, and, indeed, hardly ever had money in her purse or even in her hand. Everything was bought for her that she wished to have; many things were bought for her before she had time to wish to have them. Her father and mother had made her their little idol and tetich from the days of her birth. Having no other child, they were always wildly slarmed about the health of this one little treasure. Up to the present hour it was an article of faith in the household that Melissa was in delicate health and required constant not?" The girl never had a cough or a cold

in her life, was ignorant of the pangs of toothand digestive organs. The superb strength of her constitution could not be better evidenced than by the fact that it had hitherto withstood all the attempts of her father and mother to keep her well, and all her own attempts to make herself iii. She ate and drank whatever she liked, and at any time that suited the whim of the moment; lay in bed as long as she liked, sat up as late as she liked, took six warm baths in one day if she felt inclined. She often did feel inclined to paddle in her bath for hours together, like a South Sea Island girl plashing idly in her sugny waters.

Molissa took a long time to get bathed and dressed, and she did not hasten her movements in the least because of her weiting friend. She was very fond of Miss Sydney Marion, but she did not mind letting her wait. In fact, she never thought about the matter at all. Miss Marion was carried off to breakfast by her host, who assured her it would not be of the slightest use waiting for Melissa, as no one could tell when she would come down, or whether she would have any breakfast when she did come. Miss Marion was out again on the lawn looking at the spackling waters of the river, all wrinkled and rippling under the light spring wind, when her friend at last came to her side. Melissa was short and dark, with a graceful plumpness which might perhaps in some faroff time develop, as her mother's had done, into what blunt persons would call fat. Just now, however, no one would be likely to find fault. Melissa was a little beauty, and thought

"How you must love this river!" Sydney Marion said. She came from a quiet cathedral town, far inland. Her mother was dead; her father and sister were not now in England; she had been staying with an aunt until yesterday, when she came to pass some time with her father's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Aquitaine, and her school-fellow, Melissa. She had never been in their house before, and everything was new and delightful to her.

"I don't care a pin about it," Melisea said. "It's always the same dull thing flowing in the same stupid way. Everything is dull. Nothing ever happens. One gets awfully tired. I want something new. If only some-

thing would happen !" " But semething always is happening." Oh no! oh dear, no! not anything that I call something. I want something quite re-

markable to happen."
"Well, something is happening that I call very remarkable. Don't you call papa's coming home, and coming to stay here, markable to happen." something remerkable? Don't you call our all going to London together something rematkable?"

"Yes, of course; yes, quite so." The young lady did not appear to be taken all of a heap by the reminder. "Yes; I am very glad of your papa's coming home, for your sake, dear

own sake?"

"Indeed I am," Melissa answered, with a little more carnestness in her tone. "I know I shall like him very much." "Like him! No; that's not enough. You

must be very fond of him. You will be." "I am sure I shall." "Well, then, that is something remarkable;

and I call it remarkable, too, that he should bring Miss Rowan along with him." "That is perhaps a little remarkable,"

Melissa said, demurely. "Do you think you shall like her?" "Yes; I am sure I shall. She is very

everything." "Full of enthusiasm about everything. That must be rather trying and tiresome,

"Not in her, Melissa, 1 believe; not in

"She must be a regular charmer." "I believe she is."

"Who told you all this about her?" Malissa asked, with a slightly quickened interest in her manner. " Papa, of course."

"Oh! 'Paps, of course!' Yes. Indeed! Does he greatly admire her?" "Very much, 1 think. He has quite an affection for her, I am sure."

then Melissa looked up to her companion,

"Who, Melissa-marry whom?"

"Your ropa_'papa, of course'-perbaps he'll marry this delightful Miss Rowen?" Sydney frowned a little, and her lip quiv-

"You don't know papa, Melissa." that; but I suppose this sort of people are streets, docks, what not. Are you interested

not so cruel now as they used to be; and, be- | in docks?" sides, you admire her so much yourself. I should think it would be quite a delightful is something in it. ... You may depend upon interested in tobacco-warehouses."
it, Sydney, things will end that way."

"Well, there's a good deal to i

Miss Marion was going at first to allow herself to be very angry; but she thought it look at them too." would be ridiculous to take any serious notice of such nonsense, and she was beginning to -understand her friend's childlike delight in inflicting little punctures of aunoyance every now and then. She did not allow herselt to like to see your schools.--the Board-schools."

be angry, therefore, or even very grave.

tall and handsome, isn't he? Why shouldn't all am sure I don't want to soo any the stion of pensions. The marry him?" And the second of the second o

"I'll marry him if he asks me—fast enough," the little lady said, very composedly. "That would be something happening! But I am "Stuff, Melissa!"

sure he won't ask me." "I am quite sure he won't," Sydney replied, with emphasis.

"Yes?—I don't know. I think he might do worse. I should like immensely to be your stepmother. I should be awfully severe. Well, never mind; let us talk of something else. But first, one word about this Miss Rowan."

"You will see her soon, and then you can form an opinion of her for yourself.' "But it was about your opinion of her I wanted to know something. You never saw

"Never." "Yet you like her?"

"I know I shall like her very much." "Because your papa likes her?"

"Quite so, Melissa." "Then do tell me, are you really such an swfully good girl that you actually like peo-

ple because your parents-I mean your father i -likes them?" "I don't know about being an awfully good girl; indeed, I know I am not an awfully good girl; but it does seem a reason for liking people if one's father likes them, does it

"Oh dear, no; quite the reverse, I should say. If papa and mamma like people very cipal Pharmacy of a city of 140,000 inhabitants, oche, and did not know that she had lungs much, my natural impulse always is to dislike them. I thought that was proprietary medicine of the time, was answerevery one's first impulse. How can one like enybody whom every one elso is always occupies a most conspicuous piace in the front praising-especially one's parents? If I hear them praise any other girl, I always take it as a repreach dealt sidelong to myself. It always seems to mean, 'Why are not you a deer, charming, delightful, virtuous angel like this? Why are you not the prop of your father's old age, and the joy of your mother's decaying years, like this blessed creature? And then, of course, one naturally begins to hate the blessed creature, and to think what

disagreeable impostor she must be." Miss Marion made no comment on these words. They seemed to have set her think-

ing.
"Sydney, you haven't told me anything about your sister. You know I never saw

"You will soon see her too; I'll leave you to judge for yourself."

"Don't you like her?" "My dear little Melissa, what a question!" "No, but don't you? Don't you, really!"

"Like my sister? Ot course I do." "But you don't get on, perhaps?"

"Well, we have not been much together this long time."

"I am sure there is something!" Melissa said, triumphantly. "I am so glad. I like to hear of people who do not get on and tary history and nothing short of a disloyal all that. They seem more like myself. I combination. They were wrong in sending shall like you ever so much better if you an anonymous circular inciting the whole quarrel with your sister; and I shall like her if she quarrels with you. I shall devote myself to the task of making mischief between you. That might be something happering."

"What a dreadful little animal you would be," Miss Marion said, "if you were only a quarter as bad as you make yourself out! But you can't set any quarrel going between Katherine and me; and I know you wouldn't if you could. I almost wish you could, Melissa."

"Oh! why?" Melissa asked, with eyes of beaming curiosity. "I am not sure that I quite know why; and

I am sure that if I did I wouldn't tell you, you naughty little child."

"How disagreeable of you! You won't tell me anything."
"I think I have told you a great deal."

"Then if I cant set you two women quar relling, I'll tell you what I will do. I'll start a flirtation with your sister's husband, and make her awfully jealous; that will be of the grossest kind, which they hoped would

capital fan." Sydney only laughed at this resolve.
"You'll not be able to do that either," she Baid.

"Why not?" "Well, for one thing, I think Mr. Trescoe isn't given to flittation. Ho is terribly shy; them into a more obedient frame of mind. Katherine does all the flittation that is likely

to go on there, I fancy." "Then there will be more fun in drawing him out, won't there? I must be doing some-"Aud I hope you are glad of it, too, for your thing, Sydney; you are all going to be so awhappy and fond of one another, and I fully shall be left out in the cold; and if I am not | the storm. After the lapse of an hour the men to marry your papa, I really must get up a flirtation with your brother-in-law. Is he nice? Oh! I say, let us talk of something else. Here's papa coming; he will think me

dreadfully silly." " I don't see how he could well think anything else," said Sydney. "But I'll not tell tales on you, if you will promise to be more reasonable for the future."

"Indeed, I won't promise anything of the kind; I must do mischlei of some sort-flirting, or quarrelling, or something. How do lovely, I believe, and full of enthuciasm about | you do papa? We have been talking about philosophy and the future life-Sydney and had their warmest sympathy and support.

CHAPTER III.

REWRAT'S IN THE SHIP?-MY SHIPWRECK?"

Mr. Aquitaine came toward the girls. He looked liked a young man when seen at a little distance, so straight, strong and active was his frame. He was rapid and vigorous in his walk, and held his head up with a quick, business-like air—the air of a man always ready. He was never slow or undecided in any of his movements; and he never seemed to be in a hurry. He had apparently contrived to combine the vivacity of his ancestral home with the solid composure of the There was silence for half a moment, and | country his people had adopted. He was smoking a cigar; he were driving gloves, and and complacently said, "Porhaps he'll marry | had a camellia in his button-hole nearly as

large as a startish.
"I'm going to show you everything while you are here, Miss Marion. We'll take a tremendous drive to-day to begin with; only you and Mel and I. My wife never goes out of the house. The only question is, what to begin at. What are your particular tastes in "But why, Sydney?" Why shouldn't he the way of towns and sight-seeing, Miss marry her, if he is so fond of her? Of course Marion? We have got all manner of things one doesn't like having a stepmother and all on exhibition; river scenery, landscape,

"Dear papa, how could Sydney be interested in docke? What girl ever cared about strangement for all parties. I am sure there, dooks? You might as well ask her if she felt

"Well, there's a good deal to interest one in the tobacco-warehouses. I'll give her a

"I like to see everything," Sydney said. "I love the great broad river, because it is so new to me, and so unlike anything we have at home. But I think I should very much

Mellasa made a grimace expressive of the "You little silly goose," she said, "to talk profoundest distaste for this branch of study. that way of papa! And I can assure you that "Aud I should like very much to go "And I should like very much to go I don't believe Miss Rowan is the girl to through the poorest quarters of the town; the streets where the low public-houses and many in such a way."

the streets where the low public liouses and limerick men—the difference one shifting per day

"But your papa is very nice, isn't he—cle—beer shops are, and the lanes and alleys, and the lanes are an increased allowance to married

shudder, st, the mere, thought of, their existence. What a strong-minded girl you are! I should pever have thought it with that

fair bair, too, and that complexion."
"Very good," Mr. Aquitaine said. "You are quite right, Miss Marion; I am glad to hear you have an interest in such things. I thought it was only up here in the North that women cared much for the condition of the poor and the schools, and all that. You may depend upon it I'll take care that you see everything. But Mel won't come. She would't take any interest; and she is hardly strong enough; it's a little beyond her."

This was quite enough to determine "Mel" on going.

"Then I am to be left behind to my own company," she said, "while you two go exploring and seeing all manner of odd sights? Excuse me, sir and madam, I'll go, too. It will be delightful. Quite the Caliph Haroun Al-Reschid sort of thing. Look here, Sydney, I vote we dress in men's clothes."

"Some of mine," Mr. Aquitaine suggested. He was about five feet ten; Melissa about five feet nothing.

(To be Continued.)

*The great value of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all diseases of women is demonstrated by every day experience. The writer of this had occasion to step into the prinand on inquiry as to which is the most popular ed, that Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rank of all remedics of this class .- Journal.

A POLICE REVOIT.

Serious designs of the Irish Constabulary -Will they strike? - How Colonel Bruce was received by the malcontents.

Dublin, Aug. 7 .- The insubordination of the Irish constabulary in Limecick seems a more serious movement than was at first supposed, for it is evidently not local, but sympathized with by the whole force throughout Ireland. If not soon checked by acceding to the demand for increased pay it may easily result in increasing the insubordinate feeling among the people. The constabulary has been the strong arm of the government in suppressing Irish disorders. Deprived of that arm the revolutionary spirit may find itself supported by a large and well disciplined The government recognizes this fact acd has made great efforts to quickly stop the dangerous movement. Inspector General Bruce visited Limerick and addressed the constabulary somewhat arrogantly, denouncing their conduct as unprecedented in miliforce to follow their example. He wanted to know why they had not sent their memorial to the government in a soldier-like manner, and advised them to withdraw their circular, abandon the agitation and leave themselves in the hands of the government.

THE POLICE REPLY. The men declined to adopt this advice, declaring that they would pursue their own plan to the end, having no faith in the Government's promises. Still they were ready to sacrifice their lives for the Queen if necessary. But if their grievances were not redressed they were ready to lay down their arms and resign from the force. This was said to Colonel Bruce's face. After he re-tired it appeared that immediate reflection has not tended in the least degree to pacify the men. On the contrary, there is expressed great indignation at the charge of disloyalty which Colonel Bruce had not hesitated to launch at them. They said it was an insult not be repeated, and, what is more, they expected an apology for it. In this mood they remained, exasperating each other without, while Colonel Bruce had withdrawn into the County Inspector's office, and was waiting to to see whether his address might not bring

A DEMAND FOR APOLOGIES. Meantime their intimations of indignation and their demands for an apology were conveyed to him, and after a while it seemed to him desirable to make some attempt to allay again paraded, and the Inspector General coming forward explained that he did not mean to insult them when he used the word "disloyal." But he again pointed out how objectionable the organization was, and repeated his request that they should withdraw their circular and abandon the agitation. They declined. The Inspector General again withdrew. On returning to the Inspector's office he was presented with about a hundred telegrams from various stations throughout the country informing him that the action of the men in Limerick The arrival of these telegrams at that moment is explained by the fact that Colonel Bruce's visit had been telegraphed to the various police stations, and it appears that at the same time the batches of newly arrived telegrams were handed to the men. A third time the constibulary paraded. Now Colonel Brece read them a telegram which he wished them to send to all the stations with which they had previously communicated.

COLONEL BRUCE'S ULTIMATUM. This telegram was to the effect that they had withdrawn the circular and retired from the agitation on a promise from Colonel Bruce that the Government would take their claims into immediate consideration. To this appeal there was no roply. "Speak!" cried Colonel Bruce. Thereupon a few men expressed their assent, but the great majority) the ground in which they were grown. shouted "No! No!" This was too much for the Colonel, who thereupon exclaimed, "This is mutiny!' Another delay, suother parade. and then the country inspector, Mr. Henry, addressed the men, eliciting the response that they would always be delighted to do anything to please Mr. Henry and would abandon the agitation if a guarantee were given that within eight days their grievences would be removed. Colonel Bruce refused tangive this guarantee. The men replied

there was no approach to an amicable ariangement. SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT.

they would adhere to their former resolution.

After this there were two more parades, but

The movement among the Royal Irish Constabulary is spreading with marvellous rapidity. I called at the headquarters of the force in Dublin Castle this afternoon and was informed that the combination is now general over the whole country, and might be said to include four lifths of the entire body. Teleevery county stating that the men firmly but Limerick men-the three chief points of in pay, an increased allowance to married

Household Notes.

FOR BABIES .- If mothers through the heated term, would take the bones from a cut of steak with one teaspoonful of rice soaked in a cupful of cold water twenty minutes, and then boiled with a little salt till done, and feed the bables, it would save many a darling from an early grave.

Baken Eggs .- For those who find fried ones greasy and indigestible, butter a deep earthern pie-plate, then put in the eggs, taking care not to break the volks of any; put a little lump of butter on each egg, and alittle pepper and salt, too. If the oven is hot, the eggs will be cooked sufficiently in four minutes. As soon as the whites are firmly set they are done.

Every cook knows how disagreeable it is to have the nutmer or cinnamon which is added to cream and sugar for pudding sauce rise to the top of the sauce, and when it is served to have the first spoonful taken out too highly flavored and the rest without taste. To remedy this mix the nutmeg or cionsmon with sugar before pouring on the cream; it will then be gradually distributed through the sauce. Pour the cream on a little at the time, and the spice will tend to dissolve.

Cakes which are particularly nice for pic nics, as they can to carried in a backet withon; much danger of crumbling, are made of one cup of sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, k one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a half a tenspoonful of scda (or two even tenspoonfuls of baking powder.) Mix with flour enough to make the dough as stiff, as for ingar cookies. Roll out or cut in strips, twist these strips like old-issuloned doughnuts, bake till they ere light brown. They may be flavoured with lemon, or with cinnamou, or they may be dipped in cocoanut and sugar while hot,

To GILD PICTURE FRAMES, -The surface of the gilt must be carefully covered with a strong size, made by boiling down pieces of white leather or clippings of parchment, till they are reduced to a strong jelly. This coating being dried, eight or ten more must be applied-the rize being mixed with a small quantity of whiting. The last coat is composed of screened massicot, or sometimes yellow ochre. Let it dry thoroughly, and then damp the surface a little at the time with a damp sponge, and apply the gold leaf before this dries. It will immediately adhere, and, when dry, those parts which are to be brilliant are burnished with an agate or dog's-tooth barnisher.

The London Lancet says: Nervous diseases and weakness increase in a country as the population comes to live on the flesh of the warmblooded animals. "Meat" (using the term in its popular sense) is highly stimulating, and supplies proportionally more exciting than actually nourishing pabulum to the nervous system. The meat eater lives at high pressure and is or ought to be, a peculiarly active organism, like a predatory animal always on the alert, walking and consuming large quantities of oxygen. In practice, we find that the ment eater does not live up to the level of his food, and us a consequence he cannot or does not take enough oxygen to satisfy the exigencles of his made of life. Thereupon follow many, if not most, of the ills to which highly civilized and luxurious meat eating classes are liable.

All vegetables have an effect on the chem-

istry of the body, so that we cannot speak too

highly of their importance at table. We will mention a few of these matters first, and dispose of this aspect of the subject, so as not to seem to mix the pharmacopola with the kitchen. Asparagus is a strong diuretic, and forms part of the cure for rheumatic patients at such health resorts (as Aix-lev-Bains. Sorrel is cooling, and forms the staple of that soupe aux herbes which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey. Carrots, as containing a quantity of sugar, are avoided by some people, while others complain of them as indigesti-With regard to the latter ac ble. may be remerked, to passing, that it is the yellow core of the carrot that is difficult of digestion—the outer, or red layer, is tender enough. In Savoy the peasants have recourse to an infusion of carrets as a specific for jaundice. The large, sweet onion is very rich in those alkaline elements which counteracts the poison of rhenmatic gout. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little Nepaul pepper, it will be found to be an admirable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentary habits. The stalks of cauliflower have the same sort of value, only too often the stalk of a cauiflower is so ill-boiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to them to make part of their meal consist of so uninviting an article. Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for delicate people; but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as with the root. The cook boils the turnip badly, and then pours some butter over it, and the eater of such a dish is sure to be worse for it. Try a better way. Half boil your turnip, and cut in slices like half-crowrs. Butter a pie-dish, put in the slices, moisten with little milk and a weak broth, dust once with bread crumbs and popper and salt, and bake in the oven till it gains a bright golden brown. The dish, which is the Piedmontese fashion of eating turnips, is quite unsuited to cows, and ought to be popular. What shall be said about our lettuce? The plant has a slight narcotic action, of which a French old woman, like a French doctor, well knows the value, and when properly cooked it is really very easy of digestion. But though lettuces are grown in every garden, you often hear the remark, "I can't eat a salad," and as few cooks know how to use the vegetable which has been refused in its raw state, the lettuces are all wasted, and so is

RECIPES.

Before putting a roast of veal in the oven, over the upper side of it with thin slices of bacon. Unless you have tried this you will be surprised to find what a delicate flavor and rich brown color will be imparted to the otherwise almost tasteless meat. The gravy will be greatly improved, and the dressing also, if the knuckle is stuffed.

Chocolate blanc-mange is made of half a box of gelatine dissolved in a little cold water; heat one pint of sweet milk to the boiling point; in this stir one teacupinl of grated chocolate and one cup of sugar. When ready to turn into moulds add, the gelatine and a tablespoonful of vanilla; serve when cool with sugar and cream, and with fresh fruit. This is especially adapted to a summer dinner.

Baking-plates and pudding dishes that have been used for a long time need a thorough cleansing occasionally. To do this grams were pouring in from the stations in put them in a kettle of water in which you have put a spoonful of wood ashes to one respectfully adhered to the memorial of the quart of water. Let them boil in this for an hour, and if any grease has been absorbed through cracks in the glazing, it will be removed, and piecrust baked on a plate thus cleaned will be sweet and not unwholesome." Spiced tripe can be prepared at home and

The second secon

be ready for use in a few days. Take fresh trips, cut in pieces four or five inches square ; put a layer of tripe in an earthern jar, then sprinkle a layer of cloves, alispice and some black pepper over it, then another layer of tripe and spice, and on until the jar is full. Cover it closely, and set it in a cool cellar, or, if possible, in a refrigerator. This is reliabed for tea. When served cold, with potato salad, also cold bisouit and butter and obocolate, it makes a refreshing mes!

FASHION NOTES.

Bonnets with black curtain falling over the chiguou merevived.

Pale Nun's gray is a very popular color in the fashionable world just at present. Shirred sun-bonnet in the Kate Greenaway

Merchants predict that the taste for embroidered dresses will increase next sesson.

style are much were by little girls.

Just as beaded trimmings are losing favor and are about to be relegated to the Indians who first wore them, it is announced that real gold beads, real turquoises, and pure amber beads are in vogue in Paris, Tea-gowns have Watteau over dresses of

large figured foulard, with a skirt of crevette (shrimp) colored satlu trimmed with puffs and white lace. Bows of dark red velvet ribbon trim the corsage and sleeves. Faille is very largely employed this sesson,

and is usually combined with other materials in the construction of stylish costumes. Pompadour, satin, shot silke, moire, silk gauze, or greateding being the other fabrics usually se-

Pale sea-green silk dresses of the most ar-

tistic and esthetic hue, or tint rather, nearly covered with white lace rufiles, panniers and bertha of lace to match, draped over the bodies, are to be very fashionably worn as Summer evening dancing parties this sesson. Very young girls now tie the bair which

they draw away from the forehead and temples very high upon the crown of the head, fastening it there with a bright eatin ribbon. These flowing locks are than left to fall with the back bair in a wavy chower over their shoulders. Moire this sesson very seldom forms the

whole of a costume. It is only used in combination with other materials, such as satin. foulard, tailetas, lawa, silk or cashmere. It quite frequently forms the skirt or bodice alone, the other portions of the toilet being of a contrasting material.

Among the innovations of modern fashion one of the oldest is the wearing of velvet throughout the Summer. There is this senson an infialte variety of volvets-plain, openwork, plaided, striped, beaded, moired, flowered and a number of povel devices in dark Oriental colorings. The plain, black Lyons velvet is, bowever, the most favored.

Many aummer bonnets, following the style of the "Langtry" bonnet, have the crowns completely covered with broad loops of satin ribbon. One pretty gypsy bonnet in this fashion is made of white cactus-lace straw, the brim being covered with a passementerie of white pearl beads. The crown is covered with broad, flat loops of cream-white satin tion. The hay made from lodged grass and ribbon. Inside, the bonnet is faced with pale clover is hard to cure, and of very poor lilac surrab, and the strings, which tie at the left side, are of white sutle, lined with

Many of the new simps, oliver cordeliores, and frogs, now stylighly worn in the place of buttons to close the dress in ftont, have chenille introduced i we them with pleasing effect. Some of the have cords of two or three contrasting so we of color, and thus furnish a very toetcful and elegant accessory to a plain dress of mountaint, requiring no additional coloring to light it up. The latest hand-made fourrageres and passementerle loops, very much resemble rich embroidery when laid over velvet, satin or cloth.

ABOLITION OF EXILE TO SIBERIA. The Novoe Vremys, which is usually wellinformed in administrative matters, states in a leading article that the Russian Government is actively engaged discussing a may seem an untrustworthy rumor to persons unacquainted with Russian progress; but it is in effect altogether in barmony with the tendency both of the Russian Government and people to give over treating Siberia as a huge Botany Bay, and make use of it as a colonial adjunct, like Canada or Australia. Of course a place must still be from European Russia every year; and here the recent annexation of Saghalien comes in handy to play in the North Pacific, the role that New Caledonia plays on behalf of the French in the South Pacific Ocean. Should the island become overcrowded, as it would very likely be in course of time unless the stream of exiles diminishes, a second penal settlement could be formed in the inhogpitable wilds of Nova Zembla, where a Russian geographer has demonstrated the winters to be not so bad as represented. Whether this be so or not, or whether Nova Zembla will ever succeed Sagualien, it seems to be tolerably certain that before long the indiscrimitate distribution of exiles over the length and breath of Biberia will undergo a thorough overhauling. At present the remaining in the districts assigned to them, and a large proportion wandering about the country like vagrants. In a word, in most essentials, the deportation of non-political convicts is simply a sort of enforced colon-State to keep the exiles from actual starvation. This instrusion of a needy criminal element has always been unanimously regarded by Russian statesmen as the principal cause of the stunted growth of the country during its 300 years' existence under and the province of Totolek has been pleced St. Petersburg or Moscow, the deportation of

KIDNEYEWORT HAS BEEN PROVED Kidney Diseases. Door a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT be HESITATE; use Ridney-Work at once, idvuggrists recommend it and it will speedily over some the disease and restore healthy action to Ladies to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Ridney-Work in unsurpassed, as it will act bromptly and safely. Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, in brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging by pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. 13. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT heavy. TORYY. TO STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Support of the suppor

Agriculture.

MAGAGING POULTRY. ... The Poultry Monthly says that, as a rule one variety of fowls is enough for almost any person to manage successfully and profitably, and this is especially true with beall the samed details of poultry management. If a breed r has been successful with one variety as d has not merely made good sales but has produced birds of such a high order of merit that the stock makes a good advertirement, and a permanent one for the breeder, it can be taken for granted that it will pay to take up one or more breeds provided the same care is bestowed upon each variety as was formerly accorded the single preed, and provided there are ample conveniences, room and quarters for them. It seldoin pays to attempt raising poor bred poultry, nuless there is ample room, both in yards and houses, for they must have this to ensure

their bealthfulness and consequent profit. PINCHING VINES.

A practical gardener makes the following important statement: " Last year, as a test o a frequent practice among growers of equashes and melons, I pinched the ends of the long main shoots of the melons, squashes and cucumbers, and left some run at will. The squash plant sent out a single stem, reaching more than forty feet, but bore no fruit. Another plant was pinched until it formed a complete mass of intermingling side aboots, eight feet equare, and it bore sixteen equashes. A muskmelon plant, thus pinched in, covered the space allotted to it, and it had set twentythree specimens of fruit, the most of which pluched of. The pinching caused many lateral branches, which latter produced the female or fertile blossoms, while the main vines only produced the male blossoms. The difference in favor of a yield of an acre of melons, treated by this pinching process may easily amount to a hundred barrels.

ALCOHOL FROM ACORNS.

It is said that alcohol equal to that made from grain can be procured from acorns. The acords are freed from the shell and ground finely; then they are mashed with malt, and allowed to ferment. Acorns contain about 20 per cent of starch, and eighteen of gluten. They would be a valuable article for human food if it were not for the tennic acid (about 3 per cent) which they contain. Vest quantities which go to waste every year, where hogs are not fed in the woods, might be enthered by boys, and converted into alcohol for use in the arts, thus freeing an equivalent amount of grain for use as food. Or some young student of practical chemistry might make a good thing for himself and for the world by devising on economical process of separating the starch, gluten, and tannic acid, the last for technical uses and the others for food.

MANAGEMENT OF RANK GRASS.

A vast amount of time and necless labor are spent on most farms every season in cutting lodged grass and clover. It is very difficult to cut them with a machine, and the machine is likely to be broken in the operaquality when it is made. Most kinds of stock will reject much of it if they are not driven to ent it by hunger. The sod on which lodged grass and clever rest is always injured by being covered by a substance that acts like a mulch. Grass and clover are sometimes blown down by a violent wind or beaten down by storms. When such is the case it is necessary to cut and cure them as best one can. In many cases, however, the farmer can see by the condition of the plants that they will lodge unless they are cut very early. The stalks are so tall and the foliage is so heavy that it is difficult for the plants to sustain themselves. When this is the case no time should be lost ting early, lodging will be prevented and the hay will be of good quality. This practice involves the necessity of cutting the grass or clover a second time, but it is much easier to harvest two crops that stand upright than one project for abolishing exile to Siberia. This that is stretched out on the surface of ground. With the present means for harvesting the hay crop, the labor of cutting and curing is elight, when there is no delay in consequence of obstructions. Heavy grass and clover should be cut early in order to prevent the stalks from becoming large and coarse. By cutting twice, a large smount of hay can be obtained, and it will be of the heat quality. found for the 30,000 exiles who are deported That obtained by the last cutting will be of special value for young stock .- Chicago

CHARACTER AND HAIR.

Times.

Coarge black hair and dark skin signify great power of character, along with purity and goodness. Stiff straight black hair and beard indicate a strong, rigid, straightforward character. Fine dark brown halr signifies the combination of exquisite sensibility with great force of character. Flat, clinging, straight hair, melancholy but extremely constant character. Harsh upright hair is the sign of a reticent and sour epirit, a stubborn and harsh character. Coarse red hair and whiskers indicate powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strongth of character. Auburn extles are shot over the Urals into Asia in a hair, with florid countenance, denotes the most promiscuous manner, scarcely a third highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of character, with the highest capacity for enjoyment and suffering. Straight, even, smooth and glossy hair denotes strength, harmony and eveness of character, hearty bilections, a clear head and superior ization, with a sufficient grant from the talents. Fine silky, supple hair is the mark of a delicate, sensitive temperament, and speaks in favor of the mind and character of the owner. Crisp. curly curly hair indicates a hasty, somewhat impetuous and rash character. White hair indicates a lymphatic and indolent constitution; Russian rule. Now that the European rail- and we may add that, besides these qualities, way system penetrates beyond the Urals, there are chemical properties residing in the coloring-mater of the bair tube, which unon the same home administrative footing as doubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus red-haired are notoexiler, to Western Siberia at least, has beriously passionate. Now red heir come an anomaly; and of the two they is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while black would be kept in hand better in the island of Saghalien then in the eastern section of that great apparage of the Russian empire. hair is colored with pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points to peculiarities in the temperament and feeling which are universally associated with the n. The very way in which the hair flows is strongly indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and perhaps a clever person could give a shrewd guess at the manner of a man or woman's disposition by only seeing the backs of their heads.

> The estimate of the revenue of the Dutch ?!!! East Indies for the current year shows a de-suize ficit of \$3,835,000 at least. Last your the deficit was estimated at \$1,000,000, but proved to be \$5,000,000. For the six years ending with 1882, the Minister of Finance put it at \$12,500,000. The Acheen troubles, not over even now, have been no lokator Holland. where living is very dear and taxation