

## HOUSEHOLD.

### Mistakes of Women in Marrying.

Much might be said on this subject, but I wish merely to make a mention of a point or two which have come under my observation as being pitiful mistakes on the part of young women in choosing their husbands.

"Marry the man you love," is generally given as the true and reliable principle to follow, and far be it from me to maintain that this in itself is wrong. I most emphatically endorse this advice. No maiden should marry a man until she is fully satisfied that her choice has been made in the knowledge of true love. This, however, is not beginning at the right end, and it is not all there is of the subject. While love may be rightfully called the final "authority supreme" in the matter of forming a companionship for life, it is not to be sent out as the leader to decide and settle upon anyone to whom its whimsical notion may happen to be attracted; for love is proverbially blind, often injudicious and mistaken, and, in youth, apt to be taken up with things wholly unimportant, and tending to move directly on to matrimony and misery, while all sensible and thinking people can see and know beforehand the certain result of its desperate and unwise undertaking. It is not the office of love, but of good judgment, wisdom and sound common sense to make the selection; and when to these factors love is added, the union cannot be otherwise than a happy, blissful and profitable one.

Never should a woman choose a husband from the rank beneath her. Since it is claimed on Biblical authority that the husband shall be the wife's superior in some things, it is of great importance that she choose a man who is worthy of this position—superior, not only in all manly qualities and accomplishments, but also her full equal in all moral, mental and intellectual development. In no case should he be her inferior. What a gross inconsistency for a woman to pledge herself to love, honor and reverence her husband when her judgment tells her only too plainly that he is her inferior in moral principles, in intellect, and in her general ideas of life. It is but natural for the devoted wife to look up—not down—to her husband, and to strive to climb to the higher level of his cultured aspirations; while the inferior husband will seldom do this, but, on the contrary, will be more like a weight to drag her down.

It is true that there are some points in the matter of selecting a companion where it is preferable, perhaps, sometimes very desirable, to choose the direct opposite, as, for instance, in temperament, physical form, etc.; but in all moral pursuits, the ideas of the twain should run parallel, as this is wherein the success and prosperity of their future happiness centers. With much scrutiny should the woman, therefore, endeavor to ascertain of her suitor, his nature, taste, ambition, rank, and his ideal of life, and compare them with her own; for in these points they must necessarily hold opinions and fill places not antagonistic but in concurrence to each other, if their life and their union is to be one of harmony, mutual sympathy and happiness. No delicate and truly sentimental woman (in the right sense of that word) can insure a lasting happiness by committing her future to a coarse, uncultured and unrefined husband. No woman delighting and living in literature, craving for music and art, can find a worthy and suitable companion in a man who can talk about nothing except his full-blooded Nones, Durhams and Holsteins. No woman can, with interest, long keep up the cultivation of her natural talents and gifts when her husband considers every minute and every cent devoted thereto a total loss of time and money.

She will almost invariably, after a time, lose courage and, exhausted by her unceasing working against the current, sink back to the lower level of a less intellectual life. Thus many bright, educated, highly endowed and intelligent women are forced to live an objectless life, to a great extent, because of the total non-appreciation of their husbands for anything which marks the higher and nobler aspirations in their wives, and because of their absolute failure in stimulating their intellectual wants.

Thus it happens that many a high talent and noble endowment in women is never unearthed, or is again buried under a heap of neglect and non-recognition, and all because the two are mismatched. Their tastes and ideas are strange to each other; their aspirations and objects in life are set in opposite directions; what the wife delights in the husband considers absurd; consequently, it follows that, in time, sympathy and love decline and the union is not a happy one. To how great a degree is such a life a life of bondage and imprisonment to the free, noble and elevated spirit of an intellectual woman.

### Breakfast Potatoes.

There is no reason why a nondescript mixture of potatoes and milk should appear on our breakfast tables every morning, when a variety of delicious dishes may be prepared in a few moments from cold or raw potatoes. French fried potatoes are easily cooked. The potatoes can be peeled the night before, if necessary, and are considered by some authorities better for soaking in the water over night. In the morning, while the fire is coming up, put over the stove the kettle of fat, a little at the back; and as soon as the fat is melted, draw it over the fire, where it should heat till it smokes all over. While the fat is heating, wipe the peeled potatoes carefully if they have been soaking in water, and cut each one lengthwise into eight or ten strips. Put a pint of potato strips into a two-quart kettle of boiling fat, and let them cook for ten minutes. Be careful to see that the fat is very hot, as the moisture in the potatoes cools rapidly. As soon as the potatoes are browned a fine yellow lift them up slowly, to drain, with a wire spoon, and lay them on a piece of coarse brown paper and shift them on a hot platter. Sprinkle over salt and set them in a warm place till another pint is cooked.

A simple, delicious method of serving potatoes is hashed and browned. Chop eight potatoes, season with salt and pepper, and add to them three teaspoonsful of butter. Mix the butter well through, and pour the potatoes in a smooth frying-pan, and let them cook over the fire for six or seven minutes, with the lid on. By this time they should be well browned on the bottom. Fold them over in an omelet form, and dish them on a hot platter, and serve as an accompaniment to a dish of breaded chops or meat fried in butter.

Lyonaise potatoes are excellent for a

change. Cut up eight potatoes in small cubes, or chop them coarsely with a knife. Season them with pepper and salt. Mince a small onion fine, and fry it till it is a fine, straw color in a tablespoonful of butter; add the potatoes. Toss them till they are light brown, or touched with brown—it will take three or four minutes—and then serve them at once in a hot dish. Lyonaise potatoes are excellent served with broiled steak or with broiled calf's liver. There are many other ways of preparing potatoes besides steaming them or frying them in a pan, though both these methods are good if not resorted to exclusively. Thick slices of cold potatoes dipped in melted butter and broiled are excellent. A dish of scalloped potatoes offers still another method of preparing cold potatoes. Select eight cold potatoes, slice them in thin slices, season them and pour over them a cream sauce, made with a tablespoonful of butter melted in a saucepan, and a tablespoonful of flour stirred in, and a pint of milk. Put the potatoes and cream sauce in an earthen baking dish, sprinkle fine bread crumbs over the top of the dish, and bits of butter, and bake it for twenty minutes in a hot oven.

### Some Tested Recipes.

**WHIPPED CREAM.**—To make whipped cream sauce, whip a pint of rich cream, beat the whites of two eggs stiff, add them to the cream and sweeten to taste.

**WELSH RABBIT.**—Toast thin slices of bread and cut into squares; butter well hot; moisten slightly with hot water and lay on a hot plate; sprinkle with salt, pepper and mustard; pour over enough melted cheese to cover and serve hot, a slice of toast to each person.

**BLACK BEAN SOUP.**—Soak one quart of black beans over night in soft, luke-warm water. Put them over the fire next morning with one gallon of cold water and about two pounds of salt pork. Boil slowly for three hours, keeping the pot well covered. Shred into it a head of celery; add pepper; simmer half an hour longer, strain through a colander, and serve with slices of lemon passed to each guest.

**ALMOND PUDDING.**—Blanch one ounce of bitter and one-quarter pound of sweet almonds and pound them to a paste in a mortar; add a few drops of rose-water while pounding. Stir one quarter pound of butter and one-quarter pound of sugar to a cream. Beat well the whites of six eggs; stir the almonds and beaten eggs alternately into the butter and sugar. Line a pie dish with puff paste, pour in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Sprinkle with sugar, and serve.

**LEMON HONEY.**—Beat the yolks of six eggs until light, add gradually, beating all the while one pound of powdered sugar. Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, add to it the yolk and sugar, beat well, and then stir in carefully the well-beaten whites of four eggs. Pour this into a double boiler, and stir continually over the fire until the mixture is about the consistency of very thick cream, take from the fire and add the grated rind of one and the juice of two lemons, mix, and turn into a stoneware or china bowl to cool.

**STEAMED BERRY PUDDING.**—A simple and wholesome steamed berry pudding is made by sifting three teaspoonsful of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt into a pint of sifted flour. Add one cup of milk, two tablespoonsful melted butter, two eggs beaten light, and a half cup of sugar. Stir in one pint of berries (or a cup of seedless raisins) and steam in a closely covered tin pail or regular steamer, for two hours. Stand the steamer on a perforated false bottom in the iron pot, that must contain water enough to last two hours, and be kept boiling from start to finish. Serve with sauce made with one pint boiling water, two tablespoonsful of flour, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, all boiled together. Strain, and flavor with vanilla or lemon.—*Good Housekeeping.*

### Useful Treaties.

These old treaties which will persist in asserting their existence are sometimes very inconvenient. The treaty of 1818, for instance, has of late years been a source of great annoyance to those Americans who would share the advantages of our Atlantic fisheries. And now France finds herself handicapped in the race for empire in Western Africa by the terms of a treaty made with Germany some five years ago, and by another made with England only last year. But for these compact she might be disposed to take possession of the kingdom of Dahomey, with which she is now at war. The Colonial congress and other influences are trying to induce the Government to disregard these solemn pledges and raise the French flag over the kingdom in question; while a part of the French press is censuring the government for being so stupid as to make the treaties at all. Perhaps it was a stupid act on the part of France to enter into these compacts, though it is not likely the French government considered it so at the time. But stupid or not, it is in the interest of the French nation as well as of civilization that France shall regard her solemn pledges. The gain of territory in the acquisition of the kingdom of Dahomey would be poor compensation for the loss of dignity and self respect which she would sustain by such wanton disregard of her sacred oath. It is to be hoped that the French government will be proof against the evil advice of all treaty-breaking counsellors.

### The Queen Annoyed.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Canon Liddon, the most distinguished churchman in England, is, so rumor says, in danger of losing a bishopric for the trifling offence of having addressed Her Majesty as "madam" on one occasion while preaching in the Chapel Royal at Windsor. Her Majesty became greatly enraged at the time, and at the conclusion of the service ordered the dean "never to let that man preach there again." This breach of court etiquette she seems never to have forgiven and at present opposes the proposition of Lord Salisbury to appoint the eminent clergyman to one of two vacant bishoprics. The matter is creating quite a sensation in political and religious circles, and unpleasant consequences are feared. Should Her Majesty continue obstinate it would not be surprising if the trifling circumstance should yet prove a potent factor, in bringing about the disestablishment of church and state even while the present occupant is on the throne.

## AN ANTI-ANNEXATIONIST.

Mr. Joseph Tasse Compares Quebec's Position as a Province to What It Would be as a State.

The address of Mr. Joseph Tasse, ex-M. P., to the electors of Sherbrooke, Quebec, last week on the political destiny of Canada, is attracting much attention. He said our institutions repose on the solid base of responsible Government, and this state of things certainly does not exist in the United States. Proceeding to compare the go-ahead instinct of the Canadian and American people, the lecturer said: "We have as many miles of railway as the Yankees in proportion to population, and our spirit of enterprise manifests itself in more ways than one. Already we have thrown three bridges over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at Lachine, and at Coteau, costing millions of money, and which invoke the envy and wonder of the civilized world."

"In the House of Commons," continued the speaker, "Quebec is represented by 65 members in a total deputation of 215, while in the American House of Representatives we would have about ten deputies in a total of 350, each member representing somewhere near 152,000 souls. Each State has but two representatives in the Senate, therefore the new State of Quebec would have two Senators out of 34, while at Ottawa we have 24 out of 78."

Mr. Tasse was particularly practical when speaking of the position of his co-religionists in that country, which never tires of boasting of its civil and religious liberty and equality. It appears that since the formation of the United States but two Roman Catholics have held portfolios in a Washington Cabinet. The Catholics of the United States, although now numbering 10,000,000 souls, have been for thirty years and more without a single representative in the Supreme Court of the nation. "Glorious republic!" cried Mr. Tasse, in derision, and he was cheered again and again.

"There is another and very practical question to be considered. No subsidy comes from Washington to the different States, while our province yearly receives \$1,250,000 from the Canadian treasury. The crown lands, which are now the property of each province, are exclusively administered by the central Government in the United States. The construction and maintenance of our canals would be thrown at once upon the province of Quebec were she to throw in her lot with the republic to the south, and some idea of this burden can be ascertained from the fact that New York State has contributed \$75,000,000 to this end alone. It is true that the Washington Government has subsidized railways in the Middle and Eastern States."

On the whole the lecturer estimated the total increase in the expenses of the Province of Quebec as a part of the American Union at \$3,000,000, while the decrease in her State revenue would certainly be not less than \$2,250,000, making an annual loss to the province of \$8,250,000. He would go still further, and say that the Province of Quebec is progressing more rapidly than Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, than the three States which are nearest our borders; the increase in Maine's population from 1870 to 1890 being 5 per cent., Vermont's 1.5 per cent., New Hampshire's 9 per cent., while Quebec shows an increase of 14 per cent. in the same time.

## America for the Americans.

"America for the Americans" is likely to mean considerably more at the close of the present congressional session than it did at the beginning. Our neighbors have been inspecting their tariff wall and strengthening those parts that seemed weak. Especially have they improved their defences at those points where Canadians have been wont to climb over. Following are some of the improvements that have been made to the disadvantage of Canadians: The duty on barley, now 10 cents, will in all likelihood be raised to 20 cents, that is, made equal to the duty on wheat. The barley malt duty will be increased from 20 to 35 or 40 cents per bushel of 34 pounds. The duty on hay will probably be increased from \$2 to \$4 per ton. Apples, peas, and beans will also be dealt with for the better protection of the American grower. The potato duty will in all probability be increased from 15 to 25 cents per bushel. Eggs, now admitted free, will be taxed five cents per dozen. Hides, now admitted free, will probably be taxed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. It is likely that a duty of a cent a pound will be placed on fresh fish, now admitted free. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the committee to increase the duty on hops, now eight cents a pound. Mr. Baker, the Rochester Congressman, is watching with much interest the movement amongst Canadian nurserymen for inducing the Dominion Government to tax trees and shrubs, which are now on the free list of both countries. If the Canadian Finance Minister carries out this programme Mr. Baker will at once re-introduce the retaliatory bill which he brought in a year ago.

## A Result of Carelessness.

The developments in connection with the Lake Shore Railroad disaster by which seven persons were killed and fifteen seriously injured, are making it pretty clear that the dreadful casualty was not purely accidental, but the result of carelessness and indifference on the part of those in charge of the train. Especially does the conductor appear at fault, for notwithstanding the rule of the road in such cases that "the forward part must not stop until the engineer is sure that the rear part of the train has stopped," and the further fact that he was entreated by one of the passengers not to stop the forward part of the train lest it be telescoped, he paid no heed to the warning but signalled a halt, with the fatal results above stated. The remarkable nature of the accident suggests several questions. One is led to ask, "Why the fashion of bunching together in the rear all the heaviest cars, when in the event of accident they must inevitably crush the weaker cars in front? Why was not the detached part of the train brought to a stand instead of being permitted to run headlong down a grade into the stationary cars in front?" The air-brakes, if properly constructed and in order, should have accomplished that automatically. If they failed there were the hand-brakes, and the trainmen should have used them promptly. The public will heartily acquiesce in the judgment of the New York *Sun* which says, "The case is one requiring searching investigation and the stern punishment of a carelessness which is in the highest degree criminal."

## QUEER WAYS IN TIBET.

How the Natives Make and Serve Tea—Other Peculiar Customs.

"The people of Tibet have the funniest way of making tea you ever heard of," said Lieut. Rochhill, that far-away country's most recent explorer, to a reporter. "To begin with, the tea they use comes from western China in the shape of bricks, which are pressed into such convenient shape for carrying overland. All sorts of teas are made into bricks for purposes of transportation across Asia, it being very well understood by connoisseurs in the herb that a sea trip spoils it. But the tea imported into Tibet is of very poor quality as a rule. There is in it as much weight of twigs as of leaves."

"Having found a portion of the brick tea in some sort of mortar, the Tibetan housewife puts it in a large copper vessel and there permits it to boil over a fire made from dry manure. The resulting solution she pours into a queer-looking wooden churn through a coarse willow basket that serves as a strainer. To the liquid in the churn, before proceeding further, she adds a portion of butter and some salt. The mixture is then churned up in ordinary fashion, and, when it is thoroughly mixed, is poured into a teapot of bronze. From the teapot it is dispersed into the little cup-shaped vessels which each Tibetan carries with him or her.

"The cup-shaped vessel I refer to is usually of wood, sometimes lined with silver. Tibetans employ it not only as their sole drinking utensil, but also as a dish for solid food. What they consume mainly as a substantial diet is parched barley. When a gentleman of Tibet feels hungry he sits down, and taking from a leather pouch a portion of barley he mixes a little water with it, and stirring it up into a dough eats it in that shape. Thus hunger is satisfied and he goes on his way rejoicing. In what we call the pleasures of the table the Tibetan takes no stock whatever. There never was a typical Asiatic yet who cared anything about amusement in the ordinary sense of the word. He doesn't go to the theatre—there is no such institution in the land of the lamas. Nor does he indulge in any other rational enjoyment of civilization, though he does not scorn what might be called the primary vices."

"Tibet is a very cold country, but its inhabitants do not warm themselves by the consumption of fuel. When the weather is chilly they simply put on more clothes in proportion as the mercury might fall, if there was a thermometer to register the temperature by. Their garments consist mainly for each individual of a voluminous cloak with sleeves and a high collar, under which a shirt is sometimes worn. Boots, with soles of rawhide and uppers of cloth and cotton, are made for them in China. For rainy days a circular cape of felt is provided. The gun used by a Tibetan has a long fork attached to it, which is struck in the ground for use as a rest for the weapon. Naturally, the deadly instrument is of primitive pattern, intended to be set off with a priming, and the native wears attached to his belt a number of little brass cones, each of them containing an exact load of gunpowder. These people of the country who live on the great elevated plains or steppes dwell in black tents; but the villagers reside usually in two-story stone houses, the lower story being given up to a stable for the cattle. Not all of Tibet, as is popularly supposed, is actually subject to China. The country is divided up, politically speaking, into many tribes, and not a few of these tribes are governed by chiefs who owe no allegiance to anybody—not even to the Chinese Emperor."

## PERRY, THE WONDER.

The Illiterate Negro Who Preaches Eloquently Sermons While Asleep.

"Major" Perry, the illiterate and ignorant South Carolina negro, who, while in what appears to be a trance sleep, preaches learned and eloquent sermons, is still attracting a great deal of attention, and several enterprising citizens of Edgefield County now have the human phenomenon in charge and are exhibiting him to large audiences. The modus operandi is as follows: Perry goes to bed and lies outstretched in full view of the audience, and by the time the spectators have assembled he is fast asleep. After a few moments of apparently sound slumber his muscles begin to twitch, his limbs to contract, and his whole body becomes contorted into unseemly shapes. This spasm soon passes off, and then he begins to preach. He takes his text from the Bible, naming book, chapter and verse, all the time lying flat on his back with his eyes shut, and for half an hour or more reaching an excellent sermon, using strictly grammatical and even eloquent language.

At the conclusion of the sermon he sings a hymn to an old air, but the words are entirely new ad of his composition. Then comes a prayer and he dismisses the congregation. The text for the sermon preached by Perry Thursday night was announced by him to be found in Daniel sixth chapter and twenty-fifth verse, and that it read as follows: "I then said Daniel unto the King, O, King, live forever."

The words of the text will be found to be exactly correct, which is certainly marvelous, when it is positively known that the negro cannot a word, nor had he ever heard the text read or spoken to him by any one. Four reputable physicians of Edgefield—Drs. Trotter, Conster, Strother and Jennings—were present on this occasion and made a physical, anatomical and psychological examination of the preacher, and pronounced the mystery one beyond the ken of their art to find out.

Another remarkable thing is that this unconscious preaching goes on every night, no matter what he may be, whether before an audience or not, except on Friday night, when he is asleep.

If we try preaching do not wake you, we rock you cradles and make you more insensible every time we warn you. The most startling preaching in a certain time ceases to arouse listeners. You know the great boiler factory, I am told that when a man goes inside the boiler to hold the hammer when they are fixing rivets, the sound of the copper heads him so that he cannot hear it, it is so hoarse; but after he has been a certain number of months in that employment, he hardly notices the hammering; he does not call about it. It is just so under the word, people go to sleep under that which was once like a thunder bolt to them. It would not be an earthquake and a hurricane to move you if you solid ones.—*Spurgeon.*

## THE LUCKLESS GREAT EASTERN.

Last Vestige of a Ventroneer That Cost Her Owners \$5,000,000.

We have so often been called upon in past years to announce the last, and the very last, and positively the very last of this magnificent but generally useless ship, which has lingered on through an obscure but profitless existence since her first voyages to New York proved a commercial failure, that the stranded hull on the Mersey shore, to be broken up for a few thousand pounds of old iron, may seem but a reminiscence of the fate repeatedly declared to be imminent and commonly believed to be past. It is thirty years since she first put to sea from the Thames, and her passage down the Channel was marred by a shocking disaster, the blow up of her steam apparatus, which cost ten lives; but the laborious efforts to launch this enormous leviathan, as she was at first called, in 1857, from Mr. Scott Russell's building yard at Millwall, had been ominous of ill success. Men were killed by the breaking of a gear attached to hydraulic engines that slowly pushed her broadside on into the comparatively narrow river, and Mr. Brunel, the eminent engineer, dying a few days afterwards, was thought to be a victim of sore anxiety and severe disappointment.

One serviceable and honorable performance, the laying of an Atlantic telegraph cable in 1866, is set down to the credit of the Great Eastern, but experience has shown that vessels of moderate size can do such work just as well. It is a sad chapter in the history of marine architecture, and some people must have lost, at one time or another, nearly \$5,000,000 altogether by this immense mistake. The Great Eastern might perhaps have been converted into a very commodious floating hotel, moored in some tranquil bay; she could never have been a good seagoing ship, or competed in speed, comfort, or safety with the admirable liners of recent construction. Her engines, indeed, were manifestly of insufficient power, and she rolled grievously for want of a kee

## Young Heirs to Kinship.

Every European nation—with the two exceptions of Russia and Turkey—has adopted some kind of constitutional system of Government. In some of them, as in England, this system approaches nearly, in its essential features, to a Democratic regime. In others, like Germany, some constitutional features are combined with a distinctly despotic element.

But whatever the form of Government, it is still a matter of importance in each of the monarchies what sort of person occupies the throne. A bad King even in England, where the royal power is reduced to its lowest point, might yet do a great deal of mischief, while a good one would make the machinery of Government move more smoothly.

Who, then, are to be the Emperors, Kings and Queens of the future? Who are the persons in the several countries who are destined, in the ordinary course of events, to sit on the thrones, and to rule with greater or lesser authority?

It is a striking fact that many of the heirs to kingship are young people; some, indeed are very young.

The heir apparent, for instance, of the great German Empire and the Prussian Kingdom is the little Prince Frederic William, who is only 7 years of age. Should he die before reaching maturity his younger brother, Prince William, now aged 6, would become the heir.

The heir to the Portuguese throne, to which Don Carlos has just succeeded, is Louis Philippe, Prince of Beira, who is only 25 years old. The future Queen of Holland, Princess Wilhelmina, has recently completed her ninth year, and is likely to succeed her aged and decrepit father ere very long.

The present King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, is not 4 years old, and came to the throne at his birth, his father having died before the little King came into the world. Should he die before marrying, his eldest sister, Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes, now 9 years of age, would succeed to the Spanish throne.

Some heirs to European thrones have just arrived at young manhood. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia and the Duke of Sparta, in Greece, have recently celebrated the completion of their twenty-first year. Young Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, old last November, the heir to every important European throne is younger than the Constitution of the United States requires a member of Congress to be; and Prince Otto, the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, is only 26 years old.

Moreover, the succession in England belongs to the Prince of Wales, who is 48 years old. But it is said that the Prince of Wales' health is precarious, and it is not improbable that his mother, Queen Victoria, although she is 70 years old, may outlive him. In that case the heir to the throne would be Albert Victor, the Prince of Wales' eldest son, who is now 25 years old.

A few years older is Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, who is the heir to the throne of Sweden and Norway, and who is 31.

There are, of course, several heirs to thrones who are past middle life, but the large proportion of young people at this time is remarkable.

## Swallows as Carriers.

It seems to be quite possible that the swallow will prove a successful rival to the carrier pigeon in its peculiar line of service. The idea of domesticating this little feathered favorite has been taken up in France, the experiments of war having suggested the possibility of its usefulness. A Frenchman has been experimenting with the birds for years. He manages to tame and make them love their cage so that they return to it after a few hours' liberty. The birds spend the winter at their home, and do not change their residence with the change of season.

The speed of these messengers can be judged from a single experiment. An untrained swallow, having its nest on a farm near Roubaix, was caught and taken in a cage to Paris where it was set at liberty. In less than an hour and a half it was back at the farm. It had passed over a little more than 155 miles, in 90 minutes. It is asserted that the trained ones will do still better.

When you find a woman who does not enjoy being a martyr, you find one who has short hair.