LADIES' CORNER

PASTRY.

CHESS PIE.

Three eggs, two-thirds cup sugar, half cup butter (half cup milk may be added if you wanted so rich); beat butter to cream, then added yolks and sugar beaten to froth with the flavouring; stir all together rapidly, and bake in a nice crust. When done, spread with the beaten whites, and three tablespoons sugar and a little flavoring. Return to oven and brown slightly. This makes one pie, which should be served immediately.

GREEN CURRANT PIE.

Line an inch pie-dish with good pie-crust, sprinkle over the bottom two heaping tablespoons sugar and two of flour (or one of corn starch) mixed; then pour in one pint green currants washed clean, and two tablespoons currant jelly; sprinkle with four heaping tablespoons sugar, and add two tablespoons cold water; cover and bake from one or twenty minutes.

RIPE CURRANT PIE.

One cup mashed ripe currants, one of sugar, two tablespoons water, one of flour mixed with the yolks of two eggs; bake, and put the top with the beaten whites of the eggs and two tablespoons powdered sugar, and brown in oven.

LEMON PIE.

One lemon grated, one cup sugar, the yolks of three eggs, small piece butter, three tablespoons milk, one teaspoon corn starch; beat all together and bake in a crust; beat the whites with three tablespoons sugar, place on the pie when done, and then brown in the oven.

A cup white sugar, a lemon, tablespoon corn starch, two eggs, yolks and whites taken separately, teaspoon butter, cup boiling water; beat corn starch with yolks of eggs, stir it into the scalding water, add the sugar and juice and grated rind of a large lemon, and stir in the butter. Have ready a pie-dish lined with rich paste, pour the mixture and bake until crust is delicately browned. Beat the whites to a stiff froth with two tablespoons powdered sugar, spread over the top and return to oven till pale brown.

Four eggs, one and a half cups sugar, two-thirds cup water, two tablespoons butter, one lemon. Beat the yolks of eggs until very smooth (beat the yolks a long time and whip the whites well), add the grated peel of lemon and the sugar, beat well, stir in the flour, and add the lemon juice (if lemons are small two may be necessary), and lastly the water; stir well, and pour in pie-pans lined with paste. When baked, take from oven, and spread over them the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and smooth with four tablespoons pulverized sugar; return to oven and brown lightly. The above recipe is for two pies.

MINCE-MEAT.

Two bowls chopped apples, one of chopped meat, with one-fourth pound suet, grated rind and juice of one lemon, two cups molasses, one large teaspoon each of cinnamon and clove, one nutmeg, one pound currants, one-fourth pound citron cut fine, one quart cider, and sugar and salt to taste.

MOCK MINCE-PIE.

Twelve crackers rolled fine, one cup hot water, half cup vinegar, one cup molasses, one of sugar, one of currants, one of raisins, spice to taste; measure like a tea-cup. Some use one spoonful bread crumbs, and also half a small cup butter. This makes three pies.

ORANGE PIE.

Grated rind and juice of two oranges, four eggs, four tablespoons sugar, and one of butter; cream the butter and sugar, add the beaten eggs, then the rind and juice of the oranges, and, lastly, the whites beaten to a froth, and mixed in lightly. Bake with an under crust.

PIE-PLANT PIE.

To a half tea-cup white sugar add one heaping teaspoon flour and butter, sprinkle over the bottom crust, then add the pie-plant cut up fine; sprinkle over it another half-cup sugar and a heaping teaspoon flour; bake three-quarters of an hour in a slow oven. Or, stew the plant, sweeten, add grated rind and juice of a lemon and the yolks of two eggs, and bake and make like lemon pie.

DRIED-PEACH PIE

Stewed peaches until perfectly soft, mash and add, for two pies, half tea-cup of cream, and one tea-cup sugar; bake with two crusts. Or, omit cream, and add one tea-cup boiling water, and butter size of a hickory-nut.

MINCE-MEAT.

Take five or six pounds scraggy beef—a piece which will do—and put to boil in water enough to cover it; take off the scum that rises when it reaches the boiling point, and put water from time to time until it is tender, then remove the lid from the pot, and let boil almost dry, turning the meat over occasionally in the liquor, take from the fire, and let stand over night to get thoroughly cold; pick bones, gristle, and stringy bits from the meat, chop very fine, mincing at the same time three pounds of nice beef suet; seed and cut four pounds of raisins, wash and dry four pounds currants, slice thin a pound of citron, and line four quarts good cooking tart pans; put into a large pan together, add three ounces cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, four nutmegs, the juice and grated rinds of two lemons, one tablespoon of fine teaspoon pepper, and two pounds salt. Put in a porcelain kettle one quart of cider or grape juice (canned when grapes are growing from green to purple), one quart of molasses or syrup, and, if you have no syrup left from sweet pickles, add some of that, also a good lump of butter; when come to boiling point, and pour over the ingredients in the pan after having mixed them well, then mix again thoroughly. Pack in jars and put in a cool place, and, when cold, pour molasses on the top an eighth of an inch in thickness and cover tightly. This will keep months. For baking, take some out in a jar, if not moist enough add a little cider, and strew a few whole raisins in each pie. Instead of boiled beef, a heart or roast meat may be used; a good proportion for a few pies is one-third chopped meat and two-thirds apples, with a little suet, raisins, spices, butter, salt.

The above is a good formula to use, but, of course, may be varied to suit different tastes or the material at hand. If too much add more chopped apples; in lieu of cider vinegar and water in equal proportions may be used; good preserves, marmalade, spiced pickles, currant, or grape jelly, canned fruit, dried cherries, etc., may take the place of raisins, currants, citrons. Wine or brandy is considered by many a great improvement, but if "it is a thing your brother to offend" do not use it. Lemon and vanilla extracts are often used. Also preserved lemon or orange peel. Since-meat is better to stand over for several days, before baking into pies, the materials will be more thoroughly incorporated. Many prefer to bake their pies after baking, heating them warmed.

Irish Aid Association at Cincinnati made arrangements for a series of entertainments.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

There's a love of beasts and a love of birds,
And a love of the love-god's wiles;
But a love that knocks a pocket-book thin
Is a love of the latest styles.

The widow of James Fisk, Jr., boards at South Deerfield, Mass., with a couple who formerly were her coachman and cook. This is not from economical motives, however. for she has a handsome competence.

A certain amount of salary is safe against creditors to a married man in Florida. In order to take advantage of this law, a St. John's river steamboat captain hastily married a woman to whom he had previously been a stranger.

The German papers announce that a rich, childless merchant of Tambov, by name Ivan Stephanovitch Karpoff, has bequeathed his whole fortune, amounting to 660,000 roubles, to Vera Zasoulitch, well known for her attack on Gen. Trepoff.

The disproportion of women to men in criminal records is strikingly exemplified in some statistics published by the Italian Government. During the past year the Courts sentenced 41,555 persons, of whom 37,999 were men and only 3,556 women, and the police assize condemned 7,544 men and only 383 women.

The employment of women in the telegraphic service in France on a large scale has now begun at Paris, where 240 girls are undergoing an apprenticeship of three months on trial. They are cheaper than men, getting only $200 a year, whereas men get $300 and $400. The girls are not expected to do night work.

Young Seward placed a pistol at his head, in the presence of the girl who had rejected his suit, at Houston, Minn., and said he was going to commit suicide. He counted, "One, two—," and she covered her eyes with her hands. "Look at me," he said; she obeyed; "three!" and into his brain went the fatal bullet.

Two young women were to travel, without a male escort, from Aurelius, N.Y., to San Francisco. Fearful of annoyance, they thought it would be a safeguard if one had her hair cropped and wore men's clothes. This plan was carried out; but the deception was imperfect, and in Chicago they were arrested as suspicious characters.

Moscow society is just now exercised by the suicide of one of its brightest ornaments, the young and lovely Countess Vera Koscheleff, who disappeared two days after her betrothal to Count Hermann, and wrote that "she was going to bathe in a river on her Crimea estate, and would never return." Her body was found there, sewn in a large straw sack, with the seams in the interior, showing that she had sewn herself deliberately in it, as a letter near her said, "from her extreme fear of crawfish and water beetles."

A Dr. Heintzmann, in New York, was recently called upon by a young gentleman who wished to marry his cousin. She had the usual scruples on the subject. The family physician advised them to have the question submitted to the microscope, and Dr. Heintzmann, an expert, was applied to. The pair visited him at his laboratory, the circulation and corpuscles of each carefully tested, and the marriage pronounced entirely proper. When this test becomes common the well-known words will have to be changed so as to read, and "the twain became one blood."

ISLAND MONUMENT.

As the last October meeting at Newmarket the Duchess of Montrose had a thoroughbred Alderney cow conveyed there to give milk during the race week. On being informed of its safe arrival she sent word to Alec Taylor, her husband the Duke's trainer, to have the cow milked at once; but neither Taylor nor his head lad was *au fait* at the business. Thereupon the Duchess, who was in the midst of her toilet, slipped on a *peignoir*, and going out to the loose horse box in which the cow was lodged, performed the operation with the skill of the most experienced milkmaid.

How fierce is the ire aroused in Russian breasts by Germany's sudden abandonment of the traditional Prusso-Muscovite alliance, in favour of more advantageous arrangements with her Austro-Hungarian neighbours, may be gathered from the circumstance that a leading Russian journalist has so far forgotten the dictates of gallantry as to publish in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* a furious diatribe against German women, from which we subjoin a few extracts in literal translation. It is needless to say that this ill-judged and unprovoked attack has excited the indignation of the German press to a degree wholly unprecedented. The writer alluded to commences his article as follows:—"It is well known that German women occupy the very last position in the great family of European women, not to mention that any comparison between them and the representatives of the two thoroughbred classes of the European female species, French and Russian women, is utterly unimaginable. The German woman, oddly enough, is completely forlorn of womanliness! She is a sort of hybrid—a cross between a human female and a mammal of the lower animal tribes. Mammal, indeed, is just the right word for her. German women are not endowed with any of the feline characteristics, such as agility, gracefulness, swiftness of motion, playfulness. They are, in a greater or less degree, owllike. Their characteristics are vulgarity, coarseness, dulness, helplessness, laziness, torpor. And all this is so deeply ingrained in their natures that even those among them who experience a groundless tendency towards displaying a sportive demeanour only remind one of leaping cows with wreaths of roses on their heads." Such outrageous criticism of women, at once the most highly educated and domestic of their sex in Europe, tends to sow dissensions between nations more deeply than do the gravest international grievances.

Th Maharanee of Vizianagram is an East Indian lady with a taste for scholarship; she has just contributed $5,000 toward the establishment of Professor Monier Williams' Indian Institute at Oxford.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE HORSE'S EYE.

(*Continued.*)

CLIMATE.—Even the relaxing effect of a cloudy, damp climate has its influence. It has been long noticed, that young horses, bred on the damp, marshy, cloudy region north of the Pyrenees, will usually escape, if removed to the high, dry table-lands to the south of these mountains, before they have had more than one attack of the disease, while their fellows left in their native climate, suffer until they become blind. So, in the damp climate of Ireland, and in many marshy regions of America, where the tendency is to a heavy, lymphatic temperament, there are many victims of recurring inflammation of the eyes, whereas on the dry east coast of Great Britain, and in the more hilly districts of New England, such disease is far more rare.

For any one proposing to raise horses, the selection of a suitable climate is therefore of the very first importance, not account of the very first importance, not alone on account of the eyes, but of the whole bodily stamina; for the failure of the eyes is but an indication of the general loss of vigour, toughness, and endurance. A location which would be quite suitable for the propogation of cattle, sheep, pigs, and other animals for the butcher, will often fail to produce the better class of horses. The reason is simply this, that that damp climate which favours enlargement and reproduction of cells, a loose texture of the body, and a tendency to the deposition of fat, is ill calculated to produce fine, closely-textured bone, and extraordinary powers of endurance.

STABLING.—The same result follows the use of close, damp stables, in which there are present all the above-mentioned relaxing conditions, together with the irritating ammoniacal emanations from decomposing dung and urine, and the stored up organic emanations from the lungs and skin preserved in the wood-work and other solids of the building.

Where horses, and above all where breeding and young horses are stabled, the greatest attention should be given to secure room—1,000 to 1,500 cubic feet for each animal—a free ventilation by capacious inlets near the floor and eaves, well-drained soil, naturally porous, if this can be secured, and a perfect drainage for the urine.

RACKS.—These should not be above the level of the animal's head, so that dust and hay seeds may not fall into the eyes. If the hay is supplied from the floor above, it should be passed through a closely-boarded funnel, from which it will escape below the level of the eyes.

LIGHT.—Stables should be moderately well-lighted, but we should avoid throwing the direct rays of the sun on the horse's eyes from in front. If too dark, the eyes become habituated to this, and in the absence of the customary stimulus of light, become less able to bear it; and when suddenly taken into the glare of sunshine, and especially of sunshine reflected from the winter's snow, they are liable to suffer from irritation and inflammation. If, on the other hand, the light falls directly on the horse's eyes from a window in front, the constant glare may of itself injure the eyes. In the one case, we have the condition of horses in the mines, where the darkness and inevitably accompanying damp lead to an extensive prevalence of blindness; in the other we have that of the glass-blower or iron-puddler, whose bleared eyes betray his occupation. The light should be abundant, but should fall from windows placed behind or to one side of the stables, and not in front.

DRAUGHTS OF COLD AIR.—A further objection to windows in front is, that if left open so as to allow a current of cold air to strike across the face, it will tend to produce irritation and inflammation of the eyes. Cold, chilling draughts falling on any part of the body are injurious, and are liable to induce disease, and even ophthalmia in a predisposed subject, but much more are they likely to do so if they strike directly on the face and eyes. In building, therefore, we should avoid such counter openings as will produce cross draughts on the animal, and, above all (when the eyes are a main consideration) on the face.

DUST, SMOKE, &c.—The sensibility of the eye is such, that there is far greater suffering from the presence of a small grain of sand inside the eyelids than from a much larger object which is smooth on the surface. Hence the importance of avoiding dust and sand clouds, if we would preserve healthy eyes; and, above all, should this be watched in the case of breeding animals. To drive in a cloud of dust raised by another vehicle, to place on open cars on railroads, or to work on a threshing machine in the direct current of the cloud of dust, are examples of practices that are injurious and reprehensible. Smoke blowing on the eyes, from burning rubbish or any other source, may be a sufficient cause of ophthalmia in a predisposed subject; and, like blows on the eye, irritation by unsuitable bridles, etc., should be carefully guarded against.

FEEDING.—This is not without its influence on the eyes. Insufficient nutriment has been already referred to as calculated to induce ophthalmia in a predisposed subject. It may now be added that a highly stimulating food, which tends to excitement and fever, has often a similar effect. Thus corn (maize) is especially dangerous in an animal predisposed to recurring ophthalmia, and when it is only a degree better. Even a stimulating diet of oats is often injurious to a young and unaccustomed animal; and this is one reason why so many young horses suffer with their eyes, about the time of breaking. There is reason to believe that sorghum and molasses sometimes injure animals in this way, and the guarded use of these is desirable wherever they are an abundant product. They act by inducing cataract and blindness.

TEETHING.—In connecting the teeth with diseased eyes, we are not following the foolish prejudice which attributes all troubles of sight to the wolf-teeth. These teeth are harmless enough; yet the popular prejudice has a foundation which it would be well for horsemen not to ignore. Most diseases of the eye occur at that period of life when the milk teeth are being most rapidly shed, and the permanent teeth are coming up. To suppose that a horse suffers nothing in cutting his teeth, is a great mistake, as is shown by the frequently slow and painful mastication of some young animals, by the occasional dropping of food in a half-chewed condition, and by the heat, redness, and swelling of the palate and gums. That red, swollen, and tender state of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth, familiarly known as "lampas," is but an indication of this teething trouble; and in not a few instances it renders the animal feverish, weak, and, by virtue of the general congestion of the head, strongly predisposed to inflammation of the eyes. The wolf-teeth are in the mouth during the greater part of this period of teething, and are usually shed towards its completion; so that once it is hinted that these are the cause of the trouble with the eyes, the owner, looking into the mouth, seems to find ample confirmation of the statement. The wolf-teeth are, however, the most harmless in the mouth, having long ago reached their full development, and are but slightly inserted in their sockets; while the great and dangerous irritation attends on the cutting of the large grinding teeth, and, in the male, of the tushes. The presence of the wolf-teeth in the mouth at this time is an accident, and not an injury. The temporary recovery often following their removal would have taken place all the same had they been left in the mouth, and a later attack is just as likely as if they were present. The excitement attendant on teething is natural; what we should guard against is its excess. Any costiveness of the bowels should be corrected by the feeding, or, if necessary, by 1 oz. Glauber's salts daily. Teeth pressing painfully beneath tense, resistant, painful gums indicate the need of the lancet; teeth entangled on the crowns of their successors should be removed; all excessive swelling, redness, and tenderness of the gums demand lancing; and, finally, all unnecessary excitement or exhaustion should be avoided.

BREAKING.—Another condition which greatly contributes to ophthalmia at this time of life, is the breaking and training. When this is a literal breaking of the health and spirit, as it too often is in inconsiderate hands, it contributes in no small degree to the development of disease of the eyes in predisposed subjects. We have already seen how liable these affections are to supervene under any health-depressing causes. When, therefore, the health is undermined by exhaustion and rough usage in breaking, to which the animal is all unaccustomed; when this is aggravated by a sudden change from the cool pasture to the hot, close stable, reeking with the irritating products of decomposition, and from a cooling grass diet to an exciting feed of grain and hay, it is not surprising that the disturbing elements rouse into activity the latent predisposition to disease. In training, as in feeding and stabling, sudden and extreme changes should be avoided as far as possible. Where a gentle, firm control can be established, while training is made an education of the intelligence toward docility and obedience, the breaking of health and spirit, the excitement of a series of desperate personal conflicts, and the long train of evil consequences are at once done away with.

OTHER DISEASES.—There remain to be noticed other disorders that affect the eyes more or less directly, but of which we cannot now write at length. Thus, in certain diseases of the kidneys, in which the product of tissue-waste (urea) is but imperfectly separated from the body, the undue amount of that element in the blood is liable to determine exudation in the eye and cataract. This kidney disease may arise from a variety of causes, among which may be named irritating diuretic plants in the hay, mow-burnt hay, oats, or fodder spoiled by wet, or covered with cryptogamic plants (fungi), and the drinking of corrupted water. Again, temporary blindness may result from an attack of indigestion, and over-loaded stomach, or even from undue distension of the womb in pregnancy. We have already seen the dangers of a generally deteriorated health, but in these we have a direct sympathetic action on the nerve centres presiding over vision, and if severe enough, or too often repeated, the result in the eye may be permanently disastrous. Temporary blindness has further resulted from excessive loss of blood, and occasionally the eye suffers from the presence of parasites on its surface (*Filaria lachrymalis*) or in its substance (*Filaria papillosa, Echinococcus*). These have to be guarded against, by careful attention to the food, and more particularly to the water supply—that the latter be not from ponds, streams, nor shallow wells, into which surface water and the impurities may percolate, and especially in localities where the discharges of horses and dogs can gain access. The *filaria* are easily removed by an operation.

PEOPLE WHO MISS THE TRAIN.—An enthusiastic devotee of the science of statistics has ascertained the exact percentage of railway passengers that miss their trains at the Vienna stations. Beginning his observations at a station he found that out of from 5,400 to 5,800 passengers leaving every day, one man and from two to three women were the average number of late comers. Then he took in all the stations, and placed the number of tardy passengers at ten per day. Of every 100 there were 29 men and 71 women. The statistician was not surprised that the male sex should show to advantage, but the disproportion astonished him when he reflected that many men are delayed by the fault of their wives, while the contrary seldom occurs. More people miss local trains than express trains, the proportion being as three to one. In the winter the number of these unfortunates is least, and in the warm months of July and August it is greatest.

TRACKING THIEVES.—In the course of last year a robbery of jewels was effected by a man named George W——, who made his escape abroad. A week ago the head of the London police informed the French Prefecture that George W—— had left Paris. Steps were immediately taken to intercept him, but he managed to evade the agents. On Sunday last two detectives were on duty at the Trocadero, and noticed some peculiar manœuvres of a well-dressed young man, who thrust himself into every crowd formed at the tramway. Having convinced themselves that he was a pickpocket, they waited some time and then followed him to a shabby lodging at Montrouge. They determined to watch for a time, and their patience was rewarded. After about an hour a man arrived, then a woman, and afterwards another man. Thinking they had entrapped sufficient prey the detectives entered and arrested the four companions, one of whom turned out to be the long-sought George W——, the author of the jewel robbery.—*Galignani.*

AN IDEAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—I have long had as an idea the creation of a girl's school which shall be organized exactly the same plan as public schools for boys—Eton, for instance. The girls should reside by twenties in the houses of married masters, whose wives would act as "dames;" and there should in each house be a resident governess to discharge the functions of monitors. The girls should each have their own private room, where they might take breakfast and tea singly or in messes of two and three, as they might prefer, and they should dine and sup at their tutor's and dames' tables. The classes should be held in the school-rooms of the college under the direction of male or female professors; and the girls should attend services all together in their college chapel. As for recreation, such a college as I propose would become a little township, having its walks and park where the pupils would have liberty to roam and play as they pleased under certain restrictions as to hours of lock-up. If in a college of this kind music and drawing were treated as extras and the general education were confined to the three R's, modern languages, history, geography and sewing, I am convinced the school would turn out very creditable pupils indeed, and, what is equally to the purpose, would render the school life of the girls happy, which it seldom is at present. I hope to see this idea carried out some day by a group of paterfamilases having money to embark in an enterprise which would ultimately pay well in more senses than one.—*London Truth.*

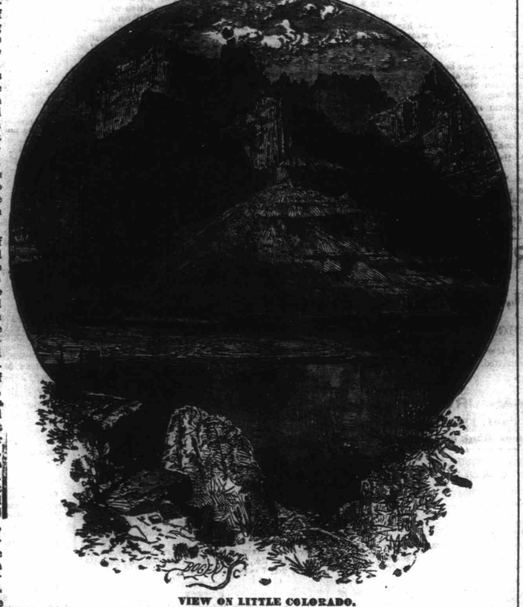
A sham Dowager Countess pulled the wool over a bank teller's eyes in the West End of London ten days ago. A very stylish brougham, with coronet on panel and on harness, and with coachman and groom in orthodox leathers, boots and dark livery, stopped at the door. Inside were two ladies, one young, the other old. The groom jumped off the box, touched his hat at the window, and received a slip of paper from one of the occupants of the vehicle. He took it into the bank and presented it to one of the tellers. It was a check of the Dowager Countess of W. for $1,250. The teller asked where her ladyship was, and being told that she was at the door and wished to communicate with one of the officers of the bank, went out to speak to her. The elderly lady asked him to give her $1,000 in £5 notes, and the rest in gold. This was done, and it was not until the next day that the signature was discovered to be a forgery.

The Rev. Mr. Lamson, of Burt's Corners, Oregon, thinks there are worse places than church for people to spend their evenings in. He says if any young people desire to attend his church for the purpose of "sparking" they are heartily welcome. He would rather a lover would court *his* daughter in church than in the parlour or opera house. He didn't want his people either to attend the theatre or to be deprived of legitimate amusements. He had therefore invited the village band to come in on Sunday evenings and play the hymns, and such worldly music as would be heard in orderly homes and sacred concerts.

Mr. Dewe, Post Office Inspector, has returned to Ottawa from the North-West, where he established about fifty new offices.

THE CANYONS OF THE COLORADO.

Geologists have demonstrated that the entire basin of the Colorado was once covered by a continuous sheet of soft middle and upper cretaceous shales, of which scattered mounds and millions of loose fossils remain, the surfaces between being firm lower cretaceous sandstone, or still older rocks. There is no doubt that, previous to the erosion of the gorges, the table-land was buried under two thousand feet of soft strata, all of which has been carried away except these fragmentary relics, which, being of a harder composition than that surrounding, or of volcanic formation, have obstinately resisted denudation. The climatic conditions are such that the rocks are swept down as fast as disintegrated, which gives the harder rock an unusual advantage in withstanding erosion; and cliffs, isolated buttes, are the natural result. The scenery of this description is very similar to that in the noted "Garden of the Gods," near Denver. It must be borne in mind that the numerous tributaries of the Colorado have subdivided the entire plateau into hundreds of table-lands; and the traveller, if he be taking an overland journey westward from the Rocky Mountains, with the Grand Canyon as his goal, will not find the best of roads for himself or his patient pack-mule. The close of a long day of such journeying is hailed with supreme joy. The fatigue of ten hours in the saddle, going from peak to peak, from valley to valley, and across table-lands of soft marls, is, perhaps, in the end, good for the general constitution, but, toward sunset, the only *end* worth living for is the end of the day. The hungering for repose is evident in the serious mien and silent lips of the men. The packtrain does not come to its camping-ground, therefore, with the hilarity, the flux of spirits, with which it set off in the morning. If the march has been a serious one, thirty miles, say, the mules are jaded, the horses catch an occasional green shrub for a bit of provender. The first anxiety is water; in fact, the end of a day's toil is solely determined by the desired arrival at a brook or water-pocket. A division of an exploring party under Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, was endeavouring to reach the defile of the Colorado River, which was, at the beginning of a day's march, not many miles distant, as was supposed. Filling their canteens from the water of the gorge where they had camped, the five men set out, hoping to drink of the Colorado that night! It soon became evident that the distance was deceiving; gaining eminence after eminence, the Grand Canyon seemed as far away as at first, and no promise of water in all the weary stretch. A consultation was held. It was agreed that the defile left in the morning was their last chance of water, and that lay sixteen miles behind them, and the Colorado many more ahead. Mr. Howell and another irrepressible determined to push on, if it took all summer, while the others turned back to "the last chance," as they expressed it. And to this day that canyon is known and named on the maps as "Last Chance Canyon," formed by a junction of the Grand and Green. The Grand River has its source in the Rocky Mountains. The Green River rises in the Wind River Mountains. Both have sources in alpine lakes, fed by melting snows. Thousands of these picturesque lakes with deep, cool, emerald waters, are embosomed among the crags of the Rocky Mountains. These streams, born in the gloomy solitudes of the mountain regions, have a strange eventful history as they pass down through gorges, tumbling in cascades and cataracts, until they reach the hot, arid plains of the Lower Colorado, where the waters, that were so clear above, empty as turbid floods into the Gulf of California. Including the Green River, which is really the upper continuation of the Colorado, the whole length of the stream is about two thousand miles. The plateau is divided into two distinct portions. The lower third is but a little above the level of the sea, though here and there ranges of mountains rise to an altitude of from two to six thousand feet. The upper two-thirds lies from four to eight thousand feet above the sea. This high region, on the north, east, and west, is set with ranges of snow-clad mountains, attaining an altitude varying from eight to fourteen thousand feet. All winter long, on its mountain-created rim, snow falls, filling the gorges, half burying the forests, and covering the crags and peaks with a mantle "woven by the wind from the waves of the sea." When summer comes, this snow melts, and tumbles down the mountain sides in millions of cascades. Ten million cascade brooks unite to form ten thousand torrent creeks; ten thousand torrent creeks unite to form one hundred rivers, beset with cataracts; one hundred roaring rivers unite to form the Colorado! If the explorer has plodded over rocks and sand, through sage-bush over mountains, across gorges, all to see the wonderful bed of these many waters, he comes to the very brink of the abyss almost unawares. He finds himself standing on the edge of a fissure awful beyond his wildest dreams. He starts back amazed; a second time he draws near, but now cautiously, crawling on hands and knees, till his staring eyes peep over—down—down—more than a mile into the earth! He is seized with the common insane impulse to take one wild leap,—hurling his littleness into nature's immensity. He dislodges a huge stone and pushes it over, watching it roll, strike, bound, split, splinter, yet shooting down till it seems to be annihilated in the illimitable depth; he concludes he won't follow,—just yet,—you know.



VIEW ON LITTLE COLORADO.

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN we firmly believe "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" will more surely quicken the blood, and heal—whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve pain, whether chronic or acute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

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The Elixir Vitæ Found at Last—The Citronian System.

(*London Telegraph, October 21.*)

According to Dr. Wilhelm Schmoele, whose voluminous treatise entitled "Makrobiotik and Eubanik, two scientific methods for the prolongation and embellishment of human life," has recently been subjected to somewhat severe criticism in the German press, one of the four great natural secrets that have baffled investigation for at least a score of centuries has at length been discovered by a gentleman whose university diplomas demonstrate him to be equally at home in philosophy and medicine, and who, moreover, is a full-blown professor of pathology. The transmutation of metals, quadrature of the circle and perpetual motion still remain unsolved mysteries, probably because Dr. Schmoele has not yet turned his attention to them, but the elixir of life stands revealed to us. All that the aspirant to immoderate longevity has to do is to absorb a sufficient quantity of lemon juice daily, or better still, to eat a fixed number of lemons, having relation to his or her age or sex, every morning and evening. Dr. Schmoele adduces several instances of the efficacy with which the consumption of lemons stimulates aged persons to evade the assaults of the Phantom on the Pale Horse. He is as yet unable to mention any case in which the imbibition of lemon-juice has enabled an authentic human being to live forever, but he confidently hopes in future ages far remote to supply posterity with an illustration in his own person of his theory that "he who will only eat lemons enough need never die." Falling a living example of indisputable immortality, such as would carry conviction to the soul of the most hardened sceptic, Dr. Schmoele directs our attention to the celebrated painter, Count Waldeck, who died in Paris a short time ago at the somewhat advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. The professor seems to fancy that this tough artist proves the correctness of the above quoted theory, because Count Waldeck was in the habit, every springtide, of devouring huge quantities of horseradish soaked in lemon juice. "It was not the horseradish," says Dr. Schmoele, "but the lemon juice, that prolonged his life for so many years." But we have only the professor's word for the truth of this postulate. It may be that the vehement pungency of the horseradish kept Count Waldeck's vital spark aglow for such an inordinate length of time, and that the secret of immortality lurks within that fiery root. Besides, the Count died after all, so that lemon juice or horseradish, or both combined, only enabled him to stave off the evil day for a period of time which, considered in relation to eternity, cannot but be accounted as brief and unimportant.

"Makrobiotik and Eubanik" teaches us what we are to do in the way of swallowing lemon-juice in order to attain an age to which that of Methusaleh was, so to speak, mere immature adolescence. To ladies over forty and under fifty, commencing the citronian system, he prescribes two lemons per diem, while gentlemen between those ages must "assimilate" at least three lemons daily. Between fifty and sixty the dose for ladies is set down at three, for gentlemen at four lemons a day. One lemon more per diem is ordained to each sex for every additional decade, so that centenarians must consume, if women, their eight lemons daily—if men, no fewer than nine. Upon attaining his hundred and twentieth year, therefore Count Waldeck, the gentleman who should at that period experience the desire further to prolong his existence would find himself face to face with the terrible prospect of having to swallow 4,015 lemons per annum for ten successive years, if he wished to live so long. Perhaps a decade of life would be held dear by the majority of centenarians if it had to be purchased by the deglutition of 40,000 lemons. The mere notion of so sour a diet is enough to suggest to those with a sweet tooth "surcease of sorrow" by the friendly aid of the dagger or the bowl. It is scarcely possible even to think of eating 40,000 lemons without a shudder and a convulsive contortion of the facial muscles. What would life be worth, even to the "heir of all the ages," if saddled with the chronic stomach-ache that one would think must accrue to the wight condemned to imbibe the juice of a dozen lemons daily?

Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y., March 25, 1879.

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I had to sit up in bed, my sufferings being intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co., N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric Oil.

Yours, truly,
E. H. PERKINS.

—*Buvalo Commercial Advertiser.*

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. 367-cow

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Missionary Chamberlain of India writes that a Hindu fraud is in the United States collecting money, ostensibly for missionary purposes.

From Oct. 26, 1867, to Sept., 30, 1879, the church property sold by auction in Italy yielded one hundred and nine millions of dollars.

The Baptist churches in Philadelphia are in debt $200,000, and a wealthy citizen has offered to give $50,000 towards paying off the debt, if the churches will raise the remainder.

In the village of Franklin, N.Y., there were a Presbyterian and a Congregational church. The other day they united as a Congregational church, and it is a strong one. That was a good move.

Reports from the foreign mission fields of the Irish Presbyterian Church indicate great progress and promise for the future. The Jewish mission is especially prosperous, and receives constant additions.

Carleton College which is now in a flourishing condition with fourteen instructors and 203 students was started by the Congregationalists of Minnesota, when they had but sixty churches and 1,100 members.

At a recent missionary meeting in one of the Congregational churches in the neighbourhood of Bristol, in aid of the London Missionary Society, a gold ring set with emeralds and pearls was dropped in the plate.

A new "Mortara case" is reported from Turin—this time a girl. The daughter of a Jew has been induced to enter a Convent and kept there in spite of earnest endeavours by her friends to secure her escape.

The Pope is stirring up his people in Rome to establish more schools in order to keep the young Romans from falling a prey to the numerous Protestant proselytizers that now have free scope to work in the "Eternal City."

Strange as it may seem, the photographs of Robert Ingersoll make him look like the earnest and devoted pastor of a spiritual flock. We trust that Robert will not take offence at our well-meant observation on a fact.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Lutherans estimate that they will gain in Nebraska this year no fewer than 18,000 communicants by Scandinavian immigration. Gains in Minnesota are also expected to be large. In one month 1,170 Scandinavians passed through St. Paul.

The religious journals of Rome publish the Latin text of a *decretum urbi et orbi*, by which Leo XIII., "on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, opens the treasury of Indulgences to the faithful."

When a young ecclesiastic asked of his bishop permission to preach; the reply was so cutting that some of our theological students would do well to seriously ponder upon it. The bishop said:—"My son, I willingly give my permission, but I grievously fear that Nature will not give hers." It may be that the young man lacked "magnetism."

Plans for rebuilding Tremont Temple, Boston, have been accepted, and it is believed that within six months the work of reconstruction will be completed. The new roof will probably be finished before winter. Several changes are contemplated in the new structure. Its seating capacity will be made larger than before, and it is believed that room will be made for 2,700 people. A new organ is among the plans, and a broader entrance will be constructed, with better facilities than ever before for exit.

Some of the denominations have found a fruitful subject of discussion in the useless extravagance often seen at funerals, one of the results of war times which people have been very slow to shake of. The *Christian Union*, in discussing the subject, remarks that the evil is widespread and real, and often becomes an unhappy satire on the mourners themselves, and adds that "a Chinaman will die happy if he has the assurance of a costly funeral, but to most Christians it is a very unsatisfactory reward for the trials of life."

Mr. Spurgeon, preaching at the Metropolitan Tabernacle recently, stated that the discourse he was about to preach, when printed, would complete a series of 1,501 which he had delivered in regular consecutive order from the pulpit, and which had been published week by week. He did not make this statement by way of glorifying himself, but rather in order to express his thankfulness. He knew of no instance in church history in which 1,500 sermons, together with a great number of others preached on divers occasions, had been printed and scattered abroad.

Thirty-eight persons were confirmed by the Archbishop in the Catholic church of Amherst, N.S., on Wednesday of last week. Rev. P. Donnelly is the resident pastor. The Very Rev. Canon Carmody, St. Patrick's; Rev. R. Kearns, President of St. Mary's College; Rev. Mr. Grace, of Minudie, and Rev. W. B. Hamilton, of Acadia Mines, assisted. Father Kearns preached an eloquent sermon on the Church, and the rite of confirmation was explained by his Grace, and who also urged on the Catholics the necessity of providing a suitable residence for the priest in charge.

The death is announced in England of the Rev. Nicholas Armstrong, the last but one survivor of the Apostolic brotherhood of the Irvingite Church. A surpassing interest attaches to the sole remaining apostle, for a belief has prevailed that the second coming of Christ would take place before the last of the band of apostles had passed away. As it is nearly fifty years since the "Resuscitation" of the apostolate, it will be seen that within a very short period, to be measured by the duration of a single and now protracted life, either a momentous event is to be realized or an article of Irvingite belief has to be exploded or modified.

Iowa papers report that in Elkhorn, in that State, six persons were in a religious trance for three days last week, during which they ate nothing, had ecstatic visions, spoke in unknown tongues, prophesied, and saw the devil on the cellar stairs, and a bright and beautiful star in a corner of the room. "One of the sisters began singing the Doxology to a new tune, one she heard while in the trance, and all the others in an instant sang the different parts, making the most delightful melody ever heard on earth." The exaltation was under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, of the Methodist Church, and the statement is vouched for by him.

A new Baptist church has just been opened at Bowdon, England, on a decidedly novel basis. By a clause in the trust deed of the property provision is made for the admission to membership of evangelical Christians of all denominations. Such members—that they may fully preserve their own consistency as Presbyterians, Episcopalians