

# Weekly Messenger

Vol. II.

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No. 8.

## THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The *Weekly Messenger* gives in a small space all the world's news for the week and is beautifully printed while its price is but fifty cents a year, or when five subscriptions are sent together \$2.00, or forty cents each. The publishers are MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SOX, Montreal.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

A company is being formed in St. Thomas, Ontario, for the manufacture of bronze monuments, for which it is claimed that, while as durable as marble, they can be made much cheaper. The Bay State Iron Company, a large concern in Boston, is reported suspended with heavy liabilities. Three thousand coal miners have returned to work at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at three and a half cents a bushel, the lowest wages paid for two years. The failure of the Klonan Iron Steel Company, Moundsville, West Virginia, has involved the firm of Andrew Klonan & Brother, operating the Superior rail mill, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Over a hundred and fifty hat-finishers have struck at Yonkers, New York, where the manufacturers had made a general reduction in wages, owing to alleged difficulty in competing with convict labor. It is now officially shown that the liabilities of Follet, the failed note broker of New York, amounted to over three and a quarter millions, besides contingent liabilities of about nine and a half millions, while his actual assets were but one million and ninety thousand. F. & H. Brown, merchants, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, have failed; liabilities twenty-five thousand and assets sixteen thousand dollars. The owner of the plantation of La Mercedita, Cuba, has failed, owing a million and owning six hundred thousand dollars' worth. Louis Lewis & Co., merchants, Montreal, have arranged with their creditors at twenty-five cents in the dollar, half cash and half unsecured at six months. The direct liabilities are twenty-five thousand dollars, and indirect the same amount. The iron firm of John V. Ayers & Sons, of Chicago, has failed for two million dollars; the assets are unknown, but the firm claims to have half-a-million's worth of stock on hand. They are the largest stockholders of the Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s rolling mill at Youngstown, Ohio. The Fox River Iron Company, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, has assigned with assets of ninety thousand dollars, being about thirty thousand over liabilities. That such a large amount of disaster should befall the iron trade is a very bad sign of the times, iron being one of the leading factors in the commercial life of a country. General reports indicate a dull state of trade in the States, largely produced by the floods in the Middle States, which have affected business over a far wider extent than the territory flooded. Iron is quiet and dull, but petroleum is higher, firmer and advancing. Ocean freights are easier owing to less demand for transportation and a larger supply of shipping. There were two hundred and twenty-one failures in the United States during the week, thirty-five less than in the preceding week and forty-nine more than in the corresponding week in 1882, and seventy-six more than in the same week in 1881. Canada had thirty-five, an increase of one failure.

## OLD WORLD MATTERS.

The most exciting thing in British parliamentary affairs has been the procession of twenty-five thousand men which followed Mr. Bradlaugh, the infidel radical member for Northampton, to Parliament when he went to demand by letter the seat to which he had been so many times elected. The letter was read by the Speaker and the Attorney-General, Mr. James, introduced a bill to allow members to affirm instead of swear allegiance upon taking their seats, and this action satisfied Mr. Bradlaugh, and he retired, his followers quietly dispersing. A letter from Mr. Healy, member of Parliament, complaining of being subjected to irritating prison rules in Kilmainham Gaol, gave opportunity to the Irish members to make a demonstration in the House, and they moved for a committee of enquiry, which the Government opposed. Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved an amendment to the address in answer to the speech from the throne, in which he condemned the Egyptian war, and it was defeated by one hundred and seventy-nine to one hundred and forty-four. The most exciting phase of the preliminary trials of the Irish conspirators has been the turning informer of James Carey, one of the prisoners and a member of the Dublin Council. His evidence comprised minute details of the conspiracy to murder public men and policemen. The other prisoners frequently hissed and jeered at their betrayer. The most important event for the week in French politics is the acceptance of the resignation of the Ministry, and the selection of M. Jules Ferry to form a new one.

## THE FLOODS.

The floods in the Middle States have subsided after doing incalculable damage. On the fourteenth the people of Cincinnati were appalled to discover the Ohio rising a second time, and a new reign of terror began which happily only lasted about a day until another fall in the water took place. In that city great destitution resulted among the thousands of people turned out of home by the floods. By order of the Bishop, the Roman Catholic churches were thrown open to receive the homeless. All the bakeries above water were tested to their utmost capacity to supply the demand for bread, and soup-kitchens were established at various points. Liberal contributions for relief come to the authorities, several single gifts of one to three thousand dollars having been made. With the exception of a line running to Baltimore and Washington, there was no communication by rail with the outside world. A railway station platform and sheds became undermined by the waters and collapsed, carrying with them fourteen boys who were watching the floods, and other persons of unknown number. Necessaries of life and comfort rose in price, in some cases doubling, and houses in the inundated districts became unsafe from undermining and the bursting of sewers. Ninety thousand persons were estimated to have been out of employment on the fifteenth, through the stoppage of the factories, and it was at one time thought all would have to shut down to avoid danger of a water famine in the regular supply. About one o'clock in the morning of the

day just mentioned a sad event supplemented the general distress. Some men went into the cellar of a four-tenement, three-story block to get some lumber for a raft they were making, when a lighted candle taken with them ignited fire damp or sewer gas that had collected, and a terrific explosion ensued, wrecking the entire building and filling the whole neighborhood with terror. The people, fearing further explosions of sewer gas forced up by the water pressure, fled from adjacent houses in scant attire. By five o'clock the firemen had taken out all the occupants of the house, when three were found killed, two perhaps fatally injured and several more or less hurt. It is calculated that twenty-five thousand people in Cincinnati will be in want for perhaps fifty days, while the loss in property is placed among the millions and a great deal of business embarrassment has been produced by the serious obstruction of trade. Jeffersonville, Indiana, was flooded from two to twenty feet, and five thousand people were homeless in the city. Hundreds of people were quartered in the upper stories of public buildings and food was taken to them in skiffs. The scenes of suffering were most woful, and the material loss is set at over a million. At Louisville, Kentucky, over three hundred squares and two thousand houses were submerged, five thousand workmen were driven from their shops and twelve thousand people from their homes, and the total loss is three millions. The authorities decline all offers of assistance outside of the city. New Albany, Indiana, appealing to the Legislature for relief, reports that it will take from a hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars to relieve the absolute distress of its people. The whole valley of the Licking River and Clear Creek was under water, and a thousand acres of wheat were destroyed. From Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Cairo, Illinois, where the Ohio joins the Mississippi, there was hardly a town or city not wholly or partly submerged. For thirty miles beginning in the upper suburbs of Cincinnati and ending with Lawrenceburg, twenty-five miles below, the damage, destitution and distress is unparalleled in American history.

## FIRES.

An explosion of gasoline started a fire in Blaisdell & Co.'s knitting mills, near Amsterdam, New York, which caused a loss of fifty thousand dollars. David Dodge's store at Mitford, Ontario, was burned; loss of two thousand five hundred, partly insured. Colender's billiard factory, Stamford, Connecticut, caught fire by spontaneous combustion in the varnish room, and was burned at a loss of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. A loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was caused by the burning of Crofthead's twisting mills, Milton, Scotland, and five hundred persons thrown out of employment. Two or three thousand dollars' loss was caused to R. Baird, Mitchell Brothers, Messrs. Ross Robertson and H. Wilde by a fire in Kincairdine, Ontario. The United States Iron and Tin Plate works at Demmler's station, Pennsylvania, were burned, loss one hundred thousand dollars, and three hundred men out of work. Mr. George Robertson's

carriage factory, Kingston, Ontario, was damaged a thousand dollars by fire and was insured. The steam lumber mills of James Robertson, Milleroches, Ontario, were damaged, without insurance, four thousand dollars' worth. Valentine's knitting mill, Bermington, Vermont, was burned, loss over a hundred thousand. D. Masson, & Co.'s, wholesale grocery store in Montreal was burned out; loss to building and stock more than covered by eighty thousand dollars' insurance. The Mignonne street boys' reformatory, managed by the Christian Brothers, in the same city, was damaged to the extent of thirty thousand dollars, and several firms occupying portions of them lost in amounts from one to ten thousand dollars each.

## CRIME.

Body-stealing continues to be practised to a heavy extent in the rural districts of Quebec, the plunder being sold to medical colleges in Montreal and the United States. A negro named William Hughes brutally murdered his wife at Willow Grove, twelve miles from St. John, New Brunswick, because she refused to live with him on account of his bad usage of her. Mr. Ketchum Graham, a former Provincial legislator, was attacked with knives while going into his house at Sydney, Ontario, and severely wounded in the face and hand, his assailant escaping. Three of the defaulting officers of the Jersey City Bank have been convicted and sentenced—Boyce to ten years, Beach to four and Shaw to six. The New York press is on the track of a ring of officials in the department of taxes and assess-ments, which is alleged to be robbing the rate-payers right and left.

SEVERAL PROMINENT MEN have recently died. Mr. James Court, a wealthy citizen of Montreal, died in Glasgow, Scotland, at the age of seventy-two. He had gone to Europe to spend a portion of the winter and just returned from Switzerland. Mr. Court was a native of Hamilton, Scotland, and came out in the same ship as Sir Hugh Allan, and both were employed by the same firm. He was identified with every moral reform in the city, and his generosity was a distinguishing feature of his character. Mr. William E. Dodge, of New York, widely known for his activity in moral, religious and philanthropic works, died in that city from the effects of a cold contracted while presiding at a political meeting. He leaves a wife and family and an estate valued at fifteen million dollars. Mr. Dodge was associated with the temperance reform for the past fifty years. The Hon. Mr. Morgan, ex-Governor of New York, is dead; also the Hon. John McMurich, a prominent merchant and politician of Toronto.

A CRAZE FOR LOTTERIES has suddenly struck the Province of Ontario, and among a number of proposed schemes of that sort is one to wipe out the debt of the city of London at one stroke, by the issuance of two hundred thousand tickets at five dollars each. Some influential newspapers have been carried away by this sudden gambling mania, but others join a portion of the pulp in denouncing lotteries as dishonest, immoral and demoralizing.





THE WEEK.

JOHN RALSTON, the foreman of a candle and soap factory in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has fallen heir to half an estate of three millions in Scotland.

THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE are reported sick at Waterbury, Connecticut, of winter cholera, supposed to be caused by the mixture of snow with the city water.

WILLIAM LEWIS, who had been an author, lecturer, politician and judge, died recently in alijet poverty, in a hospital to which he had been taken from a miserable hovel, in Dallas, Texas.

A BANKER has written to the Treasurer of New York, saying he had seen one of the new five cent nickel coins so perfectly gold-washed as to deceive ignorant persons, and pass easily among them for a new five-dollar gold piece.

MR. PETER COOPER, the famous philanthropist and founder of the Cooper Institute, where thousands of young people are educated free, in the city of New York, has lately passed his ninety-third birthday, on the occasion of which he received visits from many friends, and many sent him bouquets.

MR. COBB, late Governor of Alabama, has the reputation of granting over two hundred pardons in a little over a week. Such a straining of the quality of mercy to evil-disposed people is simply criminal injustice to the law-abiding portion of the community.

JIM CHANG, a Chinaman, attempted to start in the laundry business at Waynesboro, Georgia, but a party of white people destroyed his property and drove him away. If that is a specimen of the vaunted chivalry of the South, the nation could well afford to have it exchanged for a quality less pretentious in name and more manly in kind.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS, in a message to the Legislature of that State, recommends compulsory vaccination, saying that, although as a rule he was opposed to paternal government, yet upon this subject he was firmly fixed. He is right, for there is no questioning the fact that the average people are far from knowing enough to take care of themselves in the matter of health.

A MAN CLAIMING THE UNKNOWN TITLE of "Lord Cantyre" last fall met a wealthy young lady of Perth, Ontario, on a steamship coming out from Great Britain, and after an acquaintance of some months privately married her in Montreal during the recent Winter Carnival. Her guardian did not know the marriage had taken place until he went to Montreal to make enquiries about the assumed lord upon behalf of his ward. It is not yet publicly known whether the man has any means of his own or respectable antecedents, but it is a fact that he gave false accounts of himself in other ways than the pretension of nobility.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR are said to desire national laws to prohibit gambling by speculation in the necessities of life, and to make eight hours a day's labor for others as well as for Government workmen. As for the first matter all classes will second the Knights' wishes, provided legal ingenuity can devise a law, as it has hitherto failed to do, which can be enforced. With regard to the hours of labor, their shortening must be brought about gradually, if at all, through the progress of labor-saving machinery and the educational and social elevation of the working classes. In any event, however, it would be wrong to make a law forbidding a man to sell ten, or even twelve hours for a day's labor, if he chooses to do so.

MR. HULETT, an American who narrowly escaped massacre in Madagascar, will lay his case before the Government of the United States, and claim damages against Madagascar.

A SENSATION in Toronto is the revelation of a practice of whipping young girls in factories for disobedience and neglect of work, and a society of ladies has been formed to protect them.

JOHN BARNES, of Moore County, North Carolina, was poor a few weeks ago and owned only twenty-three acres of barren land, but gold has been discovered on his property and he is now the wealthiest man in that region, being worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

MUCH INCONVENIENCE and damage has been caused in parts of the Province of New Brunswick by the recent drouth, wells having been dried up, and even springs that have scarcely ever failed before, the results being suffering among the animals and the closing of mills.

THE COLORED PEOPLE in Salisbury, New York, are much excited over the throwing up of a live snake by Hugh Leonard. The serpent is eighteen inches long, and the man says there are more where it came from. It is said a discarded sweetheart gave him a cake to eat containing snake eggs.

THE POLICE OF MONTREAL have begun a campaign against gambling houses, of which it is believed there are many in the city. In the first one raided fifteen young men and a quantity of gambling instruments were seized. The offenders were afterward convicted and condemned to pay heavy fines.

STANISLAUS KULINSKI, who has been a jeweller and watchmaker in Charleston, South Carolina, several years, claims he is the son of a Russian nobleman of high rank, and that he left Russia in 1848 against the laws of the country, but was pardoned for so doing by the late Czar. He has prepared a petition, asking the Czar to grant him the right to sue in the Russian courts for his ancestral estates, which are very valuable. Kulinski has become a citizen of the United States.

A BILL is making progress in Congress to provide for the execution of the provisions of the treaty of 1880, between America and China, prohibiting the opium trade. Chinese subjects cannot import opium into the United States under penalty of fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and forfeiture of the package. A similar penalty is prescribed in the bill for the importation of the article into any open ports of China, or its transportation from one open port to another, by American citizens.

CHARLES GAVIN was married in 1845 at Detroit, Michigan, and afterward served three years in penitentiary at Auburn, New York, for grand larceny, and again in the Ohio penitentiary a term for counterfeiting. Disappearing in 1853, he was believed to be dead by his wife, who married again. Her second husband was wealthy, but becoming dissatisfied with her reputation, he left her, and for twenty years sent her a hundred dollars a month. Lately he discovered that her first husband was still living, and began a suit for divorce. When the wife was confronted with her long-lost husband she threw up her hands and cried, "Charles, Charles, Charles," then fainted, and on recovering whispered, "I thought he was dead." A much sadder result came from the identification of the man by his aged mother at Detroit. She recognized her long-missing son, screamed his name, and dropped dead.

WAR VESSELS of England, the United States and France have gone to Ecuador to protect foreign residents in a revolution now raging in that republic, in which the city of Guayaquil is threatened with destruction.

JAMES ATWELL, a leper, landed from a vessel off Lewes, Delaware, and was ordered out of town by the authorities. He had come from Cuba, where the disease had developed, and was going to Toronto to enter a hospital, hoping a cold climate would check the malady. In this he seems to be acting under erroneous advice, for the cold of Canada will not last him long at this date, and besides there has for many years been a colony of lepers confined at Tracadie, New Brunswick, for whom the cold has not proved a cure. That place will probably be his final hospital if he reaches Canada.

UNDER POPULAR GOVERNMENT a remedy can be found for the most flagrant abuses provided it is only sought. What is known as lobbying has grown to be one of the greatest dangers to good government in the United States. Lobbying means the interference for selfish ends with legislators while attending to their public duties, to induce them to support measures that, as guardians of the public welfare, they should oppose. It has come to such a pass that both national and State Congresses are infested every session with the principals and agents of monopolies and private speculations, who hang about the lobbies and dog the steps of members wherever they go, buying votes where they can and have to, and begging them everywhere. The Senate of North Carolina has invented a remedy for the abuse mentioned which ought to be effective, being imprisonment for not less than one year of persons convicted of lobbying.

THE OCCUPATION OF COAL-MINING is easily imagined to be one of the hardest species of labor. Many do not enjoy a week-day's sun-light for months, and far under ground they ply their tools, often without space to stand up in, exposed to dangers from foul air, falls of earth or coal, floods of water and other contingencies. It is not generally known, however, that the workmen in many coal mines are subjected to various exactions and oppressions that are almost, if not altogether, as hard to bear as their toils and perils. A witness before the Congressional committee on labor recently said the coal miners were compelled by their employers or operators, on penalty of discharge, to deal altogether at their employers' stores—which they call "pluck-me" stores—and to pay ten to twenty-five percent more for everything they bought than was charged elsewhere. They also had to buy all tools, lamps, oil, powder, etc., out of wages not averaging over six hundred and fifty dollars a year. The men did not seek other vocations because they were brought up to mining, and it is strange, in this connection, that men who know by experience the whole hard lot of a miner's life, yet send their children into the mine to be brought up to the same bondage as young as the law of the country will allow them. Relief will probably be long in coming from legislation, for mining requires such large capital that great monopolies have grown up, which control the principal fields and have the public so much in their power that attempts to force them in any direction may cause them to raise prices to famine figures, or suspend production altogether until they are allowed full freedom in managing their affairs. The right cure for the hardships of the miners is to make their services more valuable by making their numbers fewer, and if the old ones cannot get out of the business let them keep their own children out of it by all means.

UP TO A RECENT DATE there had been sent from New York sixty-four thousand dollars for the relief of sufferers from floods in Germany.

A BILL has been introduced into the New York Assembly to establish a whipping post for the punishment of men who beat their wives and children.

LABORERS ARE ARRIVING in Panama in large numbers to work on the interoceanic canal. The first of a lot of twenty-four engines bought in the United States has been put together and has commenced work. Mr. Charles de Lesseps, son of the venerable engineer, is probably on the ground by this time, and his father Count de Lesseps, will be there in July.

A NEW THEORY of the terrible Newhall House fire in Milwaukee is now given, which will be a welcome one to the bar-keeper hitherto suspected of setting fire to the place. The body of a man has been found under the sidewalk, burned beyond recognition. Tramps are said to have frequently infested the basement and one was once caught smoking near the base of the elevator, and it is believed that the fire might have been caused by tramps.

GOVERNOR HOYTE, of Wyoming Territory, gives the following high recommendation of woman suffrage in his annual message to the Legislature:—"The new Territory of Wyoming is the only spot on the earth where the political privileges of women are equal and identical with those of men. It was a bold and gallant stroke on the side of reason, and of justice long delayed, the act of our first Legislative Assembly. Elsewhere objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours an experiment. We know that it is not—that under it we have better laws, better officers, better institutions, better morals, and a higher social condition in general than could otherwise exist—that no one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train—that the great body of our women and the best of them have accepted the elective franchise as a precious boon, and exercise it as a patriotic duty—in a word, that after twelve years of happy experience, woman suffrage is so thoroughly rooted and established in the hearts and minds of this people that among them all no voice is ever uplifted in protest against or in question of it."

GOVERNOR LUTLER, of Massachusetts, is figuring prominently as the friend of the oppressed. He recently issued an order that all convicts should be allowed to send him sealed communications, and a large number made use of the rare privilege. Their letters told of terrible brutality of men strung up by the wrists until they fainted, of others kept in over-heated cells until they were almost mad, and of protests being answered with confinement in a dungeon. In consequence of these letters one warden was summarily dismissed and others were expected to follow. Although criminals have often too easy times and good fare in confinement, yet any attempt to over-reach the penalty of the law against them, on the part of keepers or overseers, should be severely dealt with. The same Governor was expected to send a message to the Legislature requesting a law to make employers liable for accidents to employees when the same result from the carelessness of other employees. The effect of such a law would be to make employers very particular about whom they employed in responsible positions, but it is easy to imagine cases when it would operate unjustly against employers.

My h writes G ist, and w time, mo large col amoyanc daily w in our a young l in a large we heard scamperin young la their hou there wa ter. My "I've her in writin to any of and I will find collent co fore us a letter to long fav pointed o a large, fi ored with ily, and v ters and read the had a gre sthation, s it into th found by few days house ag claiming rats!" had hear- ter gone. V over the hearing t fore, in t rats run was the r have nev but I ha the hor rected.

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## A RAT STORY.

My home is supposed to be rat-proof, writes Gen. Neal Dow in the *Congregationalist*, and was so when quite new; but at one time, more than twenty years ago, we had a large colony of the rodents, greatly to our annoyance, and it was with us a matter of daily wonder where they found a weak spot in our defences against them. One evening a young lady from a friend's family, living in a large, fine house nearly a mile away, was with us, and the talk turned on rats, as we heard ours galloping in the ceiling and scampering up and down the walls. The young lady said that none had ever been in their house, and she did not think that there was any point at which they could enter. My eldest daughter, a great wit, said: "I've heard that, if politely invited to do so in writing, rats will leave any house, and go to any other to which they may be directed, and I will tell ours that at your house they will find some spacious quarters and an excellent commissariat." At the moment, before us all, she wrote a most grandiloquent letter to the large family of rats that had so long favored us with their presence, and pointed out to them that No. 65 Pearl St. was a large, fine house, which had never been favored with the residence of any of their family, and where they would find ample quarters and a fat larder. When finished she read the missive to the company, and we had a great laugh over it. As an old superstition, she then put larid upon it and carried it into the attic, where it would probably be found by those to whom it was directed. A few days after the young lady was at our house again, and burst into a laugh, exclaiming: "Our house is overrun with rats!" That recalled to us the fact that we had heard none in our walls. My daughter went to the attic, and the letter was gone. While we were talking and laughing over the curious affair, a friend came in and, hearing the talk, said that two evenings before, in the bright moonlight, he saw several rats running down Congress street, which was the straight road to Pearl street. We have never been troubled with them since, but I have not heard how it has been with the house to which our beneficiaries were directed.

## THE AFRICAN DIAMOND COUNTRY.

The soil, when brought to the summit, is carted away and strewn on the ground, where it is left for a fortnight or three weeks to pulverize in the sun. At the expiration of this time gangs of Kafirs, superintended by a white overseer, break the large, dry lumps into powder, and this in turn is carted away to be placed in the washing-machine. It is during the process of first breaking that some of the largest diamonds are discovered, and the overseer has to keep a sharp look-out on the workers in consequence. In spite of the terrible penalty incurred by any one detected in the act of secreting a good find, thefts are very rife, and many a diamond finds its way into Kafir possession in spite of the sharpest vigilance. During the process of washing, the gravelly substance, which is full of garnets as well as the diamonds, sinks to the bottom of the machine, while the earthen substance disappears in another channel. When it has been thoroughly washed through two or three times, this gravel is collected and strewn on tables, where searchers, with steel instruments, somewhat resembling very broad knives, carefully turn it over in minute search. Then it is that the precious jewel is discovered in all manner of sizes and shapes, when it is placed in a small tray, on which another overseer keeps his watchful eye. I was given several little heaps of gravel to dissect, and in half an hour I succeeded in discovering about twenty or thirty diamonds of a very fair size, and some so perfectly shaped that they had every appearance of having just left the cutter's hands.—*In the Land of Misfortune—Lady Florence Dixie.*

## VERTIGO.

This name is from a Latin word that means to turn, and marks the dizzy feeling that characterizes the disease. Vertigo is frequently thought to be a very dangerous symptom, especially if the person falls who is suffering from it. It is true, it may be a dangerous symptom. It may be caused by a serious affection of the brain, and prove the precursor of a fatal paralysis. It is this fact which excites alarm in particular cases. Vertigo, however, is far from being ne-

cessarily an alarming symptom, and this should be generally known. Where there is one case in which it is a grave indication of serious disturbance, there are many in which it indicates only a slight and temporary derangement of some of the organs of the body.

A violent attack of coughing may bring it on in a weak person. Tobacco may cause it by its action on the nerve centres. The staggering of the tipsy man is due to it. It comes to some persons when they are in elevated positions. The imagination alone can give rise to it.

Some very nervous people suffer greatly, being unable to raise their heads from their pillows for days at a time without extreme dizziness, and yet they neither have nor are threatened with any organic disease or any ailment that may shorten their life.

Vertigo may be caused by loss of blood, and it is often felt by persons whose blood is thin and watery. Strong and healthy people suffer from it sometimes because they use improper diet, either too much in quantity or too bad in quality; or they eat when they are exhausted by work or worry. It may also be caused by a disturbed condition of the digestive organs generally.

It is plain that the treatment should be in the less grave cases—attention to diet, and such medicines or tonics as a judicious physician would prescribe for each individual case.—*Youth's Companion.*

## HUMAN MAGNETISM.

"Sir, you should wear an open-faced watch, if you desire to be accurate in your time," said a watchmaker on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to the stout man; "you are too magnetic."

"Why, what has the case got to do with it?" was the interrogative reply.

"Everything. Your watch has a hunting-case, necessitating steel springs for opening and shutting. By constant association with your body those springs become magnetized, and they generate their condition to other necessarily steel portions of the watch works, and thus render their movements imperfect."

"Then, if I were not so fat my watch would not lose two minutes, more or less, a day," said the puzzled stout man.

"Exactly," returned the watchmaker. "I have worn your watch for over a week and it has neither gained nor lost a dozen seconds; but then I am, from a corporeal point of view, your antithesis, I am exceptionally thin and slender."

"The stout man mused. "Accordingly," said he, "open-faced tickers for fat men, closed cases for thin, eh?"

"Not at all," replied the other. "Thin men have at times more magnetism in their systems than fat men. Everybody is more or less magnetic; you happen to be particularly so; I happen to be quite the reverse; hence my remarks and advice. For the rest, open-faced watches are always more accurate than hunters. They are more air-tight for one thing. As for the steel springs in hunting-cases, mechanical science has not yet discovered anything else to replace them; the public like double cases, and there the matter remains for the present. There are, however, many ill-contrived portions in watches, and while the demand continues for watches of a certain price it is impossible, from a commercial point of view, to think of improvements. Long-used methods and ingenious machines have been specially provided to fashion and cut out every one of the minute parts which go to compose the existing instrument. Every watch consists of over 200 pieces employing over 200 persons, distributed among 40 trades, to say nothing of the tool-makers for the artisans. If the construction of the watch were materially altered all the trades would have to be re-learned, new tools and wheel-cutting engines would have to be devised, and the majority of working watchmakers become useless. The consequence would be that the watch would become enormously enhanced in value, and its possession a token of wealth. You see in our complicated state of society even machines in the process of time come to surround themselves with a circle of 'vested interests' which embarrass attempts at improvements."

"You are interesting me," remarked the stout customer as he placed his watch in his pocket. "You have been many years, I suppose, in the business. Of course there must have been some improvements in your time?"

"Of course. Watches during the last ten years have grown much in thickness. Old-fashioned watches are thin and flat. I have had a watch in my charge as flat as a trade dollar. It is impossible to properly adjust the works for heat, cold, and position under such circumstances. I should have to give you a long explanation of the packing of mechanism to explain to you why."

"Well, has the increased thickness raised the value?"

"No. On the contrary watches are now worth 25 percent less than what they were ten years ago. That fact, you will say, bears against my previous remarks. I am referring to the cheaper grade of watches worn by the majority of people. There are watches which bring \$1,500 and watches which can be purchased for \$18 a dozen. If you are willing to pay for costly work almost anything can be accomplished."

## OVER-WORK AMONG WOMEN.

In about nine cases out of every ten, the woman who is in poor health attributes her sufferings to over-work. Many times this is a valid excuse, but frequently it is not the real cause of the ill-health. Lookers-on cannot always understand the situation, and the comparisons made between one woman's work and another's are often incorrectly drawn. Molly, sometimes suffers from over-work, but she avers that no part of the work to be done for her household is really beyond her strength. She says that as regular house maid she could do all of the so-called housework and the plain sewing which she now does, and maintain her health. But to do these things well would leave no time for the "nothings," and every mother whose heart is in that work knows that it takes a good deal of time. I believe, and here is one more chance to bear witness to this truth, that the mother-work should have the first chance. A woman whose ideals are low can sometimes carry on all of these departments successfully (in her own opinion), and in that case her health is not likely to suffer from too much work. It is the worry, the sense of incompleteness or of falling short in what is required of one, more than all the fatigue of her work, that wears Molly out.

It is well to know how to do everything in the best way possible, but when a woman finds that she cannot do everything that she seems to be her duty to do in the best manner possible, she had better stop and consider what are the most essential things to be done, and study the easiest way of getting along without positive neglect. Wholesome food the family must have, but most of the fancy cooking is done in vain as respects health and strength. This same fancy cooking (which includes cake and pie—these being quite unnecessary articles of diet, doing more harm than good in most cases) is one of the chief causes of ill-health among women. Nearly all of these invalids are more or less dyspeptic. I have watched this a good deal among my neighbors in different places. Few of them give the right name to their disease, and I think the doctors are sometimes careful not to tell them the whole truth, but those who make any permanent improvement under medical treatment usually make some change in their habits of diet. One woman told me, during an hour's visit, these two facts, which did not seem to have any connection in her own mind: 1. "I used to be a great sufferer from sick headache, but I seldom have it in late years." 2. "No, I rarely eat a crumb of cake now, no matter how much I make; I haven't cared for it for a few years back, though I once was very fond of nice cake." Another, in praising her doctor's success in the treatment of her nerves, after detailing the medicines and the rest and rides prescribed, remarked incidentally that the doctor told her to eat rather lightly of plain, nourishing food, and to give up her tea and coffee if she could. Many years ago I heard a physician of fine education and large experience ridiculing the idea that prevailed among women that their sickness came generally from overwork. "They over-work their jaws," said he, "manching confectionery, and eating all sorts of unwholesome food, and they often eat too much anyhow for persons who exercise so little." At the time I thought this criticism too severe, but I have often since seen cases to which it applied.

Another way in which women are over-worked by their own fault—a sin of ignorance frequently—is in the use of foolish

clothing. We are all more or less in bondage here, for woman's dress is radically wrong. It is a weight and a hindrance everywhere. Clothing devised to suit the needs of the human body would be much more easily made and taken care of, and it would give woman freer movement, greater ease and comfort about her work and play, and would be an aid to good health rather than a general drag upon her strength. But a genuine reform cannot be made by any one woman, for it awaits the development of public opinion. But cannot we all lend a hand here, and say on all proper occasions, that woman's dress is absurd, and inconvenient, and unhealthful, and that we wish for something better? Most of us can put less work and care upon our trimmings and none of us need wear a trained skirt, or one that touches the floor. We may all wear loose and warm clothing, and bear the weight upon our shoulders rather than over the hips. Various female weaknesses are supposed to be caused by active labor, by much standing upon the feet, by much climbing of stairs in the pursuit of one's daily industry. They may be aggravated by these causes after they have been once induced, but I have serious doubts whether these weaknesses are often really attributable to the causes above named. Corsets and heavy skirts are the real offenders. It is usually the case that the same work might have been done—the standing and the climbing—had the muscles of the body, both external and internal, been left free and unweighted by the clothing. How many feathers' weight are added to her burden of toil and worry by a woman's long skirts as she goes about her work in-doors and out, upstairs and down, around the kitchen fire, or cleaning the floors in an unsuitable dress?

It is not the hardness of the work, or the difficulty of the tasks taken in detail, that tires out the women as a general thing, if we except the family washings, which usually require a good deal of strength. But these tasks crowd upon each other, and become complicated and wearisome when the care of children interferes with them. These are genuine cases of over-work, where the labor is too hard and too steady for the strength of the worker; but care and worry are harder to bear than physical toil, and social burdens do their part to over tax the vital powers.—*American Agriculturist.*

## THE TREE PLANTING ACT of the Ontario

Government is generally commended abroad. The New York *Scotsman* says that such a measure is most opportune, and should be supported by the people at large. It estimates that the fund of \$50,000 set apart for the purpose of the Act will not be exhausted until 500,000 trees are planted. No farmer having a row of such trees would look at an offer of a dollar apiece for them. So that, apart from all aesthetic considerations—if we may venture to enjoy a hard-worked and much abused word in its legitimate sense—the practical benefits resulting will be very considerable. "The example set by Ontario," says the *Scotsman*, "is worthy of all praise and should be imitated by other Governments."

## HOW TO DEAL WITH DOG BITES.—An

absurd superstition prevails that the bites of all dogs should be either cut out and cauterized, and the poor animal destroyed. It is not necessary to adopt either of these serious courses, provided the dog is healthy. In fact, they are simply ridiculous, and are calculated to produce groundless fear in the person bitten. Of course, in severe cases erysipelas may supervene, but, with ordinary care, the wound being cleaned by a disinfecting lotion, no serious consequences will follow. In all cases, however, a doctor should be consulted.—*London Lancet.*

MRS. RYAN, of Philadelphia, has brought up her sons in the correct knowledge of pronouns, and so, upon hearing somebody open the window in the night, and replying to the question, "Who's there?" "It's me, mother," she knew that the intruder was none of her offspring. She gave an alarm, and the ungrammatical burglar was captured.

AMONG THE TREES which grow in Alaska is one called the yellow cedar, which has a fragrance somewhat like that of sandal wood and nearly as marked. It is a grainless wood, of straw color, and the Russians built many ships of it, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

SOME EXPERIMENTS WITH ALCOHOL.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

Charlie Kenson was much interested in the accounts he had heard from his cousin Sophia of the experiments with alcohol in the Temperance school. So he made an engagement to go with her as soon as possible; but in spite of their plans they were late in arriving. When they went in Charlie saw how much it looked like a Sunday-school. There were all the classes with their teachers, and they were reading a scripture exercise. He looked, expecting to see Bibles in their hands; but no, it was a little paper-covered book with responsive exercises in the back of it. Sophia had one of her own, and he looked over and read with her, and when they were through he looked at the book. It was the "Catechism on Alcohol," and in the main part of the book were questions and answers on that subject. He did not think much of catechisms anyway, and he did not suppose he would care for this, but he soon saw the boys in the class near him resting and listening very eagerly. They seemed trying who could say it the best, and when the superintendent began to talk he saw why, for he talked about what was in the catechism and explained it. The catechism said:

"What is alcohol? "A liquid poison," &c. The superintendent asked: "How many of you have seen alcohol?" and a few hands went up. "What does it look like?" "Water." "Yes, and they look so nearly alike that you cannot easily tell them apart, can you?" and he held up two vials, each nearly filled with a clear-looking fluid. "One of these is alcohol, and one is water. Which is alcohol?"

"The one in the left hand," "The one in the right," the answers came, but it was plain enough they could not tell, and the next question was, "How can we find out?" "Taste it," "Smell it," "Burn it," said a few of the scholars.

"You must excuse me from tasting. We ought to know it by the smell, but there is a quicker way to show it to you all."

Then he took the corks from the wide-mouthed vials, and, folding a strip of paper he dipped one end in one vial and the other in the other. "Now," said he, "one end of this paper is wet with water, and the other with alcohol; which will burn quickest?"

"The one with alcohol," said a bright little girl quickly.

"Let us try," said the superintendent, as he lighted a match and tried one end of the paper which did not burn. "Water, water!" came from the eager children. "Yes, that is wet with water. Now we will try the other," and in an instant the blaze shot up several inches. It was easy enough for all to say "Alcohol," to this, and then they watched to see it burn across till it came to the part wet with water, and some one called out: "Burn your fingers!" But the fingers held the wet part, and in the water was safety. When the fire came to that it went out entirely, and then there was a small shout.

"Keep to the water and you are safe from the alcohol. We expect the water-drinkers to put alcohol out entirely as a drink. Alcohol is good to burn, but water is the safe thing to drink. We can make alcohol do us good service in the burning line, because it burns without smoke. It is very convenient for the jewellers, for it heats their work without blackening it. Here is an alcohol lamp such as jewellers use"; and he lighted the lamp and passed a plate through the blaze to show that it did not blacken. Then he poured some alcohol into a silver spoon and burned it, and it did not blacken the spoon. Then he explained that this alcohol was strong, that it was only about one-fourth water, that gin and brandy would also burn, but that we could not prove that there was alcohol in cider and wine and beer in this way, because there was too much water with it, and it would not burn.

Some other things he said in his fifteen minutes talk, and then he asked questions to see if it was remembered, and after some singing and speaking pieces the school closed. But those experiments—oh! the boys did like them so much, and the girls too. Sophia declared she was going to study chemistry so that she could know all about it. She meant to be a superintendent herself some day. As for Charlie, he made up his mind to see more of that temperance school and of the experiments, if they had them.

ONE IN THREE.

It happened to me in early life to be in company, in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, with a gentleman from Tobago, an island which had an evil notoriety for unhealthiness. I learned that it was the ordinary habit of the young men who constituted its principal white population to begin with drinking garrigue (madeira and water) in the morning; to proceed to madeira at lunch time; to take brandy and water in the afternoon; and to finish off with neat brandy at night. It did not surprise me to learn that on this system one in every three died annually; and that if a party met to dine (and drink) together, it was often summoned a few days afterward to meet at the funeral of one of the number. On the other hand, my late friend, Dr. Edmund Parkes—a man held in the highest esteem among us for the services he rendered to the hygiene of our army—informed me that having served in early life as Assistant Surgeon in India in a European regiment, of which about one-half were total abstainers and the other half very temperate men, this regiment enjoyed a remarkable immunity from cholera and fever when marching through a very pestilential country; whilst the regiment they were on their way to replace, while marching through the same country in the opposite direction, had a large number of men struck down. I was so impressed with this fact, that I traced out the medical reports of Dr. Parkes' regiment for several consecutive years; and found that its average of sickness and mortality was only about half of that of the other regiments in the Madras command, which was at that time the lowest of the three presidencies. (A great reduction has since been made in the mortality of the Bombay and Cadetia European troops, by the abolition of the allowance of arrack.)

The mode in which the habitual "moderate" use of alcoholics exerts its injurious effects, I believe to be by obstructing the removal of the effete matter of the tissues; so that they tend, in advancing life, to become the subjects of fatty "degeneration." This is especially the case in the heart, liver, kidneys, and walls of the arteries; and the foundation is thus laid of a variety of diseases that are well known to be those specially of "advanced life."—Dr. Carpenter.

THE BLUE RIBBON.

The Rev. Charles Garrett, President of the British Wesleyan Conference, says of the Blue Ribbon movement in England: "It is making marvellous progress. I can but wonder whereunto this thing will grow. Many of the foremost men in all the churches are wearing the ribbon. I meet it everywhere." William Noble, who is the founder of the Gospel Temperance work in England, indicated by this "ribbon of blue," and Francis Murphy who first tied it on ragged, dirty coats in America, are reaping rich harvests for God and home and native land. A Blue Ribbon Army has been formed in Switzerland to oppose the rapid increase of brandy-drinking. This habit has spread to an alarming extent of late years, and at the recent Health Congress at Geneva, a melancholy picture was drawn of the evil effects on the population. Owing to the scanty food the Swiss peasantry have recourse more and more to cheap and common brandy to supply the lack of strengthening nourishment, and where formerly bread and milk were the staple diet, potatoes and a weak solution of chickory, styled by courtesy coffee, are now consumed, and washed down by potato brandy. Many laborers take their brandy-blanks into the field, and the habit is gradually adopted even by the young children, who fade and grow weary-looking through constant use of the stimulant.

HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CURRENT LESSONS.

(From Pelobets Select Notes.)  
March 4.—Acts 5: 17-32.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

I. "Keeping on, though in a minority." When one of the early meetings of the American Board of Foreign Missions was held at Bradford, Mass., says Prof. Phelps, less than twenty persons were in attendance, and they were hooted at by the boys on the piazza of the hotel where they were in session. Now their annual meetings are the largest, most popular, and enthusiastic of their denomination.

II. When the first American missionaries reached India, the English government refused them a landing. "Go back," was the imperious order; "go back in the ship in which you came." In the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, when it was first proposed to send the Gospel to the heathen, reverend gentlemen declared against the scheme. Not a century has passed since that time; yet now all Christendom rings with gratulation over the achievement of Christ's "missions"; and no other class of men are so reverently anointed in the affections of the Church as her missionaries to the heathen world.—Prof. Austin Phelps.

III. "The world honors Christian Courage." In 1843 the Free Church of Scotland left the shelter of the State establishment, and 475 clergymen gave up their stipends, the principal of which amounted to two millions of pounds sterling. They left their parishes, their churches, their homes, their livings, rather than surrender one principle of religious faith. As they filed out of the hall of the General Assembly with the venerable Chalmers—the foremost man of all Scotland at their head—and marched down High street, a friend came to Judge Jeffrey and cried, "They are out, they are out!"—"Who are out?"—"The Evangelicals. Don't you hear the cheers of the crowd?" Then the judge, who had written against them, ridiculed them, and predicted that not one would dare to go, sprang to his feet, swung his hat, and with a huzzah as hearty as the loudest cried out, "Three cheers for Old Scotland! Nowhere out of Scotland could so grand a thing have happened."—From Prof. Phelps.

PRACTICAL.

1. Verse 17. Note the two effects of all good influences, hardening some, saving others; as the same sun melts wax and hardens clay.
2. Verse 19. God has many other servants beside the human race.
3. Nature and Providence confute bad doctrines, as angels defected the Seducers who did not believe in angels.
4. Dr. Payson once said, "I am immortal till my work is done." God will deliver those whom he needs in his service.
5. Verse 20. The Gospel brings life—life for all the people.
6. God delivers us from trouble in order that we may serve him more faithfully.
7. Verse 26. Many people fear the people, who forget to fear God.
8. Verse 29. The religion of principle consists pre-eminently, in obedience to the sense of duty, without regard to consequences, Phelps.
9. The religion of principle is the only type of religious character, which commands the confidence of the world.—Phelps.
10. If a man will take care of the right, God will take care of him.—Phelps.
11. Verse 31. There is no having Christ to be our Saviour, unless we are willing to take him for our Prince.—Henry.
12. Where there is repentance, there is sure to be also forgiveness.
13. Verse 32. The business of Christians is to be witnesses for Christ of what he has done in and for them.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

We have to-day another example of vain efforts to oppose the Gospel. (1) First there was an attempt to put an end to the Gospel, by imprisoning the leaders, verses 17, 18. The whole Jewish authority was placed in the path of the Gospel. (2) The effort was vain because God was on the side of the Gospel, verses 19-24, sending his angel to release, and infusing courage. "If God be for us who can be against us?" (3) It was vain because the people wanted and needed the Gospel, see verses 20, 21, 25-28. The rulers were fighting against the deepest needs of the human soul. The Gospel is for the people. (4) It was vain because Christ is a Prince as well as a Saviour, verses 29-32. A large part of the practical truth of the lesson is found in these verses.

DO NOT WAIT till near the close before you begin to show the practical bearing of the lesson. Sometimes indeed, for a special reason, you will find it best to carry the minds of the class along a considerable distance before letting them see the application. Thus Nathan brought David to a decision of the question concerning the ewe lamb, and then brought it home—"Thou art the man!" But, ordinarily, you are to "rake with the teeth downward."—Exchangers.

PUZZLES.

ENIGMA.

(From the German.)

Above a dull gray sea behold  
A bridge of opal gleaming bright;  
Ere one swift moment could be told  
It sprung up to its giddy height.

The mightiest ship, with tallest mast,  
Beneath its arch could issue free.  
No foot across it'er hath passed  
Approach it, and it seems to flee.

It rises where the streams abound,  
And falls where'er the floods are laid.  
Now tell me where that bridge is found,  
And who its mighty arch has made.

DIAMOND.

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1. A letter.
2. A resinous substance.
3. A town in the north of France famous for its thread and cotton manufactures.
4. A city in the Arabian desert whose ruins still excite the wonder of modern travellers.
5. A river in Scotland.
6. Before.
7. A letter.

HIDDEN AUTHORS.

1. At Geneva we took a row on the lake at sunset.
2. It is computed that Virginia, at the very least, owes thirty millions.
3. Beware of a moonlight stroll, O pensive and susceptible youth!
4. In travelling, do not burden yourself with things you never need.
5. A swallow does not make a summer, nor a single verse a poet.

SUBTRACTION PUZZLE.

- Drop every other letter, beginning with the second.—Example: heavy-hay.
- Subtract from like a chorus and leave a mineral.
  - Subtract from sword-shaped and leave a walk.
  - Subtract from a fruit and leave one who hakes.
  - Subtract from a Northern animal and leave an excursion on horseback.
  - Subtract from justice and leave parts of a fish.

ENIGMA.

My first is in gain, but not in loss;  
My second is in sin, but not in rock;  
My third is in throw but not in toss;  
My fourth is in trap, but not in knock;  
My fifth is in man, but not in boy;  
My sixth is in right but not in wrong;  
My seventh is in drum, but not in toy;  
My eighth is in many but not in thouring;  
My whole is a flower well worth a song.

WELL-KNOWN NOVELS.

1. A pronoun, a large covered wagon, and a garden-tool.
2. An inclosure and a familiar hymn tune.
3. A cold and cheerful dwelling.
4. Equally distant from the extremities and a month of the year.
5. Reluctant and to ventilate.
6. A number of a certain kind of tree.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

CHARADE.—Cur-rant-Currant.  
BEEHIVES.—Flower, lower, Acorn, corn, Scamp, camp, Grave, r.v., Hearth, earth.  
RIDDLE.—The letter M.  
HIDDEN PLACES IN ONTARIO.—1. Pembroke, 2. Owen Sound, 3. Coburg, 4. Hamilton, 5. Goodwood, 6. Listowel, 7. Newmarket, 8. Moore.  
ANAGRAMS.—1, Eva grin—vinegar; 2, train me—rainment; 3, mother—hot Tod; 4, ray com—magnome; 5, apacious—cost, ripe; 6, courage—our eager; 7, na lost—almost; 8, we sat—waste.

WORD-SQUARES.—

BRAD            EDEN  
RACE            DATE  
ACRE            FETA  
DEER            NEAR

DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.—1. Orange-otang, 2. Rhinoceros, 3. Kangaroo, 4. Flamingo, 5. Pheasant, 6. Mastodon, 7. Hippopotamus, 8. Bromedary, 9. Deer, 10. Giraffe, 11. Racoon, 12. Hyena.

A PRAYER in its simplest definition is merely a wish turned God-ward.—Phillips Brooks.

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THE DISCOVERY OF THE MAMMOTH.

BY C. F. HOLDER.

At the close of the last century, a poor fisherman named Shumarhoff lived near the mouth of the Lena River, which flows through the cold Siberian country and is lost in the icy waters of the Arctic Sea. In the summer, he plied his vocation on the sea-coast, and during the long winter lived far up the river, where it was, perhaps, a little warmer. It is safe to say that Shumarhoff would never have made a great noise in the world—in fact, would never have been heard of—had it not been for a wonderful discovery he made while coming down the river one spring. The river-banks of this cold country are quite peculiar. Those on the western side are generally low and marshy, while those on the eastern are often from sixty to one hundred feet in height. In the extreme north, this high elevation is cut into numerous pyramidal-shaped mounds, which, viewed from the sea or river, look exactly as if they had been built by man. In the summer, these strange formations are free from snow, and to a depth of ten feet are soft; but below this they are continually frozen, and have been for untold ages. They are formed of layers of earth and ice—sometimes a clear stratum of the latter many feet in thickness.

It was before such a mound that our fisherman stopped, dumb with astonishment, one spring morning, so many years ago. About thirty feet above him, half-way up the face of the mound, appeared the section of a great ice-layer from which the water was flowing in numberless streams; while protruding from it, and partly hanging over, was an animal of such huge proportions that the simple fisherman could hardly believe his eyes. Two gigantic horns or tusks were visible, and a great woolly body was faintly outlined in the blue, icy mass. In the fall, he related the story to his comrades up the river, and in the ensuing spring, with a party of his fellow-fishermen, he again visited the spot. A year had worked wonders. The great mass had thawed out sufficiently to show its nature, and on close inspection proved to be a well-preserved specimen of one of those gigantic extinct hairy elephants that roamed over the northern parts of Europe and America in the earlier ages of the

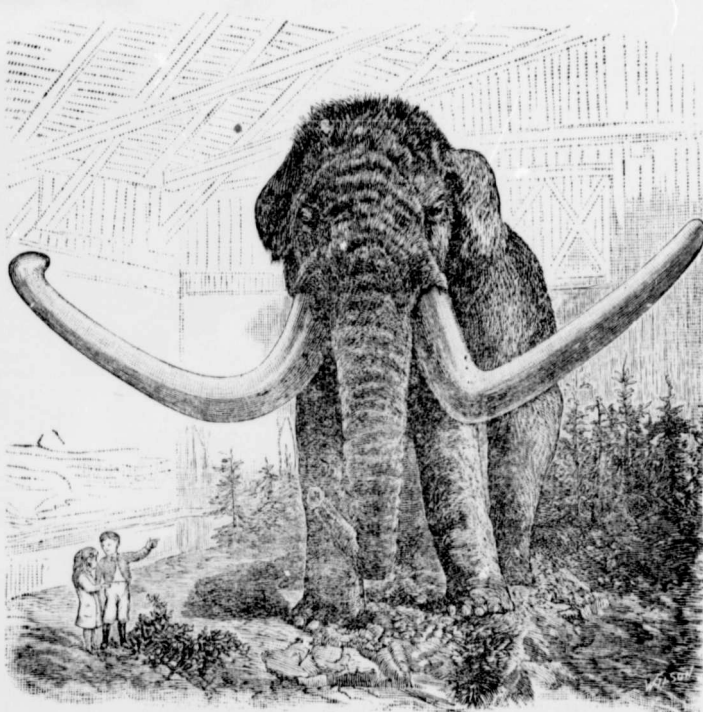
world. The body was still too firmly attached and frozen to permit of removal. For four successive years the fishermen visited it, until finally, in March, 1804, five years after its original discovery it broke away from its icy bed and came thundering down upon the sands below. The discoverers first detached the tusks, that were nine feet six inches in length, and together weighed three hundred and sixty pounds. The hide, covered with wool and hair, was more than twenty men could lift. Part of this with the tusks, were taken to Jakutsk and sold for fifty rubles, while the rest of the animal was left where it fell, and cut up at various times by the Jakoutes, who fed their dogs with its flesh.

with the exception of one fore leg, while all the other bones were still held together by the ligaments and flesh, as if the animal had been dead only a few weeks. The neck was still covered by a long mane of reddish wool, and over thirty pounds more of the same colored wool or hair were collected by the scientist from the adjacent sand, into which it had been trodden by bears and other animals of prey. In this condition the mammoth with the tusks, which were repurchased in Jakutsk, was taken to St. Petersburg and there mounted.

Our illustration depicts this very specimen, representing it as it appeared when alive and moving along with ponderous tread through the scanty woodland of

giants of the north, and everything must have given way before them.

Tusks of this animal had been discovered previous to Shumarhoff's find, and have been found since in such great quantities that vessels go out for the sole purpose of collecting them. Eschscholtz Bay, near Behring Strait, is a famous place for them, and numbers have also been found in England. It is stated that the fishermen of Happsiburgh have dredged up over two thousand mammoth teeth during the past twelve years—a fact showing that a once favorite resort, or perhaps burying-ground, of these great creatures, is now covered by the ocean. In the cliffs of Northern Alaska remains of the mammoth are often seen, and the New Siberian Islands recently visited by the Arctic explorer, Baron Nordenskjöld, are liberally supplied with these, as well as remains of other and equally interesting extinct and fossil animals. The mammoth was so called from a curious belief among the Siberians that this enormous animal lived in caverns under the ground, much after the fashion of a mole. Many of the tusks and bones were found buried in the frozen earth, and it was the natural conclusion that the animal lived there when alive. They believed it could not bear the light of day; and so dug out with its tusks great tunnels in the earth.—*St. Nicholas.*



THE MAMMOTH OF ST. PETERSBURG.

A strange feast this, truly—meat that had been frozen solid in the ice-house of Nature perhaps fifty thousand years,\* more or less; but so well was it preserved, that when the brain was afterward compared with that of a recently killed animal, no difference in the tissues could be detected.

Two years after the animal had fallen from the cliff, the news reached St. Petersburg, and the Museum of Natural History sent a scientist to secure the specimen and purchase it for the Emperor. He found the mammoth where it originally fell, but much torn by animals, especially by the white bears and foxes. The massive skeleton, however, was entire,

\* According to Sir William Logan, from five hundred thousand to one million years ago.

the northern countries. Its length is twenty-six feet, including the curve of the tusks; it stands sixteen feet high, and when alive it probably weighed more than twice as much as the largest living elephant. And, as some tusks have been found over fifteen feet in length, we may reasonably conclude that Shumarhoff's mammoth is only an average specimen, and that many of its companions were considerably larger.

Imagine the spectacle of a large herd of these mighty creatures rushing along over the frozen ground, the reverberation of their tread sounding like thunder. When enraged, their wild, headlong course must have been one of terrible devastation. Large trees were but twigs to these

THREE BLACK RATS.

The Rev. J. Yeames tells an anecdote of a drunkard reclaimed by the curious means of a dream. The dream was of three black rats; one was a fat one, the second a blind one, and the third a poor lean one. The man could not get the dream out of his head, and at length his son gave him the interpretation of it in this wise:—The fat rat was the publican, the blind one was the father, the victim of drink, and the poor one was the family, the prey of misery and want.—*The Freeman.*

WHOEVER searches the biographies of our most eminent and useful men and women, will be surprised to find how many of them got their best start in life in the way in which, early in life, they were moved to spend their winter evenings.—*Congregationalist.*

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Initiation is  
—Phillips

