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A GLORIOUS WORLD.

What a glorious world is this,
With its sunshine and its flowers,
And what an ecstasy of bliss
In its flood of summer hours,
How the birds from tree to tree
Hop and join in sweet refrain,
Paradise could not fairer be,
Only, sometimes we have rain.

Then think of friendship and its ties,
How they cheer the weary soul,
What a balm they bring for the sighs
That o'er our poor spirits roll,
How delightful the peace we feel,
As we trudge the valley through,
Before such shrine we fain would kneel,
Only, some men are not true.

Then think of love and all it brings
From heaven, to meet our needs,
Think of the loving truth that clings,
And the path in which it leads,
Roses bloom round it day by day,
It cannot be bought or sold,
Homage to it all mankind pay,
Only love sometimes grows cold.

Then, is this all? It cannot be,
The being who made the heart
Never made all things fair to see,
And then, bound man to a part.
Here, he gives joys that we may know
What lies beyond time's dark tide,
And faith, that should from promise flow,
Saith we shall be satisfied.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 50 DAYS.

TWO SIMULTANEOUS GIGANTIC ENTERPRISES IN ASIA.

An Earth-Girdling Journey Will Soon Become a Vacation Amusement.

A year or two ago, making the best possible time, a traveler could not have gone around the world in less than about 100 days. From New York to Liverpool is a little more than six days, from Liverpool to the eastern boundary of Europe is an easily made journey; but from the very edge of Asia all the way across that great continent, or around it, was a slow journey; also across the Pacific to the American continent again. In America and in Europe and between them travel has long been reduced to a science, but this is not half around the globe. Two great enterprises have now been put on foot—one of which has just been accomplished and the other is intended to be finished within five years—whereby the Pacific may readily be crossed in ocean "greyhounds" and the Asiatic continent will be traversed by a railroad. Already the trans-Asiatic journey has been shortened greatly by the construction of the Trans-Caspian Road, now just completed by Russia. The Russian generals and soldiers who have conquered Central Asia have shown great bravery, but the railroad engineers who constructed the Trans-Caspian Railway did an even more important service, for they have really opened a continent. Its construction presented difficulties equal to those of any hazardous military campaign. [illegible] the high ever-moving sands [illegible] a desert, destitute of water and wood. [illegible] grave questions presented themselves to the engineers: How to keep the [illegible] clear of the unruly sand? Whence [illegible] water? And how to get fuel? Six hundred and seventy miles of railway now in actual operation is a splendid answer to all these queries?

The danger from ever-moving sand was [illegible] thus: Clay was brought from a great distance and spread over sand, and water was brought and sprinkled over that mixture [illegible]; at last fences were built against sandy winds. Water was brought to the railway stations from the neighboring mountains by a system of pipes, without any pumps. As to fuel, oil from Baku proved to be an excellent substitute for wood and coal—a substitute that has been made in Pennsylvania. Considering the great difficulties the Trans-Caspian Railway has been pushed very rapidly. This is owing in the first place to the unlimited supply of money, the Czar's government being its owner. In the second place there never was a lack of laborers even in the midst of a sandy desert, for a number of regiments of soldiers, especially trained and drilled in railway building were always at the engineer's command. When this railroad is once in good working order, the Russian Government will not need to [illegible] large forces in its Asiatic possessions, for in case of need any number of soldiers can be sent there with rapidity. New Russia can threaten India more effectively than ever before. Besides its military significance that railway is very important even purely from an economic standpoint. Russia annually imports cotton (chiefly from the United States) valued at 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 roubles in gold (from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000). Now it is said that a considerable amount of cotton will be brought from Central Asia. Formerly a transport from Bochara to Moscow took about four months, and now it is only ten days. Within a short time from the opening of the railway for private parties, there was transported by it about 5,000,000 pounds of cotton. It is possible that some time in the future Russian manufacturers will stop buying our cotton; but we can take some satisfaction in the fact that it was an American locomotive that first ran on that railway and wakened the wild inhabitants of the deserts and oases of Central Asia. But to return to the journey around the world. The Trans-Caspian Road has shortened it a good deal. Englishmen now go by it to India, and save about a week over the Suez Canal route by water. But the greatest shortening of the journey will be made by the completion of the Trans-Siberian Road.

A project to build a railway through the great territory of Siberia was made by an American company about ten years ago, which offered its services and capital to the Russian Government. As the Czar would not agree to the terms of the offer, which were like those on which the Pacific Railroads were built in this country, the project was then dropped. But the American suggestion has had its effect in Russia. Since then the government greatly assisted the companies which undertook to push their lines toward the Ural Mountains. Now there are two lines having their termini on the Ural, one at Orenburg and the other at Ekaterinburg, both places being distant from St. Petersburg about 1,500 miles. The question of pushing the railway lines beyond the Ural has been warmly discussed in Russia for the last five years; but the leading railroad men and statesmen could not agree as to what route should be preferred, the South Siberian or the Central Siberian. The latter route has been finally selected. The Czar has approved the decision of the council of the empire to build a railway running from the Ural Mountains all the way to the Pacific, a distance of 5,520 miles by direct route. However, as in Siberia there are on the route great rivers like the Mississippi and Missouri, they will serve to shorten the railway proper by the establishment of steamship lines. The great Russian Railway (about 7,000 miles) will run as follows: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Lake Baikal, Stretinsk, Nertchinsk and Vladivostok on the Pacific. As far as Tobolsk the road is to be yet constructed, making 800 miles. From Tobolsk it is easy to reach Tomsk by water way, running down the Irtish River and up the Obi River, a distance of over 1,000 miles. Then Irkutsk can be reached either by direct railway or by rail and water. From Tomsk to Irkutsk it is more than 700 miles. Thence onward, a railway, a part of which must be cut through the high mountains, must extend a distance of about 400 miles, and then the journey will be down the Amour River which flows into the Pacific. Steamers have been running on the Amour about ten years. From the point on the Amour lying the farthest south a railway must be constructed, leading to Vladivostok. This town is situated on the farthest south point of the Pacific shore belonging to Russia, and is the only Siberian harbor that does not freeze during the winter. The distance from Northinsk to Vladivostok is 2,000 miles. The time that will be required for the journey from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is about fifteen days. The trip across the Pacific has just been shortened by the fast line of steamers from Vancouver to Yokohama, which makes the journey in fifteen days. This will soon be shortened. Already it has had the effect of lessening the price of passage from San Francisco to China to $200. By the great Siberian railway the world-girdling excursion will be greatly shortened. Let a traveler start eastward from New York. In six days he will be at Liverpool; in three days more at St. Petersburg; in fifteen days more on the Pacific coast at Vladivostok; six days more at Yokohama; fifteen days more at Vancouver, and five days more back again in New York, having been gone but fifty days. Men now living are reasonably sure to take this excursion as a vacation pastime, and it may not cost more than $1,000.

An Asian California.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Journal des Debats* gives an interesting description of the new California, as the new gold mines discovered in the valley of the Djeloute River are called. This valley is upon the Chinese bank of the Amour, opposite the Russian Colony of Tgnachino, and as the soil is very marshy, and there are no roads, it is only accessible in winter. Gold was first discovered there in May, 1884, and it soon attracted a great many adventurers, the earliest comers being Russian deserters and escaped convicts from Siberia, and by the month of January in last year there was a colony of 6000 Russians, the total having been very much increased since, while there are also about 6000 Chinese and 150 adventurers of different nationalities, the last named of whom have joined the Russians, the organization of the colony being altogether Russian. The gold-finders are divided into 722 artels (small groups of workmen, all of whom are absolutely equal. These artels elect twelve elders (starchina), who do not work themselves, but superintend the diggings and receive a salary of 200 roubles a month. They are selected from among the dealers in gold and the tavern keepers, and form a sort of district police corps. They do not meet with any interference from the Chinese authorities in this remote valley, the laws of which are very simple but severe, the penalty of death being inflicted for cheating at play, for adulterating the gold dust, or for theft; while flogging is inflicted for drunkenness during the hours of labour or for bringing females into the colony. Since the foundation of the colony there have been only three murders and two inflictions of the death penalty, a Russian having been hung for adulterating the gold dust, and a Jew flogged to death for having spread false news as to the approach of a body of Russian troops, hoping thereby to send down the price of gold owing to the panic. There are twenty-seven taverns in the colony, and, owing to the competition, the prices are not high, except for spirits. The gold-fields, which are twenty-five miles in length by three miles broad, are said to be very rich, and seven pounds of gold are obtained from thirty-two hundredweight of gravel, even with the primitive mode of washing adopted there.

Stale Bread.

A great deal of bread is thrown away by those who can ill afford it, from lack of knowledge how to utilize it. On the farm, in most instances, of course, stale bread is not wholly lost, for it wet a little it makes good feed for the poultry, or may be given to the pigs, but this is not the best way to make use of it even by those who have poultry and pigs.

There are many ways to utilize stale bread. It makes delicious griddle-cakes when soaked in cold water. Three small slices with water enough to cover them should be sufficient, when the milk and flour are added, to make two quarts of batter. Some prefer to put in one egg, while others like them fully as well without. When the bread is soaked soft, make it fine with a spoon, add the milk and sufficient flour to stiffen enough so that the cakes can be easily turned. If sour milk is used add to the batter one even teaspoonful of soda. If you do not use sour milk use twice as much cream of tartar as soda. French toast, always a favorite dish with children, can be made of thin slices cut from a stale loaf and moistened in milk and eggs—two eggs to a pint of milk—and then fried on a griddle with a mixture of butter and lard or butter and beef drippings, and may be eaten with sugar or syrup, like griddle-cakes.

Pieces of bread which are not too hard can be made into a resemblance of turkey dressing. Cut the bread into dice, and if you have a quantity of gravy from which fat can be taken, left from any kind of roast—though a piece of butter will do as well—thoroughly grease the bottom of a spider, put in the bread, with some little chunks of butter and plenty of seasoning; then pour enough boiling water on to moisten it, cover tightly, and, in a moment, it will steam through and you can stir it and either brown a little or have it moist like dressing. It should be eaten with gravy over it, and is a good substitute for potatoes. The little dry, hard pieces and crusts which always accumulate can be put in a pie-tin in an oven that is just hot enough to dry and make them a light brown, then roll them fine and put away to use in making croquettes, frying fish, etc. Even these slightly browned crumbs make excellent griddle-cakes with the addition of one egg and a handful of flour and milk to a batter. Stale bread may be utilized in making a custard pudding also. The fact is, that where economy is the rule bread will not be thrown away.

How to use Pianos in Summer.

"In the hot weather a piano should not be placed in a damp room or left open in a draft of air, for dampness is its most dangerous enemy. It causes the strings and tuning-pins to rust and the cloth used in the construction of the keys of action to swell, whereby the mechanism will move sluggishly or often stick together. Continual dampness will also injuriously affect the varnish and raise the soft fibers of the sounding-board, thus forming ridges. Extreme heat is scarcely less injurious. A piano should be closed when not in use, in order to prevent the accumulation of dust, pins etc., on the sounding-board, and yet it should be opened occasionally and daylight allowed to strike the keys; otherwise the ivory may turn yellow. An India rubber or cloth cover should protect the instrument from bruises and scratches. Moths may be kept out of a piano by a lump of camphor wrapped in soft paper, placed in the inside cover. A new piano should be tuned at least once every two or three months during the first year and at longer intervals thereafter.

EGYPTIAN LUXURIES.

Preparation of Coffee in the Land of the Nile.

Inquiry into the method of preparing the delicious coffee of Egypt—coffee served in minute cups, even smaller than the after dinner coffee cups of France and of the same straight sided shape—brought to light the following facts: First, the coffee should be pure Mocha from the little island so near out in the Mediterranean—and, by the way, it is almost impossible to get the real article, since it is all engaged years ahead. Then the coffee is ground as fine as flour. Next a small amount of the coffee and the necessary amount of sugar are put into a brass or copper vessel shaped exactly like an ordinary baby's tin rattle with the cover taken off of one of the ends. The cup thus formed and containing the mixture of coffee and sugar is filled nearly full of water and is held by the handle over the fire until the coffee boils, then it is withdrawn and allowed to cool a moment, and is then held over the fire and the coffee allowed to come to a boil again; once more it is cooled and after the coffee comes to a boil the third time it is ready and is poured into little cups. The brass coffee boiler generally held is enough for two cups, though larger ones are sometimes used, some holding four cupfuls. The liquid is thick and brownish black with a light colored froth on the top, and it is delicious.

After the coffee is drank at the bottom of the cup remains about three teaspoonfuls of sediment, that is like thick mud and is the coffee deposit. This coffee and a glass of water and an amber mouthpiece on the end of the ten feet long flexible stem of the narghileh are the sights above the tables in all directions, and, searching below, we find scattered around the glass vessels half filled with water to which the snaky stem may be traced.

THE NARGHILEH.

It is decidedly a lazy man's smoke, as the tobacco is very mild and half an hour is required to get half a smoke, and how long a pipe will last no one knows. An hour and a half is as long as I have smoked in one, and then it was puffing away better than ever. It may take an inveterate smoker to enjoy one of these water pipes, but when the inveterate does get one he obtains a real treat after he has gotten the hang of it and does not tire himself out drawing too hard. Smoking a narghileh differs from other kinds of smoking in that the smoke all goes through the water below and is thus purified, and also in the method, because in place of short puffs is substituted a deep breath and the smoke is taken into the lungs. It is not possible to smoke the narghileh as a pipe is smoked, so that those fearing to inhale tobacco should never attack this water pipe, also called the "hubble-bubble," which seems a very good name and appropriate, too, as it expresses the noise made by the separate bubbles as they rise to the surface of the water from the bottom of the vertical pipe that leads up to the tobacco.

The natives take their coffee and a strong pull at the pipe, which is a regular piece of furniture, as soon as they get up in the morning, and seem to keep at it all day, too. They claim also that the narghileh is good for colds, and they deserve credit for having found an agreeable thing that is good for any ailment and that will replace fried onions around the neck of the unfortunate soul with the cold.

The cafe is as great an institution with the people of the orient as it is with the French, and the warm climate makes the shaded out-door tables the popular ones, and they are crowded all day, whether along the Mohammed Ali square and in the crowded business places or in the back alleyways where the visitors sit or recline on cane bottomed lounges and meditatively draw long draughts of peace. Where all these men get a living is a mystery, as thousands of them seem to do nothing all day but drink coffee and smoke. The shopkeeper in his little 10x10 store smokes his narghileh while waiting for a customer. The thing is as necessary to an Egyptian as his hat, and possibly more so; and the comfortable expression on the face of one of these smoking is good to see.

Earth-Eaters.

Baron von Humboldt says that in all tropical countries the natives show an almost irresistible desire to swallow earth; and not alkaline earths, which they might be supposed to crave in order to neutralize acid, but unctuous and strong-smelling clays. Women on the Magdalena River, while shaping earthen vessels on the potter's wheel, put large lumps of clay in their mouths, and it is often necessary to confine children to prevent them running out to eat earth immediately after a fall of rain.

Humboldt, in descending the Orinoco, passed a day with the earth-eating tribe of Indians called the Otomacs, and thus describes the peculiar diet and habits of the people:

"The earth which the Otomases eat is a soft unctious clay, a true potter's clay, of a yellowish-grey color, due to a little oxide of iron. They seek for it on the banks of the Orinoco and Meta, and select it with care, as they do not consider all clays agreeable to eat. They knead the earth into balls of about five or six inches in diameter, which they burn or roast by a weak fire until the outside assumes a reddish tint. The balls are re-moistened when about to be eaten. A very intelligent monk, who had lived twelve years among the Indians, assured us that one of them would eat from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter in a day. If you inquire of an Otomac about his winter provision he will point to the heap of clay balls stored in his hut."

After mentioning other instances, Humboldt concludes as follows: "We find the practice of eating earth diffused throughout the torrid zone, but accounts have also come from the north according to which hundreds of cartloads of earth containing infusoria are said to be annually consumed by the country people in the most remote parts of Sweden, and that in Finland a kind of earth is occasionally mixed with bread."

The Peruvians, according to Nodlina, eat a sweet-smelling clay, the inhabitants of Guinea [illegible] clay with their bread, and the negroes of Jamaica are said to eat earth when other food is deficient. According to Labillardiere, the inhabitants of New Caledonia appease their hunger with a white friable earth, said to be composed of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron and chalk. We must add to this list Siam, Siberia and Kamtchatka as countries of clay-eaters.

Origin of the Christian Name, William.

A correspondent in *Notes and Queries*, in reference to the Christian name, William, says:—"Most persons, I suppose, consider this name to be Norman—Wilhelmus or Gulielmus. But I read in an old magazine the other day a statement to the effect that it is really of Saxon birth, and that its origin is as follows: Whenever a warrior killed a Roman, the gilded helmet of the latter was removed after the battle and placed on the brow of the victor, who thenceforth was styled Gildehelme, or Gilden-helme. The French, it is added, corrupted this into Guilheaume."

WORK AND PLAY.

How Girls can Learn to be Housekeepers.

Begin with your own possessions. Reform your upper bureau drawer; relieve your closet pegs of their accumulation of garments out of use a month or two ago. Institute a clear and cheerful order, in the midst of which you can daily move; and learn to keep it so that it will be a part of your toilet to dress your room and its arrangement while you dress yourself; leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artistically hung, or as delicately folded and placed, as the skirts you loop carefully to wear, or the ribbon and lace you put with a soft neatness about your throat. Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing that you have about you. This will not make you "fussy;" it is the other thing that does that—the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the intangible grace of relation.

Take upon yourself gradually—for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need—all the cares that belong to your own small territory of home. Get together things for use in these cares. Have your little wash-cloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture brush, and your feather duster, and your light little broom, and your whisk and pan; your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine and piece of flannel, to preserve the polish, or restore the gloss, where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest ways of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes; they will come to you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone, then you have learned enough to keep a whole house, so far as its cleanly ordering is concerned.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Clothes that Kill.

The advice to women to promote their health by out-door exercise is never wanting. But no amount of fresh-air exercise can save women from the evil effects of their present style of dress. It is their clothes that kill them.

Every step a woman takes, her foot contends with her skirt. She lifts it on the instep, and she lifts it on the heel. The weight may be ounces or pounds, but it is taken up at every step. The heavy skirts, with flounces, overskirt, bustle, braid, beads, and other trimmings, hang their many pounds and many yards, flapping around the feet and legs of the wearer. The corset does not allow space to take a full breath, and the tight sleeves cause the muscles to cry for room.

Dressed in this fashion, the wearer comes back from her walk for "fresh air and exercise" tired through and through, and is the worse for it, because she has lifted and carried hundreds of pounds.

Stand at any city street-corner, and watch the women as they pass. How tired they look! How their dresses flap round them! Contrast them with the men. Men's feet lift no weight of clothes. Men's arms contend with nothing. Every muscle has it natural exercise. Out-door air and exercise are good for them.

The advice women need is for shorter, lighter and looser dresses. Mrs. Jenness Miller has not come a day too soon with her better costume if the health of woman is to be improved. Mrs. Celia B. Whitehead has shown "What's the matter." Before her, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, nearly forty years ago, set the example of short, loose dresses. "That style was adopted by many women, among them Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and the present writer. How light and comfortable and neat it was! How easily we went up stairs without stepping on ourselves! How we came down stairs without fear of being stepped on! A walk on a rainy day or in a muddy street had no terror, for there were no yards of draggled skirts to clean. We had room to breathe, and freedom for our feet. But this healthful dress was "despised and rejected" by the great public. On one occasion, Miss Anthony, in company with me, started to go to the post-office in New York, in the Bloomer costume. But we were surrounded and wedged in by a crowd which hooted and jeered. We escaped only by a carriage sent by a friend who saw our dilemma.

It was so difficult to wear this dress, with the odium that was cast upon it, that we returned sorrowfully to the bondage of our bodies for the sake of freedom to live unmolested. That was long ago. Now women might accept the light, sensible dress which Mrs. Jenness Miller wears and commends, without fear or unpleasant comment. In it they may take fresh air and exercise, and gain in health.

Persian Tea Houses.

The tea house is the Persian substitute for our great American saloon. Curiously enough, although nothing but tea and sherbet is ever called for in these places in the way of liquids, they are termed gahway khane (coffee house) in Persian. Every large town in Persia has hundreds of such places. In Teheran there are between four hundred and five hundred of them, some of them quite elegant and high toned, but they are cheap, all of them. There is generally a large, high room, through the middle of which a stream is rushing in summer, with a species of summer garden behind, where the nightingales are performing and the roses are blushing in their native pink. Dozens of Persians of high and low degree are seated on their haunches by the bubbling water, smoking incessant ghalzans, and drinking tea sweet as honey and steaming hot, while a story-teller unfolds before the half-closed eyes all the splendors of Rustum and the Persia of old. To sit there a couple of hours enjoying himself hugely, while a son or nephew is left in charge of the shop in the neighboring bazar, will cost no more than five to fifteen shahi (three and a half to ten cents.)

Of late, however, the tea house business had become so much in vogue all over Persia, and the artisans, mechanics and small merchants had become so addicted to the habit of resorting there, that the Shah issued a firman to close up or pull down all the tea houses in Persia.

Of course, like all his firmans, it was not carried out, although thousands of the smaller ones were razed to the ground. The Lilés-Sultan and Ispahan, for instance, had about two hundred destroyed. But that left several hundred yet, and the remaining ones, of course, did a more flourishing business than ever.

"Very."

There are but few cases where the use of the word "very" strengthens an idea. For instance, take this sentence: "Mrs. Blank is a very fine writer." How much stronger the sentence is without the "very." To say that a man is very well known indicates that he is less known than one of whom we say "He is well known." This weakening element is a characteristic of the word "very." The same might be said of all superfluous words, though few, if any, are so persistently of that character as the word in question.

ABOUT WOMEN.

MRS. OLE BULL has taken Mr. Edwin Booth's house on Chestnut street, Boston, for next winter.

MRS. ERVING WINSLOW, of Boston, formerly Miss Kate Reignolds, is spoken of as the only successor to Fanny Kemble as a reader.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, now in Paris, will go to the City of Mexico in September to arrange for the publication there of a Spanish-American newspaper.

DR. GRACE WOLCOTT was sent as a delegate by the very conservative Massachusetts Medical Society to the recent Medical Convention at Chicago.

ISABELLA and Mary Prince, who have taken charge of a school in Japan, were formerly teachers in Portland, Maine, and later in San Francisco, California.

MISS TILLIE MAY FORNEY, daughter of the late J. W. Forney, founder of the "Philadelphia Press," is announced as assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Leisure Hours."

MISS FRANCES and Miss Ethel Dickens (granddaughter of Charles Dickens) have started a typewriting office in London, and make a specialty of prompt-books and works for theatres.

THE "*Association des Dames Française*" in Paris, has organized a series of highly interesting lectures. The first of these was delivered by Dr. Tessier, and was entitled "*L'Air, et Hygiene.*"

MRS. FRANCES A. CONANT is editor of the "Journal of Industrial Education," published under the auspices of the "Kitchen Garden Association" of Chicago.

DR. CAROLINE HASTINGS, who has been seven years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Boston University school of Medicine, has resigned the position that she may devote herself to her large private practice.

MISS MARIE LOUISE REQUIS, a young lady of Morlaix, has received the degree of "*Bachelier-es-lettres,*" with the qualification "good," from the Faculty of Literature at Rennes. How is this for quaint and conservative Brittany?

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE emphatically denies the story which is circulating to the effect that she could never have written "Uncle Tom's Cabin" if she had known the colored people as she knows them now, after a residence at the South.

A most important step has been taken in France, in the election of a lady, Madame Kernogard, to a place in the Higher Council of Public Instruction. A very wide constituency—teachers and others, and women as well as men—was required to attain this result.

IN the Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, of the paintings and sculptures over one thousand nine hundred in number, two hundred and forty-two are the work of women. It is only fifteen years since women artists were admitted to the Royal Academy.

DR. EMILY BLACKWELL, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Dr. E. M. Cushier, and Miss Kerrison, of New York, will sail on the eighteenth of June, intending to spend the summer in Europe. They will devote a month to England, and give the remainder of the time to a tour on the continent.

MRS. J. R. ROBERTS, the widow of the first president of Liberia, is collecting money for a general hospital, to be located at Monrovia, the capital of the republic. Mrs. Roberts was very kindly received by President Cleveland, who became the first contributor toward the proposed hospital.

THE Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary has celebrated its nineteenth anniversary. Dr. Emily Blackwell, the successful pioneer, administered the oath to the graduates, and Dr. Mary Bissell told an interesting story of the triumphs of earlier graduates, some of whom are now missionaries in India.

THE Queen of Holland presented a remarkable gift to the king on his seventieth birthday. The ladies in waiting carried in an immense bouquet, which they placed before His Majesty. The king was greatly surprised when suddenly the top of the bouquet opened, and the head of his infant daughter peeped out of the flowers.

SARAH BERNHARDT visited the Chinese quarter San Francisco, and took special interest in the Celestial Theatre. She went behind the scenes, inspected the actors' wardrobes, and admired the skill of the men who played female roles. After gazing at the singular performance, she said: "It's very strange. It's a theatre for children, and it makes one feel like a child to be in it."

THE statement that the Legislature of Delaware, at its late session, passed a bill to raise the age of legal protection for young girls to fifteen years is contradicted by the "Philanthropist." We wish the statement were true, but are advised, on good authority, that the subject was finally dismissed without definite action by the Legislature, and that the "legal age of consent" in Delaware remains still at the shockingly low period of seven years.

THE "Chautauquan," says, "One can never be too wary in answering advertisements which promise large rewards and small work." Miss Susan Hayes Ward, a contributor to that magazine calls attention to a trap set in many papers for women of small means desiring home employment. The advertiser represents himself as an art society, usually located in Boston, which sends silk, satin, or something to be decorated, on receipt of a small amount of money. Either the money is never heard from, or, if the materials are sent, the work returned is said to be unsatisfactory, and so never paid for. The "Woman's Educational and Industrial Union" of Boston says, "A little thought or perhaps a little experience in the matter will show the fraudulent character of such advertisements. If any one really had any such decorative work to be done here in Boston, the simple announcement in any morning paper would bring hundreds of applicants, skilled and capable artists, who would gladly do the work for small pay."

Sizes of Boxes for Different Measures.

A Box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 28 inches deep will contain a barrel, or three bushels.

A Box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 14 inches deep will contain half a barrel.

A Box 16 inches square and 8 2-5 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A Box 16 inches long by 8 2-5 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A Box 8 inches by 8 2-5 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A Box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep will contain one gallon.

A Box 7 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 4-5 inches deep will contain half a gallon.

A Box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep will contain one quart.

A Box 4 feet long, 3 feet, 8 inches wide and 2 feet 8 inches deep, will contain one ton of coal.

SUBJECTS OF THOUGT.

CONTENTMENT defies every wind, outrides every tempest and invades every zone.

THE reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us from duty.

A NOBLE nature can alone attract the noble, and alone knows how to retain them.

PLEASURE must first have the warrant that it is without sin; then, the measure, that it is without excess.

THE best people are not those who say the most or speak the best, but they who say the best and *do as they say*.

EVERY beautiful, pure and good thought which the heart entertains is an angel of mercy, purifying and guarding the soul.

LET a man learn that everything in nature, even motes and feathers, go by law and not by "luck," and that what he sows he reaps.

OH, how small a portion of earth will hold us when we are dead, who ambitiously seek after the whole world while we are living.

It is not the quantity of meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which make the feast. Where there is no peace there can be no feast.

PRIDE'S chickens have bonny feathers, but they are an expensive brood to rear; they eat up everything, and are always lean when they are brought to the market.

ALL experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

IT seems to me we can never give up longing and wishing while we are thoroughly alive. There are certain things we feel to be beautiful and good, and we must hunger after them.

THERE are three orders of emotions; those of pleasure, which refer to the senses; those of harmony, which refer to the mind; and those of happiness, which are the natural result of a union between harmony and pleasure.

THE true proof of the inherent nobleness of our common nature is in the sympathy it betrays with what is noble wherever crowds are collected. Never believe the world is base; if it were so, no society could hold together for a day.

IF there is any one thing which above all else can soothe or dispel human sorrow, dissipate doubt and uncertainty, solve problems, settle difficulties, turn fear into courage and hesitation into decision, it is the prompt performance of the nearest duty.

I HAVE great hopes of the time when these labor organizations shall become schools in which each member studies the conditions under which he is compelled to live, and finds that the only way in which he can lift himself to the top is by developing his own capacity or aptitude.

A TENDER-HEARTED and compassionate disposition which inclines men to pity and feel the misfortunes of others, and which is even for its own sake incapable of involving any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and, though it seldom receives much honor, is worthy of the highest.

WE should avoid both speech and action while the feeling of anger is hot within us. If we cannot suddenly subdue it, we can at least restrain its outpouring; we can wait in quiet until time has cooled the fever and made reason possible. Bitter words spoken under this impulse have severed friends, destroyed affection, injured reputation, poisoned the very fount of happiness—words which a few hours later the speaker would have given worlds to unsay. Acts have been done under this influence which have broken up families, destroyed business, inflicted lifelong injuries and blasted the characters of the doers—acts that they would have shrunk from in horror had they but waited till their anger was spent. Perhaps the thought that it is not to be wholly extinguished, but wisely restrained, may make its restraint more possible.

IT is easier to see the harm done by anger or violence than that produced by over-work or over-indulgence. We know some of the effects of deception or slander, while we do not know what may follow from an enfeebled physical system. One thing, however, we do know, that every broken law brings its penalty, not only to the transgressor, but through him to the world, and the laws of our bodies form no exception. We often hear it said, "I ought not to have gone out so thinly clad," "I ought not to have worked so protractedly," "I ought not to have eaten such and such things, or at such and such times," and yet but little shame is felt at confessions, and but little, if any, reproach is incurred; yet as soon as we know what to do or avoid, we incur actual guilt in taking the opposite course. The very expression of the word "ought" admits this, although we use it again and again with regard to physical transgressions without feeling disgraced.

Garibaldi's Physical Strength.

It is always good to know of a hero that he can boast physical as well as mental or moral perfections. Garibaldi was a man fitted to stand beside Achilles and hurl the spear in true Homeric fashion, a power which always adds to a leader's authority. An admirer says of his athletic powers: His triceps, or shoulder muscles, were enormous. They were just like two half cocoanuts sticking up beneath his mantle. And the saber he used! Two of the Life Guard's blades forged into one would just have made it. Many a time I have seen that awful saber sweeping right, left, right, left, like clock-work, as he mowed down the enemy, seated on his old white charger, and leaving a lane for those who followed him closely. "Avanti! avanti!" rang from his lips all the while, and his trumpet voice rose high above the loudest artillery fire. His strength was simply herculean. Late one night he was passing on foot, with only one attendant, through an unlighted and dangerous part of Naples, swarming with lazzaroni in the pay of Francis II. Suddenly from either side two men sprang simultaneously at him, knife in hand. Before their blades, raised to strike, could fall Garibaldi had each by the throat, raised high in the air to the full extent of his arms. He then knocked them together two or three times, and let them fall on the stones, saying only: "The poor fools have had their lesson."

A Candid King.

King Frederick VI., of Denmark, traveling through Jutland, entered a school, and found the children lively, intelligent, and ready to answer questions.

"Well, youngsters," he said, "what are the names of the greatest kings of Denmark?" With one accord they cried: "Canute the Great, Waldermar and Christian IV."

A little girl, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, raised her hand. "Do you know another?" asked the King. "Yes—Frederick VI." "What great act did he perform?"

The girl hung her head and stammered: "I don't know." "Be comforted, my child," said the King; "I don't know, either."