ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adven-Stranger Than Fiction.

four or five inches into the ground with brought him \$70. a hammer or stone, and then begin to on twisting. In five minutes the worms will begin crawling out of their holes, and all you have to do is to pick them up and put them in your can. They hear the grinding and think it is a mole after them, and know that only on the surface are they safe. So they come out, those nearest to the sound making their apcome up for a distance of ten or fifteen places where they are plentiful, as many as a hundred can be literally scared out of the ground in this manner. Some people think a worm has no sense, and they may be right in general, but a worm Acnows that a mole is its deadliest enemy. and will come squirming to the top of coming in its direction.

A WELL-KNOWN family has a pet crow, household. It is as precise and particular about its appearance as a prudish a Mr. Gilman's house, into which they the family meal is eaten. When night out a handkerchief and beat it about his fence corners and keeps a lookout for intruders until the early dawn setting up a loud cawing at the sight of any stranger approaching. A valuable diamond earring belonging to one of the daughters was missed from the dressing-case the other day while the crow was perched on missing roll of bills, which the men had the window-sill. Search was made everywas given up as one of the impossibilities. into a corner of the yard filled with empty boxes, and in one of them, hidden away from sight, was found a perfect bric-a-brac shop, a number of bright silver and copper coins, a filagree comb, several lustrous tortoise hair ornaments, a lot of bits of broken colored glass, and a stock of shining buttons of endless family since the discovery.

During a recent heavy thunderstorm away now. residence was struck. A day or two McDougal at Chadron. Neb. He sup after it was discovered that the fluid had discoloration, while on the wall, about with the master's dead body astride. an inch above them, in circles corresponding in shape with the plates, was a fair copy of the ornamentation on the crockery, done in the same colors, though slightly less brilliant. The discoloration on the plates was easily removed by washing, and the ware and ornamentation appeared entirely uninjured by the No place was found where the shock. lightning entered or left the room, though there is a small smoke-colored mark by an iron bracket near where the first plate stood.

Some weeks ago John Bonker, a Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway brakeman, lost his left leg under the cars at Boonville. The limb was buried there and Bonker was removed to the company's hospital in Sedalia. Bonker began to experience the sensation that his amputated limb was in its accustomed place, and great pain was felt in the feot, So intense did this feeling become that the crippled man tossed from side to side of his little cot in the surgical ward of the hospital and mouned with pain till the doctors became alarmed at his condition. He could not sleep nor could anyremoved from the grave. The lid of the box was raised and the toes of the foot were found to be crossed. No other peculiarity was discovered. The lid was closed and the coffin reburied. The fitjured man at the hospital at once experienced a sensation of relief, and the trouble has completely vanished. The case is a very peculiar one and has excited much comment in medical circles.

SILAS C. HOFFMAN is a veracious citizen and farmer of Hamilton County, Ohio. He comes to the front with a remarkable snake story. He says that during a severe thunder and lightning storm an immense oak, which stood upon his place in Glendale, was cleft in twain by a thunder bolt. He saw the bolt strike his favorite oak, under which he had played as a boy and often sought shelter under as a man, and he felt as if an old friend had been taken away. Immediately after the storm he lost no time in repairing to the tree, and there in the crotch he saw, a snake fully six feet long suspended and dead. Its head was pinioned in the splinters, which bore the mark of the lightning's stroke. Looking down into the hollow of the tree his surprise was hightened by discovering, all cuddled up together, twenty-two young snakes, all dead. He surmised that the large snake was the mother who had been out in quest of food, when the storm arose, and in enovertaken by the thunderbolt.

THERE is a lineman in a busy little Michigan town who has excited the envy of the youth of the neighborhood by the audacious way in which he has invaded one of their time honored provinces, and furthermore, turned it into a source of skins. Russia sold it to us for\$15,000,-revenue. The English sparrow is not 000.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE. liked in Kalamazoo, and the decided feeling against him is indicated by the fact that the people would rather by three cents see a dead sparrow than a live one. The lineman who looks after the lights of the city is now availing himself diligently of the benefits of this bounty, and he has so supplemented his tures Which Show That Truth is lishmen" that he is inclined to believe the very best sparrow trap in existence A MAN, in the St. Louis Globe Demo- is an are lamp. The birds make their crat, tells how to get earth-worms with- nests in the lamps, and after the eggs out digging for them. Take a strong are laid the lineman keeps a close watch stick, four or five feet long and sharp at on it. Just before the young birds are one end, and go to some locality, such fully fledged he pinches their heads and as the back of a barn, where the worms realizes on them. One day he brought are sure to be plentiful. Drive the stick in 141, and last year his "side line"

twist it with a rotary motion. Every few has originated a new system of living or strange to a pet canary. You will see minutes hit the top a rap to drive the which he calls the Edinic system. He the feathers on the top of his head point further into the ground, and keep cats nothing but raw wheat, consuming rise, till what had seemed to you elegant Bread, butter, sugar, meat, eggs and round and short, while the eye is turned milk he regards as poisonous. He cats first on the object you hold with a ceronly when he feels hungry, and appears tain intense kind of scrutiny, that for a to thrive on his strange diet. At forty, moment really alters the expression of the he says, he was an old man, whereas now, eye, and then, with the most questioning though sixty, he feels young. "I can air, on you, and back again. The softer pearance first, with every evidence of get along," he adds, "on one or two hus that comes over the little dark eye, haste and trepidation. Sometimes they Five cents' worth of rolled oats has lasted seeing you the first thing in the mornfeet from the twirling stick; and in I could not possibly cat more than ten than usual from the room where he is, a day just before bed time.

Some stolen money was recovered the ground any time it hears a mole through a queer agency in Hallowell, Me. When the loss of the bills was discovered the family at once started to look for the which is given the liberty of the whole robbers. Two men were seen running down a lane across the farm just beyond young maiden, and frequently it is attempted to break. As they ran, one allowed a place in the dining-room when of the men was seen suddenly to pull comes, it stations itself at one of the neck, where some of the bees he and his partner had disturbed, had alighted. Judging from his antics, the little creatures got in some effective work. When the pursuers reached the spot at which the man had pulled out his handkerchief, they were delighted to find the

where for the missing piece of jewelry without success, and the finding of it through Europe three years ago he was would pretend to be reconciled, that she accompanied everywhere and at all times | might give all the deadlier peck; but the A few days since the crow was followed by a little boy, who was gorgeously at maid had learned to be wary. No one tired and was allowed to do just as he could in the least account for the displeased. The boy was not a member of like the bird had to that girl, but an exyoungster for whom the Shah had taken unvaried whenever the girl came near. an unaccountable liking. A report has But think of the dog. What a variety come from Teheran that the boy was of expression he has! Look at his eyes, variety, and the diamond earring. The very close to the Shah, when the weapon character of the crow has been consider- accidentally went off, and the Shah had when he plays with the youngsters-the ably lowered in the estimation of the the very narrowest kind of escape from "pawky" turns of expression, as a Scotchsudden death. The boy has been sent man would say, which he puts on,

at Fishkill, N. Y., a large black-walnut John St. Germaine, a well-known tree by the kitchen door of Dr. White's cattleman, engaged in a fight with Dr. posed the Doctor had been killed, and entered the butler's pantry near the he jumped on his horse and started home. northeasterly corner of the house. On a J. H. King pursued and attempted his shelf about four feet from the floor stood arrest. St. Germaine, instead of halting on edge a row of Royal Dresden plates when ordered, with a drawn revolver leaning against the hardfinished wall. charged his pursuer. King shot, killing The face of these plates is highly deco- him instantly. The body maintained rated in brilliant colors Around the its position in the saddle, giving no signs edges of several of them standing nearest that the man had been hit. The horse the corner was found a band of dark was discovered later on the way home

In one camp on the Grand Ronde this case discipline incarnate. river in Washington there are seventeen marriageable Indian girls, and they all a "hoodlum" for a son-in-law; the man his master's hand. must be of good character.

THE greatest curiosity we ever saw in the egg line was brought in yesterday by Hiram Bloomer, Jr., says the Farmer (N. Y.) Rewiew. It is the product of in the neighborhood cackled at the job. The curiosity consists of two common sized eggs joined together at the small ends by a shell, filled, 1x1 inches - the whole resembling a pair of nose-glasses.

MISS ELLA EWING of Scotland county,

Bermuda's Lily Fields.

In the picturesque islands of the Bermudas lilies are raised as a regular field crop. In value and in the esteem of the inhabitants they come next to the po'ato, though both are less esteemed than the onion, which is the staple crop of the islands. The Buffalo, N. Y., Express claims that no more beautiful sight can be imagined than at this season of the year greets the eye of the traveler as he comes suddenly upon one of these fields, hundreds of yards square and a mass of most fragrant white.

Unfortunately, the lily fields are not in the most profitable state. The beautiful bloom represents to its owner waste, for the lilies should be marketed in the form of buds. They are cut from the stems and packed in cases, sixty-four in a box, and sent by express all over the United States. If kept in a cool, dry place the buds will remain without opening several weeks, while being placed in water they can be brought to perfection in a day or two, or, if the water is slightly warm, in a few hours. This fortunate peculiarity of the lily has made it possible for it to be transported, notwithstanding the long journey. The culture was introduced only a few years ago upon the Bermudas by an American

Alaska has yielded \$33,000,000 in scal-

the same time.

EXPRESSION IN ANIMALS.

Observation of Their Ways Shows Some Interesting Facts.

Dr. A. S. Japp, in Cassell's, gives the following interesting facts regarding ex-

pression in animals: Birds are not generally credited with great powers of expression; but let any one observe how even the common capary, when once the delightful little fellow is on free terms with his master or mistress, can keep up a conversation in his own way, and give language to his varied feelings by unmistakable signs and expressions. If you wish to see inquiry, curiosity, and questioning mingled in degree with surprise and wonder, J. B. Rumford, of Los Gatos, Cal., suddenly show something that is new about three-quarters of a pound a day. from its length and almost flatness, grows cents a day, and do a good day's work. accompanied by the "tweet-tweet" on me twenty-four hours while travelling. ing, or after you have been absent longer cents' worth of wheat a day; so you can the flirting of the tail up and down, and see how economical my system is." Mr. the puffing out of the fore part of the Rumford also has a theory about feeding neck, you may not see again for a long horses, giving them only one good meal while if you remain constantly beside him. It is his way of saying, "Good morning, I hope you're well!" or "welcome back, dear friend; I wish you joy.

We knew a gentleman who had a fine nacaw, which was much attached to all the members of the household, save a servant girl, and her the bird could not Her master would take the endure. macaw off her perch, and do anything with her, and she would kiss and fondle him in the most demonstrative manner, the soft, round tongue going over his lips, though one felt one would needs to be sure of the bird's affection before venturing on such endearments, for that beak could crack the hardest nut with the utmost ease, and go through a hard ship's biscuit like the sharpest steel. But when the servant girl came, the whole expression was different; the macaw would scream and hiss, and set up the the imperial family, but just a fortunate pression special to the occasion was

playing with a revolver in the royal camp and the lights of joy that shoot in them near Burujord recently, and, as usual, as he jumps round his master who has been absent longer than usual; see him

And then the capacity for discipline notwithstanding. I have seen a blind beggar's dog scated at the end of a stone step, with a posse of stray dogs gathered around him, sniffing at him, barking and doing all they could to enlist him in their sociability and enjoyment. No; there he sits, utterly passive, faithful to his task, with a happy but demure expression in the higher sense of duty done. His little eyes would follow the dogs, with no movement of a muscle beside. They speak of the discipline of the battle field, which is so wondrously sustained by mere sense of comradeship, but the blind man's dog, atl alone, was in

And when a passer-by essays to put a penny in the tin box tied under the dog's want white men for husbands and shun chin, and misses it, the expression of joy their would-be lovers in the camp. The with which the dog jumps down, and father of one of the girls makes an open with his mouth secures the copper, is a offer of 200 head of good horses to the treat to see, and also the grand, proud young white man who will marry his smile that seems to light up his eyes daughter. The old Indian says, how- when he receives his blind master's apever, that he will not accept any kind of | preciative pat as he drops the penny into Or again, look at pussy when she is

l'usy hunting after mouse or bird; the

eyes are wide open and show light strongly; the ears are very erect, if not even bent forward, so as to catch the one of his hens and he says ail the fowls slightest sound the more quickly; the body is lengthened out and the limbs thrown apart, so that a spring is easy any second. The main features and expressions of this position characterize all the cat tribe, and when we see our 'harmless, necessary cat" in this position, we see her in an act which most Mo., is a coy damsel of eighteen sum- directly proclaims her long descent, and mers who measures eight feet two inches her kindredship with the giant members in height and is still growing. She is of her species. Mr. Hamerton, in his said to be retiring in disposition, but fine studies of animals, favors the idea thing be done to relieve him until Bonker's exhibits quite an amount of exuberant that the cat does not have the almost father visited Boonville and had the leg girlishness among her intimate friends, moral sensitiveness that marks the dog, though in some respec's her sense of touch and her perceptions are finer, at all events, quicker; but we have met with at least one case where the attachments to individuals were so strong that they overcame some of the most powerful instincts in the cat, such as going round the house in the wet for the sake of master's company. That cat's range of expression was really wonderful, as well as the attempt to keep up a conversation by mews, varied through a considerable scale, and modifications of expression such as sometimes gave much amusement to visitors.

Much might be said about the influence of man on animals in developing their power of expression. The dog does not bark, properly speaking, till he comes into contact with man, nor does he exhibit the feelings most vividly expressed by barking-joy, sense of guardianship, as well as surprise or sense of danger, In truth, domesticated animals receive a new dowry of feeling and emotion through association with man, which is almost as surprising as man's own accent in emotion and thought, and all the fine complexities of language and expression which they bring.

A New Method of Preserving Ice.

An easy way to lay in a stock of ice gentleman, General Hastings. Some of for summer use is practised by a Minnedeavoring to reach her young had been the largest fields are still owned by this sota farmer. In the winter he packs gentleman, and it is said that on one of drifted snow in his ice house for a few them at any time in the season over nights, wetting it with well water. 100,000 lilies may be seen in bloom at When frozen hard it is covered with sawdust. Last summer his stock of snow ice lasted until September: it is just as good and clear as river ice, and he hadn't the trouble of hauling it .- [St. Louis Star Sayings.

ANCIENY GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD BE-FORE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Land.

The Greeks indulyed their imagination in regard to regions beyond the limits of their observation, and we find in their dissertations upon geography reference to Floating islands," "Tin islands," and islands of the Hesperides." Tin was called by the Greeks cassiteros, is rementioned in the Homeric poems, and was employed at a very early period as an alloy of copper, from which mixture bronze was produced. This, precious metal was produced from certain islands known to the Greeks as Cassiterid's or Tin islands. These islands thus designated were the Scilly islands, together with the adjacent peninsula of Cornwall, which was erroneously supposed to be a larger island of the same group and from which in reality all the tin was procured. Tin, it is well known, was found at a

very early period in small quantities in the interior of Spain, in Lusitania, in Portugal, and in Cornwall, England. Mr. Bunbury, in referring to this matter, says: "Whether or not their supplie were really derived in the first instance from Cornwall or from some part of Spain, there is no doubt that Gades center of the tin trade. It was from thence that the Phœnician colonists and in later times the Carthagenians made by three centuries before the Christian their adventurous voyages to the British islands; and from this circumstance it the Pythagoreans, had taught that the came to be supposed that the Cassiterides were connected with Spain, a notion which became so firmly fixed in men's minds that they were described by geographers in much later times as a group of islands in the ocean off the coast of Spain, without any hint of their connection with either Britain or Gaul. Strange as it may appear, it is thus they are represented not only by Strabo but even by Ptolemy, long after Britain itself was familiar to the Romans.

Many references are found in the uncient legends to the "Floating islands," but among the most charming is found in the Third book of the Æneid or Virgil, as follows:

"Amid the sea a land there lies, sweet over filling the prophecy. Loved of the Nercids' mother, loved by that ern coast of Africa to Arabia had reached

Great Neptune: this a-wander coasts and shores around The Bow-Lord good to Gyaros and high Myco- travels beyond the Ganges, had filled the nos bound.

And bade it fixed to cherish folk nor fear the wealth of China, as well as marvelous

ceives us weary men; Japan. It began to be believed that the In haven safe we land and thence Apollo's continent of A is stretched over far more town adore; King Anius, who, a king of men, Apollo's ing distance around the globe was com-

Meets us, and straight Anchises knows his tors of Portugal had directed their ex-

friend of early days." time of Hecataus, believed the earth to equator, the discovery of the islands of be a plane of circular form, surrounded on Madeira and the Azores could not divert all sides by the ocean, which they con- them from the purpose of turning the ceived not as a sea but as a vast continuous southern capes of that continent and steerstream, forever flowing round and round ing past them to the land of spices, which the earth. The vault of heaven, which promised untold wealth to the merchants is referred to as "brazen," was of a solid of Europe, new dominions to its princes, concave surface, like the "firmament" sides, setting "upon tall pillars in charge attracted to Lisbon, which was then the of Atlas" which keep the heaven and the great center of maritime adventure. He earth asunder.

The sun rose out of the ocean stream and again sank into the same at its set- lay across the Atlantic. By the words of point from which it was to start afresh by letters from Toscanelli, the venerable on its course it is probable that no one in | cosmographer of Florence who had drawn the days of Homer ever troubled himself a map of the world with eastern Asia to inquire. The quarters of the heavens rising over against Europe, he was riveted are almost always derived from the in his faith and lived only in the idea of winds, the names of which must have laying open the western path to the been from the carliest ages familiar to Indies the Greeks as a scafaring people. Boreas, Thrace; Notus, the south wind, brought of the Tagus to seek aid of Ferdinand sudden squalls dangerous to navigators. and Isabella, rich in nautical experience,

snown to him. Africa is sometimes re-Asia never.

The geography of Homer is some-

Minor appears to be pretty well known, although none of the colonies of Greece from Mysia to Corea is mentioned. Among the Ægean islands Crete and Rhodes are named with a southeastern group—also the group of the northeast off the Troad, such as Tenedos, Imbros, Samothrace (called Samos), Lesbos, and Lemnos, but the Cyclades and Chias or Samos are not mentioned. The "outer" geography of the Iliad would seem to inthe plains beyond the Thracian hills, living on the milk of the mares.

To the south there are rumors of the banks of the river Ocean. Egypt is ranges of human history there is nothing noticed only in a passing mention of the in the order of providence which can Egyptian Thebes. The name Phoenician of Sidon are more than once mentioned.

Parts of the Iliad bear the impress of unknown to the rest of the world. porthern Greece in the imagery of wild

Asia Minor.

It is useless to undertake to follow Odys- an imperial confederacy of republics, the ses in his wanderings, for from the mo- future abode of intelligent millions, unment he sets sail from Troy and is driven revealed as yet to the 'carnest' but to the land of the Cicones on the coast of Thrace and crosses the Ægean to Cape families of man, darkly hidden by the Malea he enters the realm of fancy and we give him over to the evil winds." The whole impression left by the Odyssey is The Crude Ideas About the Conforma- that of a poet who himself knew only the tion of the Earth Which Prevailed Egean zone woven into imaginary wanin Mediaval Ares-Early Struggles derings-derived from stories of the of Columbus - Our Incomparable western Mediterranean brought by Phonecian traders who had reached the south of Spain as early as about 1100 B. C. Not a word in Homer shows acquaintance with the great monarchies on the Euphrates or the Tigris. The names of Assyria and Babylon are never heard.

Civilization outside of the Ægean is represented solely by Egypt and Phænicia. Herif al Edrisi, surnamed the Nubian, an eminent Arabian writer about the beginning of the fifteenth century, tells what he knows of the geography of the world and of the perils of ocean navigation, as follows: "The ocean encircles ultimate bounds of the inhabited the carth, and all beyond it is unknown. No one has been able to verify anything concerning it, on account of its difficult and perilous navigation, its great obscurity, its profound depth and frequent tempests: through fear of its mighty fishes and haughty winds; yet there are many islands in it, some peopled, others uninhabited. There is no mariner who dares to enter into its deep waters, or if any have done so they have merely kept along its coasts, fearful of departing from them.

"The waves of this ocean, although they roll as high as mountains, yet maintain themselves without breaking, for if (Cadiz) always continued to be the they broke it would be impossible for a Cross, as the pendulum of conquest ship to plough them."

Bancroft, the historian, says that nearera Aristotle, following the lessons of earth is a sphere and that the water which bounds Europe on the west washes the eastern shores of Asia. Instructed by him the Spaniard, Seneca, believed that a ship, with a fair wind, could sail to the Indies in a few days. The opinion was revived in the middle ages by Averroes, the Arab, commentator of Aristotle. Science and observation assisted to confirm it; and poets of ancient and of more recent times had foretold that empires beyond the ocean would one day be revealed to the daring navigator. The genial country of Dante and Buonarotti gave birth to Christopher Columbus, by whom these lessons were so received and weighed that he gained the glory of ful-

Accounts of navigation from the east-Regean king Neptune; this a-wandering once all the western kingdoms of Europe, and adventurous Venetians, returning from wind again;
There come we; and that gentlest isle re-Japan. It began to be believed that the priesthood bore.
His temples with the fillets done and crowned paratively short. Yet from the early part of the fifteenth century the navigaplorations to the coast of Africa; and It is a curious fact that Homer, in com- when they had ascertained that the tormon with all his successors down to the rid zone is habitable even under the and heathen nations to the religion of spoken of in the scriptures, of equal extent | the cross. Before the year 1474 and with the earth so as to rest on it on all perhaps as early as 1470 Columbus was came to insist with immovable resoluteness that the shortest route to the Indies How it was carried back to the Aristotle, received through Averroes and

After more than ten years of vain sothe north wind, came from the region of licitations in Portugal he left the banks Zephyrus, the west wind, was a rude having watched the stars at sea from the and stormy wind, while Eurus, the east latitude of Iceland to near the equator at wind, was mild and soothing. Homer Elmina. Though yet longer baffled by was familiar with the Hellespont from its | the skepticism which knew not how to proximity to Troy, but knew nothing of comprehend the clearness of his concepthe Euxine and the division of the world tion, or the mystic trances which sus into three continents, and the names of tained his inflexibility of purpose, or the Europe, Asia and Africa were wholly un-snown to him. Africa is sometimes re-nothing of his devotedness to the subreferred to as Libya, but Europe and lime office to which he held himself elected from his infancy by the promises of God. When half resolved to with times characterized as the "inner" and draw from Spain, traveling on foot, he 'outer" geography. The inner, meaning knocked at the gate of the monastery the belt of countries around the Ægean of La Rabida at Palos to crave the sea, and the outer the regions beyond the needed charity of food and shelter for himself and his little son whom he The country around the Troad in Asia | led by the hand, the destitute and neglected seaman, in his naked poverty, was still the promiser of kingdoms, holding firmly in his grasp "the key of the ocean sea," claiming as it were from heaven the Indies as his own, and "dividing them as he pleased." It was then that through the prior of the convent his holy confidence found support in Isabella, the queen of Castile; and in 1492, with three poor vessels, of which the largest was only decked, embarking from Palos for lude in its hazy boundaries stories of the Indies by way of the west, Columbus somads living far to the north who roam gave a new world to Castile and Leon, "the like of which was never done by any man in ancient or in later times," The jubilee of this great discovery is

'swart faces" (Æthiopes), remotest of at hand and now, after the lapse of 400 nen, and of Pygmies, who dwell hard by years, as we look back over the vast compare in interest with the condition of occurs only once, but the cunning works | the American continent as it lay upon the surface of the globe, a hemisphere

woodlands and hills, and in the presence mountain barriers, not yet the boundary miles now does, you will soon see cities of Mount Olympus as the dominant fea- of political communities; there rolled its like St. Louis and Chicago spread over ure of the landscape. Other parts of mighty rivers unprofitably to the sea; the Iliad show local coloring borrowed there spread ont the measureless but as of mile after mile of solid brick and from the valley of the Cayster, near yet wasteful fertility of its uncultivated stone the chief business districts will be Epherus, or from that Icarean Sea, which fields; there towered the gloomy majesty interspersed with numenous parks and washed the scaboard of Southwestern of its unsubdued primeval forests; there In the Odyssey the coast of Ionia is the priceless treasures of its unsunned eferred to and for the first time Chios gold, and more than all that pertains to reeking plague spots that now defy both and "windy Mimas," the promontory on the Ionian mainland, and the Siciliars. welloped capacity of 100 embryo states of pear."—|St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

unconscious 'expectation' of the elder impenetrable veil of waters. There is, to my mind, says Everett, an overwhelming sadness in this long insulation of America from the brotherhood of humanity, not inappropriately reflected in the melancholy expression of the native races.

The boldest keels of Phonicia and Carthage rad not approached its shores. From the footsteps of the ancient nations along the highways of time and fortune -the embattled millions of the old Asiatic despotisms, the iron phalanx of Macetonia, the living, crushing machinery of the Roman legion which ground the world to powder, the heavy tramp of barbarous nations from "the populous north," not the faintest echo had aroused the slumbering west in the cradle of her existence. Not a thrill of sympathy had shot across the Atlantic from the heroic adventure, the intellectual and artistic vitality, the convulsive struggles for freedom, the calamitous downfalls of empire, and the strange new regenerations which fill the pages of ancient and mediæval history. Alike when the oriental myriads, Assyrian, Chaldean, Median, Persian, Bactrian, from the snows of Syria to the gulf of Ormus, from the Haly to the Indus, poured like a deluge upon Greece and beat themselves to idle foam on the sea-girt rock of Salamis and the lowly plain of Maraathon; when all the kingdoms of the earth went down with her own liberties in Rome's imperial maelstrom of blood and fire, and when the banded powers of the West, beneath the ensign of the swung backward, marched in scarcely intermitted procession for three centuries to the subjugation of Palestine, the American continent lay undiscovered, lonely and waste. That mighty action and reaction upon each other of Europe and America, the grand systole and diastole of the heart of nations, and which now constitutes so much of the organized life of both, had not yet begun

to pulsate. "The unconscious child and heir of the ages lay wrapped in the mantle of futurity upon the broad and nurturing bosom of Divine Providence, and slumbered serenely, like the infant Danæ,

through the storms of fifty centuries." If America were in the providence of God specially reserved for the abode of civilized man, it is quite apparent that our isolation has something in it that deserves the attention of all those who are looking forward to that millenial hour when human governments shall reach as near perfection as the lot of humanity will allow. The three united continents of the old world do not contain a single spot where any grand scheme of human improvement can to-day be attempted without being subjected to foreign interference, and no member of the general system is so insignificant that his motions are not watched with jealousy by all the rest. The complicated machinery which is employed everywhere in the old world interferes with all free action. Armed hosts watch each other on the frontiers of every state, and the police swarm along all the highways and byways of all the settled portions of Europe, and the peace which is enjoyed is only such as

ensues as the result of an armistice. Notwithstanding the prodigious extent of commercial intercourse which brings us more or less within the political sweep of European governments we are yet essentially strangers to their influence, and the distance which separates us behind the mighty veil of waters relieves us from the conflicts and jealousies of ambitious rulers, and leaves our people free to proceed with the most gigantic plans for the elevation of the race.

Cold Bathing in the Morning.

Cold bathing in the early morning. declares Mrs. Jenness Miller, is beneficial only to those persons who have sufficient vital energy and nervous force to insure good reaction with no subsequent languor or lassitude. Many persons who are greatly refreshed by their morning bath, feel tired or languid two or three hours after it. When this occurs, it is conclusive evidence against the practice. Persons who have an abundance of blood and flesh, who are lymphatic or sluggish in temperament, and whose nervous force is not depleted, can take the cold morning bath to advantage. Others who are inclined to be thin in flesh, whose hands and feet become cold and clammy on slight provocation, who digest food slowly, and assimilate it with difficulty, who are nervous and who carry large mental burdens, should avoid early morning bathing. For all such, the bath at noonday or before retiring at night is far more desirable, and it should be followed by rest of body and brain till equable conditions of circulation are re-established. Some individuals who are weak in nervous power have such excitable peripheral nerves that they get at once a perfect reaction from cool bathing, but lose in after-effects more than the value of the bath. This class of persons should not bathe too often, and should always use teped water, choosing the time preferably before retiring.

No More Crowded Citles.

"I believe that the days of great cities, as we now understand the term, are numbered," said Professor W. B. Cowper, at the Southern. "Rapid transit has for years past been spreading the population of these immense trade centres over a larger area, and, in my opinion, this work has just begun. The tendency is to go further and further away from the dust and heat for home enjoyment, and trade and industry are creeping after the population towards the suburbs. When the science of transportation is so perfected that a journey of thirty miles represents There stretched the iron chain of its ac greater time or expense than one of five quadruple the present area, and instead gardens. Then will the charms of the glittered in the secret caves of the earth | country be wedded to the social and commercial advantages of the city, and the