## MAYA RELICS.

## Some Interesting Discoveries Made in Contral America and Mexico.

Prof. Desire Charnay, whose explorations and discoveries among the antiquities of Central America and Mexico have made him famous, has but recently returned from another visit of exploration to Yucatan. Speaking of his w rk there, he said:

"After leaving Izamal I went on a journey of exploration, and on the north of Valadolid, in the oriental part of the peninsula, I discovered a new ruined city, previously entirely unknown and never before visited by anybody. It was called the City of Ek-Balam, which means the City of the Black Tiger. This city gives us an il-lustration of the last epoch of civiliza-tion among the Indians, which was not known at all and which we were ignoring entirely, an epoch of civilization -always the same as the preceding ones-which must have lasted from the year 1480, or about that, to the time of the arr val of the Spaniards, 1525 to This city also gives us the proof 1527. that all the lost c ties that were seen by the Spaniards were exactly the same as the cities of the interior, which are still existing, only they were not built so strongly. They be-longed to the epoch of decad nee, and it was easy to recognize and explain. The country was divided at this time into many small provinces, often so small as to be composed simply of the city occupied by a chief-or cacique. These petty caciques did not have the means to build such splendid and durable e lifices as were in Uxmal, Kabah and Chichen. They could only imitate and measurably reproduce them in measur proportions and in cheaper That was very evident. material. There was here no more of those large projecting stone cornices. Those here were small. The friezes here were not decorated by carving, but only painted white-merely a dead flat white, instead of the beautiful bas reliefs in the richer cities. And instead of sculptured stone lintels such as are found in many cities, there was here only wood, not in large pieces, and often rough as it came out of the forest. So, the existence of an epoch of decadence is very evident, and the disappearance of those cities, though more modern than the ancient ones I have named, is quite natural, because they were not so solidly built.

"I have also found there the first Maya cemetery that was ever discovered by explorers. From my excavations there I have taken, and have already sent home to France, many curious and most interesting things that go far to sustain my theory as to the newness of the civilization there. The most ancient cities probably date from the Eleventh or Twelith century. and the last ones were still being builded at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards. Among the things I found in that cemetery were pottery, axes and utensils of copper and bronze. and other objects of use and adornment in stone. There were also beautifully made toys,' representing small animals, that were doubtless put into the graves of children."-N. Y. Sun.

## THE KOOTENAI INDIANS.

Contrasts in Morals and Manners of Some of the British Columbia Abor gines. It is the end of my first Sunday here.

## HEAT WITHOUT FIRE. . How a Boston Professor Proposes to Solve a Mighty Problem

Inventors and experimenters have been busy for several years in efforts to devise some practical method of producing heat by fire-by chemical action of friction. Such a device would be of great value for heating railroad cars especially for the reason that many frightful accidents from the burning of cars by the heating stoves which they now carry might be ooviated. A contemporary says: "Of course of people could get along without fire there would be no conflagrations and no use for insurance companies. Nevertheless, underwriters will be interested in a recent invention which claims to generate heat without fire, and is said to have been successfully experimented with in Hookert Mills, N. H. The inventor is Prof. Webster Willis, of the Boston Institute of Technology, and he describes his 'friction heater' as simple in contruction, consisting only of an iron cylinder, one foot long and one foot in diameter, having a fixed plate of hard- French Government. This was done: ened iron in one end and a second plate attached to a revolving shaft, and pressed lightly or tightly against the fixed plate, as circumstances require. The cylinder is filled with water, the shaft revolves, and from the friction of the plates the water in an incredibly short time is heated, and by means of pipes can be carried to great distances for heating purposes. The machine has been in practical operation for some months, and it is demonstrated that a machine with thirty-six square inches of friction surface will heat a room of ten thousand cubic feet better and quicker than coal, wood or steam can do it, and absolutely without expense, save the wear of the friction plates and the pittance for extra coal under the boiler. By this apparatus there is no danger from fire or explosion, and wherever there is waste power which can be utilized in this way the heat is obtained for almost nothing. It is claimed that a heater requiring two-horse power to run it will amply heat a room containing fifty thousand cubic feet, the heater costing one hundred dollars. Of course, time and further experiment will determine how useful the invention will prove practically; but there are those who now believe in it, and a company has been organized in Boston with a capital of half a million to manufacture and introduce the apparatus. For cotton mills, steam cars and a variety of other purposes the security against fire will be a great consideration in favor of the invention."-Midland Industrial Gazette.

## SUSPICIOUS SENATORS.

#### Millionaire Legislators Seeking Protectio From Cranks and Schemers.

It is curious how suspicious wealthy men become the moment they enter political life. When they remain in private life they are constantly on the lookout for chances for money-making. But bring them to Washington and put them into the House or Senate, and they get an idea that once there they are the target for every schemer in the country. One very wealthy man, who came here recently as a Senator, instiand Eastern New York whole families, tuted a search as soon as he arrived for some man as private secretary who was ship. They are Roman Catholics, be- especially familiar with all the cranks cause I think, they like the pictures of and schemers of all sorts, saying the saints, the ceremonies and the frankly to his friends that he wanted a priest's care. Their worship was a man to protect him from schemers of this class. He had always heretofore proved himself quite competent to take care of his own business, and had been able to accumulate a magnificent fortune through the exercise of his own judgment, but the moment he arrived in Washington to take position as Senator he concluded he needed a protector. Another Senator, who is a millionaire, gives very freely of his fortune, but is especially careful to ask those who become aware of it to keep the matter quiet. He recently told the writer of this correspondence that he had tried during the past year to keep his charities down to one thousand dollars per month.

## An American City Which has Changed its Nationality Three Times.

GROWTH OF DETROIT.

Detroit is one of the oldest cities on this continent. Before Hendr k Hudson set foot on the island of Manhattan, and while Henry IV. still sat on the throne of France. the Hurons pointed out the site whereon it is built to Champlain, the founder of Quebec. as the natural gate-way to "the vaseas of sweet water," and then was born in the brain of the great French navigator the dream of a "New France," which should extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have Quebec and Detroit as its eastern and western fortresses.

This dream was inherited by the French monarchs; but it was not unt l nincty years later that one of them attempted to make it a reality. Then Lou s XIV. commissioned the Sieur Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, who from 1694 to 1699 had been in command at Mackinaw, to found at Detroit a settlement, and erect there a fort to hold the region of the Great Lakes for the and Detroit, under the successive reigns of Henry IV., Louis XIII., XIV. and XV. was for nearly sixty years a French town-a bit of "sunny France" hidden away in the heart of the western wilderness; and such it might have remained to this day had not Woife, one dark n ght in September, 1759, sealed the heights of Quebec, and on the Plains of Abraham changed the fate of North America. The surrender of Detro t soon followed the conquest of Quebec; and then it became an English town, and the western headquarters of the British power in America. It so remained-the extreme outpost of Western civilization-until July 11, 1796, when, in pursuance of the peace of 1783, it was quietly transferred to the United States. Thus we see that Detroit has had a unique history. Three times has it changed its nationality, and with each change assumed totally different characteristics. At first it was French, then English and last of all Amer can, and in the present town may he seen a curious blending of the tra ts of these various people. The old French habitants and the courtly English resident have long slumbered in their graves, but the close observer will detect that their spirits still walk abroad, and promenade its streets arm in arm with the irrepress ble Yankee, who, in his seven-league boots, is now striding across the continent. Brother Jonathan has every where the astonish ing energy which, in weil-nigh a single day, raised Chicago from its ashes; but here he has been held in check by those old worth is. who have now and then whispered in his ear the fable of the hare and the tortoise. This accounts for the fact that Detroit is to-day a curious compound of modern progress and old-time conservat sm -a city of vast enterprises, but enterprise based on a broad, substantial and enduring basis. In the summer of 1825 cannon planted at intervals along the line of the Erie anal, all the way from Albany to Buffalo, announced that Clinton's great work was completed, and the West married to the East by a bond that is indissoluble. Its gates were no sooner opened than a t de of emigration set through them westward. Soon all over New England

## FREEDOM OF THE TOWN. How It Was Conferred Upon "Foreigners"

## in Days Gone By

In a recent historical address at Gorham, Me., Rev. Blijah Kellogg, speaking of his ancestors who were among the early settlers of that town, mentioned an old usage of colonial times. persons out of town unless they had real estate or had such a character as rendered them useful members of society." Allusion to this practice is frequent in our early history, and no doubt many readers are familiar with the characteristic story of the Puritan, who, upon receiving the formal request to relieve the town of any liability for his support, turned to his wife and said: "Come, Abigail, let us be going. The town is so poor that it was over-populated by the first settler."

This warning a new-comer out of town was commonly a mere matter of form. If a settler remained after this warning the town could not be made chargeable with his support in case he became a pauper.

In those days it was customary to elect men "free men of the town" in town meeting. Originally the government of the town was in the hands of proprietors only, the plan was to admit new citizens by voting them the "free-dom of the town." Since colonial times this vote has been simply a compliment rarely paid to a distinguished visitor, who is thereby made the public guest, rather than a citizen.

This usage was brought from England, where it had prevailed from a time so distant that the memory of man runs not to the contrary. The municipal records of London contain frequent mention of it. In 1305 four men were deprived of the freedom of the city because they rented land outside the city limits. No record will be found of admission to the freedom of the city, for this was entered upon the rolls of Guildhall.

In 1326, "for avoiding certain perils," it was ordained to the effect that all alien merchants who had been admitted to the freedom of the city should be wholly removed from the same.

"It was expressly ordained that from thenceforth no alien should under any circumstances be admitted to the freedom of the said city, save only at the Hustings of London, and by the assent of the commonalty, and upon the sufficient security of six reputable men of the trade which such person should have followed, and should intend to follow.

It will be observed that during those times admission to the freedom of the city involved admission to some guild, or craft, which the freeman was required to follow, and that in any other employment he could not engage. An entry made upon the records in 1418 is suggestive on many points.

"Be it remembered that on the first day of December, in the first year of Henry V., by the Wardens and good folks of the trade of Cutlers of the City of London, information was given unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, of the same city, that one William Wysman, of Waltham; in the County of Essex, a foreigner, had been admitted to the freedom of the said city folks of the trade of coursers, as one who followed their calling; whereas the said William was at that time of the craft of the Cutlers, and not of the

## NORWEGIAN FLADBROD. Substitution of Indigestible Bark for Rye or Wheat Flour.

Most travelers in Norway have probably had more than sufficient opportunities of becoming acquainted with the so-called "Fladbrod," flat bread, of the country. Few. however, among "It was the custom," he said, "to warn them who have partaken of this dry and insipid food may possibly be aware that in many districts, more especially in Hardanger, the chief ingredient in its composition is the bark of trees. This substitution of an indigestible product for bona fide flour is not necessarily a proof of the scarcity of cereals, but is to be ascribed rather to an opinion prevalent among the peasant women that the bark of young pine branches, or twigs of the elm are capable of being made into a thinner paste than unadulterated barley or rye-meal. of which the Norse housewife, who prides herself on the lightness of her "Fladbrod," puts in only enough to

make the compound hold together. The absence of any nutritive property in bark bread, whether made with elm or pine bark, and the positive injury it may do the digestive organs, has of late attracted much notice among Norwegian physiologists, and the editor of Naturen, with a view of calling the attention of the public to the subject, has, with the author's permission, reprinted some remarks by Dr. Schubeler on the history and character of the bark bread of Scandinavia. From this source we learn that the oldest reference to the use of bark bread in Norway occurs in a poem, ascribed to the Skaid Sighvat, who lived in the first half of the eleventh century. In the year 1300 the annals of Gothland record a season of dearth in which men were forced to eat the bark and leaf-buds of trees, while then, and during the latter periods of the middle ages, the frequent famine of the crops in all parts of Scandinavia led to the systematic use of the bones and roe of fishes, as well as the bark of trees as a substitute for genuine flour, and so extensively was the latter substance used that Pastor Herman Ruge, who, in 1762, wrote a treatise on the preservation of woods, has drawn attention to the almost complete disappearance of the elm in the Bohus dis trict, which he ascribes to the universal practice in bygone times of stripping the bark for the preparation of bread In Nordland and Finmark the root of Struthiopteris germanica and other ferns, as well as the leaves of various species of Rumex, have been largely used with barley-meal in making ordinary bread as well as "Fladbrod." Finland the national "pettuleipa" (bark bread), which was in former time almost the only breadstuff of the country, still ranks as an ordinary article of food in Kajana and in the forest regions of Oesterbotten and Tavastland Here it is usually made of the inner layers of the pine bark, ground to a meal, which is mixed with a small quantity of rye flour to give the requisite tenacity to the dough. The Fin-

landers of an older generation showed marvelous ingenuity in composing breadstuffs in which scarcely a trace of any cereal could be detected in the mixture of bark, berries, seeds, bulbs and roots of wild plants, which they seem to have accepted as a perfectly legitimate substitute for corn bread In the interior of Sweden, according to Prof. Save, the best bread of the peasants consisted till the middle of this cen-

# VENERABLE HEIDELBER

The Earliest Days of a Seat of La. Established in 1386.

Although no stately building. in ruin, exist to speak to us fr.m. early years of He deloerg's rising there happily remains one m st ll enjoying full vigor, and ein ing this present summer of 18 five hundredth anniversary of his dation by Conrad's descendant Count Palatine Rupresht L h the university, he ry, but gind a sternal youth. mardly black could be painted the picture al moral and ment il needs of the tim all western Europe, preceder birth of the first universities, d that of Heidelberg was among the liest. \* Ruprecht's log had been filled with futile wan conflicts, but the old warrier a foresaw the advantages his land a derive from this more enduring and although he wrote with me humility: "I understand our mother tongue; I am untaught at norant of all learning," still he de utmost to make prosperous his university. He gave strict con that no violence should be done students in traveling to and free delberg, a great boon in those had days. Besides, he made the is tion absolutely free to pasi ment upon and punish its own bers, and declared it to be in m subject to civil authority, 1 h which German universities have great extent, preserved to the pa sources of income was given a university. The university had faculties, which conferred the dis degrees of bachelor, master and tiate, and on October 18, 1386, solemnly opened with mass atta by all the students. The firstn was Marsilius von Inghen from h where Ruprecht had found the pa institution, even to the fashion de to be worn by the professors very hours were fixed when the last men called from afar should hold in but they were forbidden to fill at whole time with stapefying die some chance being thus wisely after for the breath of free academic a While inheriting a developed on ization like that of the church, an as its affection for ranks and dep far greater simplicity and limits ruled in the university in all that cerned material needs. The profis were satisfied with from one to g groschen (about 21-20 cents) for course of lectures, according to length, and the disputations paidin gulden (\$1.50) annually, a sufficient arge sum for those days. Fifty s den a year (\$25.00) was a salary but for traveling three mon in Italy on university business a pre-sor received only an additional thir nine guiden (\$19.50), a modet sum deed, according to our modern we even on the basis that mouey twenty limes its present value, the prosperity of the institution library was most essential. But with in our d y, a private man may have thousands of books, a priceless st h ...e of knowledge, in Raprecht's a library of sixty volumes was cons very large, in fact, well-nigh incritant ible. As, before the intention of printing, the store of learning was confined to rare and scripts, on each of which a small is tune was expended, Ruprecht istu importance of protecting deales manuscripts, paper and pareland and so he granted them the same pro-leges that he had given to the univeritself. How strange a contrast to course in these matters, and how the a picture of those wild days, was position taken by this Prince with gard to the robberies then prevalent the highway! In these he sha openly, for he kept active two form robbers' nests, not far from Speiet, on the great road to Worms, and the merchants passing to and from far East, with costly wares, neared forest, they were fallen upon and the goods seized to replenish the Prace treasury .- Century Magazine.

We have just been to the Indians' worsurprise to us and an education. These Kootenais are confessedly the lowest and filthiest of the fish-eating Indians, | but it is a marvel to see how they rise above nature in worship. No civilized congregation presents such contrasts. The darkened windows of the painted chapel, the vapor and odor of the incense, the chants, the simple ceremonies and the rapt attention of the worshippers materialized for us the ghost of Chateaubriand. We breathed again the sentimental atmosphere of 'Atala' and 'The Genius of Christianity.

Leon Faucet, the priest, is a shrewd and devout French Jesuit. As he expressed it, he has ruled these Indians with a main de fer. His name, throughout this region, is feared and respected as if it were the name of a demi-god. They have many stories of his miraculous paralyzing of arms raised to strike him and of sudden dumbness seizing tongues that dared to profane in his presence. His laws form a code which penetrates all details of their simple savage life.

Their religion is a strife and a comprom'se between the principles of right and their savage education. I remember at our first encounter, when I had to treat with them for canoe transportation for myself and party, that the negotiations lasted from two in the afternoon until noon the next day. Then they were broken off, and had to be renewed from other points of attack. and when at last concluded, the sum agreed for was less than that at first proposed. We thought we knew the Kootenai river pretty well, but when they set out with us, one in each canoe, with two paddlers, they took us through miles of unknown water-ways, over sluggish bayous and inlets we had never heard of, finally striking the crooked river again at an angle which had saved leagues of travel and shortening the ourney by hours. Then we saw the justness of their bargain. We agreed that we knew of no Christian white man whom we would think capable of such mercantile propriety. But on the outskirts of one little settlement we passed a moveless figure, an old wom-an crouched forward, her arms about her shins, her head between her knees. She stirred not nor looked as we flitted by her, although an outstretched paddle would have touched her. By her side were food and drink. I asked my nearest Indian what she did there! He grunted in reply a gutteral word which translated means "to die." These two incidents suggest the Indian's religion.

There are two clans or towns of Indians, the "Upper" and the "Lower" Kootenais, about 475 in all. They have never made a treaty with the United States, and never received aid from the Government .- Charles J. Woodbury, in N. Y. Post.

"I would have succeeded in it, too," he said with apparent glee, "but for the fact that I gave ten thousand dol-lars extra in a direction that I did not count upon when I began my year's work in this line."

Another Senator who is reputed very wealthy is in a constant state of terror lest he be made the victim of some sort of speculation. He has been here a long time trying to screw his courage up to the point of making a certain real-estate investment in the city, but has not been able to make up his mind about it. Meantime others, with much less capital and not half the opportunity to get on the inside in these transactions, have invested in the very locality and thousands of dollars have been made. The very piece of ground over which he has been hesitating so long has been sold over and over again within the past few years and thousands of dollars realized by those who bought and sold it. Meantime he has driven past it frequently, hesitating in the fear that he was going to permit himself to be swindled in some way .-Washington Cor. Chicago Journal,

#### The Danger Removed.

Gamly and his friend are walking down the street:

Gamly (pointing to a building-1 can now pass that place without feeling anxions.

Friend-Why, have you paid the felow who keeps there?

Gamly-No. Friend-Then why are you so brave? Gamly-Because he's dead.-Arkanaw Traveler.

"Gentlemen of the jury, there is still another extenuating circumstance in favor of my client. He broke open a burglar proof safe, a masterpiece of German workmanship, valued by experts at two thousand five hundred marks, and this client of mine contented himself with the one hundred and twenty marks which he found inside and left the, valuable safe to the owner."-Fliegende Blatter.

and were on the move, and such an exodus followe | as never was seen except when the Isr. e'ites came up out of Egypt, and the Kalmucks fled across the steppes of As a. At one time it seemed that rural New England would be depopulated. Its best and youngest blood joined in the exodus; and to this fact may be traced the high character and wonderful enterprise of the West of to-day. The first wave rested for awhile in Western New York, and then the gathering tide swept gradually westward along the lakes and the Oh o, and finally, in 1830, t touched the shores of Michigan. Then for the first time Detroit became in reality an American town.

In the beginning of 1830 Detroit numbered 2,222 people; that is, it stood precisely where it was in 1805; and this during a quarter of a century when the population of the country generally had increased in a ratio altogether unparalleled in history. But now the old town began to feel the general impetus. It increased fourfold in the next ten years; and thus it has gone on ever since, doubling about every decade, till now it numbers, with its suburbs, fully 200,000 souls.

The slow-paced conservatism of its old-time residents is still seen in the modern city: but it is now so wedded to Yankee enterprise that we meet here an almost ideal community, safe, but progressive, not engrossed in mere moneygetting, but cultivating as well the so-cial amenitics of life, and extracting from existence, as it passes, a healthful and rational enjoyment. In proportion to its size, Detroit has a smaller foreign population that any city in the Un on, and as the bulk of its people are of Eastern b'rth or extraction, it is to day more truly New England in character than the good town of Boston itself. In no sense is it a Western town. In 1880 the numerical center of the Union was found to be fifty-eight miles west of Cincinnati. With the speed at which population is now traveling westward, Detroit will soon be the central city of the country .- Edmund Kirke, in Harper's Magazine.

-William Evans, a Columbus (0.) pugilist, struck Miss Lou Sanders, and when arrested said he guessed he was guilty. "You guess you are guilty?" said the mayor. "You're a coward and a brute, and I'm going to give you the full penalty." The mayor was much disappointed to find that he could impose only a twenty dollar fine and ten days' imprisonment. He gave him that, and said: "You'll serve this out, as no influence on earth can secure your release, and when you get out you've got to leave the city."-Toledo Blade.

-A young man who had grown up within five mile of Johnson City, Tenn., without ever seeing the town, visited it recently. After returning home he was asked what was the biggest thing he saw there, and replied: "I seed a whole lot of fel'ows with red clubs a strackin' at a ball."-N. O. Picayune.

said trade of coursers."

It is enough to say that William confessed that he had gained the freedom of the city deceitfully. For this "it was awarded that such admission to the freedom should be held as null, and that he should pay for his wares and merchandises from thenceforth custom and all other things, the same as one who is a foreigner, and enjoys no freedom of the said city."

The reader will observe that Wysman, coming from Waltham, not more than twenty miles from London, was a "foreigner." This does not mean that he was alien to the realm, but simply that he was not a freeman, though he may have been one at Waltham.

It also appears that after he was deprived of the freedom of the city, he could remain and follow the calling of "courser" (jockey), only he would have to pay "customs and all other things, the same as one who is a foreigner"-that is, just the same as he would have to pay had he come from Waltham, and not been admitted freeman. This gives an idea of how many of our custom dues originated, and of the broader and more generous views that are now taken of citizenship.-Youth's Companion.

## A WHISTLING GIRL.

How a Chicago Damsel Entertained the Patrons of a Street-Car Company.

Chicago has one thing that in a long and varied experience I have never encountered elsewhere-a girl that whistles in the street cars. One day last week I boarded a Wabash avenue cable car, and had scarcely taken a cable car, and had scattery there a seat when a girl about eighteen or twenty years of age got on. She was a nice enough looking girl (Chicago women are seldom pretty), with good complexion and trim figure. She sat down and no one paid any attention to her, until all at once she began whistling like a blackbird or bootblack. She treated the astonished and amused passengers to selections from "The Mikado," "Black Hussar" and "Nanon," and when I left the car she

was just starting in on "Hear Me, Norma." Now I have often seen and longed to throttle the male street car whistler, but this was my first experience with the female of that ilk, and from the looks of mingled consternation and amusement on the faces of the other passengers, I judge she was new to all of us. She whistled away, seemingly unconscious of the fact that she was creating a sensation. I say see seemed unconscious of it, but don't believe she was so. I believe she wanted to show off her accomplishments, and really her whistling amounted to an accomplishment.-Chicago Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

-A Burlington youth obtained a young lady's hand in rather an unfair manner. She was trying to climb up a ledge at a pienic when he asked her for it.-Free Press.

tury of peas, oats and barley-meal in equal proport ons, while in the ordinary daily bread the husks, chaff and spikes of the oats were all ground down together. In bad seasons even this was unattainable by the Dalekarlian laborer, who had to content himself with pine-bark bread. - Nature.

## FALSE TEETH.

How an English Doctor Astonished the Chief of One of the Solomon Islands.

Ignorance is the mother of devotion, and, not unfrequently, of scepticism. "Now, I know that you are a liar," answered the King of Siam to the English traveler who had told him that in England water became so hard that an elephant could stand on it. The King disbelieved because he knew nothing of ice.

Old Takki, a chief of one of the Solomon Islands, was once visited by several Englishmen. Among them was a doctor who had a complete set of false teeth, which came out and slipped in their places again at the most unexpected moments. Occasionally they would appear on his plate at dinner. Old Takki and his men were gathered about the white men, when one of the

Englishmen said: "Doctor, take out your teeth and show them to the natives."

A tin cup full of water was handed him and the doctor, assuming a fierce grin which awed the savages, gave his aws a twist and out came his teeth, top and bottom, and dropped in the mug. The islanders screamed with astonishment. The doctor had to stand with his mouth open, while they satisfied themselves that he was toothless. "I am an old man," said Takki, much calmer than his people, "and I am thankful that I have lived to see this day.".

The fame of the doctor's exploit traveled through the islands, and for several years he was remembered as the white man who could ship and unship ais teeth. - Youth's Companion.

-Once in a while some man has courage enough to marry a Vassar graduate; but as a rule the girls don't step off very well. Out of nearly 700 graduates only about 200 have been drawn in the nuptial noose. The fullblown buds have taken up various callings. There are 17 physicians, 2 organists, 10 book-keepers, 5 chemists, lo school principals, 2 farmers, 1 census clerk, 2 insurance agents, 230 teachers, 6 artists, 1 law clerk, 5 liorarians, 1 copyist, 12 music teachers, 8 astronomical assistants, 2 journal-

-A poor woman went about Walla Walla, W. T., trying to sell her hair for a switch. She had it already cut off, but was unable to effect a sale. She claimed to be on the verge of starvation.

ists, 3 gymnastic teachers, 2 mission-

aries, 3 public readers and 4 authors. -

Troy Times.

CHRISTIAN MEEKNESS.

How a Unitarian Missionary Made a Re Devoted Friend.

A story is told of the late Ber. M Dall, the Unitarian missionary tob dia, which illustrates how he cam Christian precepts into pracis When he went to Baltimore s preacher he took a house where the was a good opportunity for a game and, being fond of flowers, he decor much leisure time to the cultivation the little spot. A woman lived af door who, for some reason, concel an intense dislike for her neighbors missed no opportunity to annoy Among other things, she persist throwing refuse over the feare Mr. Dall's garden, greatly to its do ment, despite his repeated protections, couched in the friendliest wa Mr. Dall's garden, however, flours and finally blossomed. Gathering first nowers, which were exception beautiful, the minister made a beau went to his neighbor's door and so for the lady. She came with an an ished scowl, but when he, with a finally smile ly smile, extended his hand with flowers, begging her to accept the products of his garden, she was his aback. After that she was one of J Dall's most devoted friends.--El Post

Post.

Number of Hairs in a Head

An eminent German has under the enormous labor of counting number of hairs in heads of four and ent colors. In a blonde he found in 400 hairs; in a brown, 102,492 h black, 102,962, and in a red one, 8 740. What the red and black he wanted in number of hairs was mup, however, in the greater bulk alhairs individually, and in all probaty the scalps were all pretty equi-weight. It is to the fineness and tiplicity of hairs that blonde tree owe the rich color and silklike char-ter of their flore a circulation risk ter of their flow, a circumstance and artists have so loved to dwell upor Chicago Tribune.

-There are twenty-two counting Kansas which have madstones was their boundaries.