AFRICAN CANNIBALS. ations Made in the Dark Continent

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I never so thoroughly appreciated "unnecessary" character of this the "minnecessary" the Hussian police: "The police of and rather brutal. The one glides African anthropophagy as during an African anthropophagy as during an Russia control, by means of passports, softly from the pavement to the drawexploration of the Upper Cross river in the early part of the present year. My canon had been stopped, and I had been "captured" and carried on shore by a noisy, boisterous band of natives. They meant me no harm, but objected to my visiting the tribe beyond them. with whom they were at war. Their country bore a singularly prosperous appearance, with its tidy plantations of yams, sweet potatoes, ground nuts, collocasia arums, manioc, Indian corn and bananas, and the large herds of sleek cattle and the numerous sheep, goats, lowis and Muscovy ducks. So abundant was food and so exceptional were these Africans in their hospitality that in the course of two days they had filled my canoes with 1,200 yams, a number of corn-cobs, fowis, ducks, sheep and goats, until I had to cry: "Hold! enough," because the canoes were dangerously overloaded. Moreover, they presented a large bullock to my Kruboys. Any one who knows Africa and the natural stinginess of the negro will realize how abundant must have been the local food supply to account for such easy generosity as this! Yet in this land of plenty the people craved for human flesh, to obtain which they were constantly fighting with their neighbors. But a little while before my arrival a successful "bag" of captives had been made, a feast had taken place, and, as a relic of the abundance, there was a smoke-dried human leg hanging from the rafters in the chief's hut where I sat and parleyed, which swayed to and fro over the smoking brands on the clay hearth. Lower down the Cross river, in the district of Enyon (part of the Ibo country), about the most cold-blooded cannibalism is reported to exist which I have ever heard of. Youths are purchased at the interior slave markets, and are dealt with as we deal with the young sheep and oxen which we turn into wethers and bullocas-are deliberately unsexed so that they may fatten quicker, and are then fed upon yams and nourishing food till they are ready for the feast Horrible and incredible as this statement may appear, it is one that I make on good authority; and this phase of cannibalism has also, I believe, come under the notice of certain traders and missionaries of old Calabar who have visited the dis ict I speak of. There is little doubt that the abrupt cossation of the exportation of slaves, which was brought about on the west coast of Africa by British intervention, temporarily increased the prevalence of annibalism in the Oil rivers and Niger delta. Having no longer a profitable market for their war captives and criminals, the natives have found it more convenient to consume them than to let them eat the bread of idleness and cumber the ground; for the domestic slaves in these parts seemingly will not work for their living; they oppose to all threats and coercion a dogged resistance of stubborn idleness that nothing can overcome. Slave labor in Africa is a broken reed to rely

MARRIAGES THAT FAILED.

work of free, willing men like Kruboys

and Zanzibaris.-H. H. Johnston, in

want the vigorous, cheerful

Divorce Statistics Covering a Period of Twenty Years.

Fortnightly Review.

E STATES.

The total number of divorces granted during the twenty years in each of the several States, and the number of married couples to one divorce in each during the years 1870 and 1880, are given as follows:

5,204 987 6,041 12,178 3,687 8,542 1,087 989 1,100 2,128	1,659 1,69 810 8 5 939 940 23,627 638	79 80 82 83 13 13
6,041 12,178 3,687 8,542 1,087 289 1,100 2,128	810 8 5 933 946 93,627 638	80 93 18 84
12,178 3,087 8,542 1,087 289 1,100 2,128	23,627 638	13
3,087 8,542 1,087 289 1,105 2,128	232 246 23,627 638	13
8,542 1,087 289 1,105 2,128	23,627 638	34
1,087 289 1,105 2,128	23,627 638	
289 1,105 2,128	638	
289 1,105 2,128	638	.83
1,105 2,128	638	5,54
2,128		54
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Ch. MOSSE	1,896	1,13
	993	94
	407	27
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		164
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	503	
		1
		4
1,128		1
		11
	16,057	2,0
		3
16,0:0	1,008	18
4,461		11
11,474		21
4,078	160	
3,238		4
2,685	8,73	
996	279	
9,555	1,044	9
9,988	500	44
401	133	
	664	45
	15,855 1,538 96,361 2,609 16,0.0 4,461 167 4,078 3,288 2,535 9,988	360 281 36,772 4077, 10,514 365 1,65

Setting the Matter Right.

Magistrate (to elderly witness)-Your age, madam? Witness-Thirty. Magistrate-Thirty what? Witness-Years. Magistrate-Thanks. I thought it might be months. - Harper's Bazaar.

-A Western paper tells of a dog that, after having been whipped in a fight, deliberately laid himself down on a railroad track and permitted a train to kill him. Really, our whipped prize fighters don't seem to have as much sense as a dog. They prefer to take another whipping.-N. Y. Ledger.

-The twin brothers at the Mountain House were singing a duet. "O, that we two were Maying," they warbled sweetly. "Poh!" said the sarcastic young lady. "You've mixed up the Oh, that you two were Marching' would more correctly express the sentiment of the community." -Harper's Bazar.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

According to Mr. Kennen Its Chief Char-

In a recent lecture in Boston, Mr. George Kennen referred as follows to polished and well-bred, and the bluff the Russian police: "The police of and rather brutal. The one glides the movements of all the inhabitants ing room, treading on no one's coras. of the Empire, keep thousands of 'sus- and corkscrewing his way through all pects' constantly under control, and such openings as he may discern. The certify to the courts the liabilities of other shoulders his way, and effects by bankrupts. They conduct pawnbrok- simple push and force what else is er's sales of unredeemed pledges, su- | done by craft and tenacity. The adperintend the repairs of roads and venturer of the softer type has been a bridges, collect statistics and enforce croupier, a courier or a gentleman's sanitary regulations, make searches in gentleman; whereby he has picked up private houses, read the correspond- the current shibboleth, and been able ence of 'suspects,' give certificates to to assume the outside varuish of the identify pensioners, admonish church- upper ten. The adventurer of the

members who neglect too long rougher type has been among miners to munion, and enforce obedience to in some half piratical army, where the thousands of multifarious orders and object was less self-defense than plun regulations. It is hardly an exagger- der. and the discipline meant only ation to say that in the peasant vil- rendiness to fight on all occasions, lages of Siberia, away from the cen- which experience, if properly managed, ters of enlightenment and education, gives a certain wild fruit flavor to his the police are the omnipresent and om- talk, a certain heroic seeming to his nipotent regulators of every thing-a bearing, which sweeps the heart out of sort of bureaucratic substitute for Di- women cursed with imagination and vine Providence. The police of Rus- bored to extinction by realities. For sia are divided into four classes: The the adventurer knows he can do nothrural police, the common metropolitan ing without the women. Brought to the police of the cities, the detective and door of the house by the master, he secret police, and the gendarmes. The must be helped over the threshold by strongest class numerically is that of the mistress, as the evil spirits of old the rural police, who enforce the or- were helped across by a baptized hand, ders of the Government in the peasant else could they not have entered a Chrisvillages. According to a recently-pub- tian home. The woman must be the lished statement, there are in the adventurer's unconscious but willing forty-seven provinces of European Russia 269,000 towns and villages where intoxicating liquors are sold at has set himself to win, she must be the retail. If we suppose that for every such village there are two police officers, which, perhaps, is not an over- all be shipwrecked. Hence, he has 500,000 men in this one class, without must learn the alphabet before masterincluding Siberia or any part of Asiatic Russia. The rural police are divided and skillful adventurers discovered to into sians, or stations. They wear a us by justice there has not been one and revolver. Their salaries are from have just seen a most striking instance \$75 to \$100 per year for a private and of this with the man Prado, who, ap-\$300 for the chief of a district. The natural result is that the rural police represent the worst elements of the whole population. A large proportion of them are ignorant and stupid. Those who have brains are generally dishonest, and use the orders of the Minister of the Interior in innumerable instances to extort money from the peas-

The lecturer asserted that bribery was almost universal among the officials. An instance of this was as follows: In every village there was generally one Jewish capitalist. At a time when the peasants were about to daring, and probably poses as a man float their wheat to market on barges. one of these capitalists proposed to the official that when the peasants applied and the best method of tillage. And to him for their passports to enable them to travel to the market, he should | For he has the magic of temperament tell them that they had been sent to the department for renewal, or invent some other excuse to prevent the peasants from traveling. Then he (the capitalist) would buy their wheat at home for about half its value, and divide up the profits with him. To this the official agreed, and the scheme was and position to compromise herself carried out, with the result that the with him; when, with this irresistible agriculture declined.

intellect and power," said the lecturer, "are the secret police of Russia, who are to be found everywhere throughout the immense Empire, and who are most numerous in the large cities. A great part of their work consists in maintaining supervision over persons who are suspected of sympathizing with the revolutionary movement. The number of persons under supervision when the last Czar came to the throne was officially reported to be 2,837 in European Russia, besides about 2,000 in Siberia, all of the latter political exiles. The number is probably much greater now. All these are under open surveillance; they know the police are watching them, and that their correspondence is under control."-Frank Leslie's Weekly.

Budget.

AN ADMIRABLE WOMAN.

tractive Duchess of Orleans.

did not like that people should look at

me attentively. I never paid any at-

tention to dress, because diamonds and

dress were sure to attract attention.

On great days my husband used to

make me rouge, which I did greatly

against my will, as I hate every thing

that incommodes me. One day I made

the Countess Soissons laugh heartily.

She asked me why I never turned my

head whenever I passed before a mir-

ror-everybody else did. I answered,

because I had too much self-love to

bear the sight of my own ugliness. I

must have been very ugly in my youth.

I had no sort of features; with little

twinkling eyes, a short snub nose, and

long thick lips, the whole of my physi-

ognomy was far from attractive. My

face was large, with fat cheeks, and

my figure was short and stumpy; in

short, I was a very homely sort of per-

son. Except for the goodness of my

disposition no one would have endured

me. It was impossible to discover any

thing like intelligence in my eyes, ex-

cept with a microscope. Perhaps there

was not on the face of the earth such

another pair of ugly hands as mine.

The King often told me so, and set me

laughing about it; for as I was quite

sure of being very ugly, I made up my

mind to be always the first to laugh at

it. This succeeded very well, though I must confess it furnished me with a

good stock of materials for laughter."

-Every man likes to talk about

-"Say," said the city youth to the

modest countryman, "hay-seed out o'

your hair yet?" "Wal," was the de-

liberate reply, "I jedge not from the

-The average club man cares very

tittle about music. If he can only

strike the key of the door with reason-

way the calves run after me."

timself; a good listener makes a de-

ightful wife.-Louisville Recorder.

Honesty Finds Its Reward.

Some time ago a wealthy man died in Brussels, leaving nearly his entire fortune to a young woman who was entirely unacquainted with him. The American Art Printer explains that this is how it came to pass: He was a very eccentric man, and set out, like Diogenes, in search of an honest man. His tub was an omnibus, and his lantern a small coin. In the omnibus he used to take his seat every day near the conductor, and always showed himself very obliging in passing up the money of passengers and returning the change, but to the latter he always managed to add a franc or half franc. Then he would watch those to whom it came. They would count it carefully, notice the extra coin, and invariably slip it into their pockets. No one thought of the poor conductor, whose meager salary of three francs a day could ill support such a loss. But at last a young woman passed hers back with. Conductor, you have given me half a franc too much." Diogenes, delighted, followed her home, made inquiries, and, as the answers were satisfactory, made his will in her favor, though he never gave her warning that her half franc was going to bring her half a million.

-"I know my defects," said B-jenkins, pompously, and as the bystanders ooked at him admiringly, one of them whispered to another softly: "What an awful lot that man must know." Somerville Journal

-Mrs. Talker-"I'm sick to-day and want you to tell the doctor to come up on your way down town and --- " Mr. T. (interrupting) -- What's the mat-Mrs. T .- "I think I'm going to have the dumb ague." Mr. T. (going out) — Thank heaven."—Washington

-The larger class of destructive wild animals are numerous in New Mexico, some ranchmen losing fifteen to twenty per cent. of their calves and cattle by boars, panthers and mountain lions. The territory gives as premiums for killing mountain lions \$2) able accuracy he is content.—Burlingper head, for bears and panthers \$8. ton Free Press.

BOLD ADVENTURERS.

One Type Is Soft and Polished, the Otter Rough and Careless.

FACTS ABOUT GULLS.

Birds of Great thuracter,

The gull may be said to be omnivor-Adventurers are of two types-the amiss. It will devour small fish, and vessels for the feast to be obtained when the fishermen are shaking out their nets-mollusks and crustaceans which it finds left by the tide, and, one of its greatest feasts perhaps, the scraps and offal thrown overboard from the cook's galley of a passing ship. So fond, indeed, are the gulls of the meal provided them by the refuse thrown overboard from ships that they will, in a harbor where a guardship is moored, apparently observing times and seasons, attend daily with the greatest partake of the holy com- and cowboys, and has probably served regularity for the food they know will be supplied to there. In addition they will, as we have said, wander far inland in search of worms and grubs. and when so engaged will not even disdain on occasion to help themselves to the farmer's grain, though this can not be said in any way to be their natural food. That a gull, however, can live entirely on corn is proved by the fact that the stomach of one so kept by John Hunter is now preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons. Gulls make excellent pets, and are most useful in gardens, having an illimitable appetite for slugs and a general aptitude for devouring obnoxious insects. And, strange though it may appear, considering their natural wariness and accomplice if he would succeed in his wildness, it is not necessary to obtain designs. Whatever it may be that he them young, as an adult bird, pinioned by a good or lucky shot as the case may goddess Fortune to take him by the be, will, often before its wound has hand; and if she does not his plans will thoroughly healed, have become so tame that it will come with great regestimate, we have an army of over learned the art of making love, as one ularity to be fed, if it does not, as certainly will eventually be the case, know ing the literature; and of all the skilled and follow the person who is in the habit of feeding it. Gulls in captivity, or rather wandering at large in a uniform, and are armed with a saber | who was not beloved by woman. We garden, though deprived of their power of flight, are by no means the miserable birds that many would imagine. parently without a single physical qual-On the contrary, they are most masterification, was the master of women as ful, and evidently consider themselves the hawk is the master of the chickens. of very great importance. They will When of the softer type, he makes love generally condescena to notice all the sentimentally and flatters his adored members of the household to which ones by artful comparisons. He has they belong, though naturally they known divine Duchesses and Countesses have their favorites, giving their prefthat were like dreams of beauty, but erence as a rule to those who feed this special charm, this particular dethem, and will possibly admit certain lightfulness, has he never known, and well-known visitors to a limited inhis whole being pays homage as he timacy; but they usually resent the innever paid it before. But if he is of trusion of strangers, even to the extent the rough and more brutal type he rouses her enthusiasm by a narrative of his various feats of whom love has passed coldly by-until now. In any case, he knows his ground he seldom fails or makes a mistake. as well as the balo of romance; and, together, these are as golden chains which lead women captive whithersoever the man will. And the advecturer wills to lead them very far down indeed. The first necessity with him is to induce some one of good family peasants became discouraged, and pull on her, all the rest is easy. Fear, of consequence to those who wish to were batched, then her delight was shame, perhaps remorse, come in when | follow the remains to a distant ceme- unbounded, and she began to feed them "Next to the rural police in numerthe glamour of the first infatuation is tery. It is also productive, especially crumbs from the table and worms ordered cadence which seems to bring Next to the rural police in the woman who has been a de-ionl strength, and far above them in over; the woman who has been a de-when the services are conducted in the which she searched for in the yard and one into contact with the living forces voted lover, friend and helper, becomes

Saturday Review. FUNERAL REFORMS. ome Sensible Suggestions Offered by a St. Louis Clergyman. both slave and accomplice. The world has never known the screw that has see things done decently and in order. been put on certain women by the It is, moreover, a fresh torture to the men whose fortunes they have made. bereaved ones, who are expected to It will never know the truth in some lead off in the sad procession, to look on the white face and pulseless form, for them. When they were full-fledged cases, where the secret, well kept in life, is now rendered undiscoverable Some, not satisfied with a view of the by death. But strange romances have face through the glass of the casket, been woven between the weakness that must see the uncovered features. Then gave and the strength that held-befrequently ensues a spectacle which tween the love that trusted and the must send a shudder through every indishonor that utilized .- St. James' telligent person. I mean the passionate kissing of the lips of a corpse by those too young or too ignorant to know that and they would fly to her as readthey are perhaps absorbing disease or The Confession of the Ugly and Unatdeath. Funerals ought to be conducted with solemn brevity. A tender hymn Perhaps no lady was ever better rec or two, a prayer by the officiating onciled to positive ugliness in her own clergyman, and a brief talk pertinent person than the Duchess of Orleans, to the life and example of the deceased, the mother of the Regent D'Orleans. if a person of approved Christian exwho governed France during the miperience, are sufficient. Of course, exnority of Louis XV. Thus she speaks tracts from the Scriptures, if not too of her own appearance and manners: lengthy, are always in good taste. The "From my earliest years I was aware burial service of the Protestant Epishow ordinary my appearance was, and

> funeral exercises more wisely than in the unreasonable clamor for hurrying up things on Sunday. In the latt ir case, especially in the forenoon service. selfishness is usually the prompter. Nothing is so piggishly unreasonable as a hungry human being. But in the mortuary services the motive is a good one-to take the bereaved as rapidly as possible off the tenter-hooks of affliction. No person of refined sensibilities wishes to make a spectacle of his unspeakable agonles.-Rev. J. H. Fox, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat. -There is a discussion among physicians in England as to whether or not ill health is a necessary accompaniment of genius. It is supposed by some that the type of humanity which bestows the rare boon of genius or superlative intellectual power is usually associated with feebleness of physical development. Others maintain that the mode of life usually adopted by great geniuses is the cause of their health. No one ever hears any thing about the lil health of Shakespeare; so it is reasonable to suppose that both his constitution and his mode

copal Church can not, in my judgment

be improved, unless it be in the slight

shortening of the long quotation from

First Corinthians, fifteenth chapter

The popular desire for short religious

services is making itself felt in the

-Concerning lobsters, experts say that young crustaceans have to be put in the sea almost as soon as hatched, and they begin to feed voraciously. They are born with seuse enough to know that lobsters make delicious food, and they attack one another savagely and hungrily. For a few days they swim on the surface, where they find the food suited to their early requirements. Here their destruction is enormous. In a few days the lobster's walking or crawling members are developed, and he sinks to the bottom, where he makes his home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to Reliable Authority They Are -A reputable author says that the skull of John Theach, known as ous; nothing, indeed, apparently comes "Blackbeard," the Virginia pirate of 1718, is in the possession of a Virginia for this reason is very fond of follow. family in the form of a silver-trimmed ing shrimpers and other small trawling drinking-cup.

-A suit against a popular music hall artist gives information about the prices paid for songs. The highest price was £200 for "We Don't Want to Fight." "Two Lovely Black Eyes"

brought £21. Sam Wah Kee, a Boston Chinaman of wealth and influence and husband of one of the two Chinese women at the Hub, lately celebrated the birth of his son and heir by giving a banquet to 700 of his countrymen. He entertained his guests at his house and store with tea and Celestial delicacies, which a Chinese caterer furnished to the tune of \$3 a plate. The youthful Kee has been named Ames Bart, after the Governor of the State and the newly

elected mayor of the city. -An instance of presence of mind approaching to the horrible occurred recently in the Grand Theater, Glasgow. Miss Rose Lee, while singing a love song, saw a "flyman" fall head foremost from the flies to the stage, a distance of twenty-two feet. She not only continued her song, but moved forward to the front of the stage in order that the calcium light which was directed upon her might not reveal the

form of the dead man to the audience. -Most of you know that aqua pura is often an expensive item in the prescription which the druggist obligingly fills. A doctor of my acquaintance has a way of saving his patients' money in this matter, which strikes me as very original. When he wrote out a prescription for me the other day I remarked to him that medicine was a very expensive luxury. He astonished me by asking in return: "Have you paid your water tax?" "Yes," said L. "Have you plenty of water?" "Yes." Then I will give you the prescription dry and it will cost you three cents instead of seventy-five cents." And I found the doctor was right.-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

TRAINING WILD BIRDS. How It Can Be Done Without Caging the

Feathered Beauties. Some years ago I lived with my fammany species abounded. The house the birds built nests and reared their was then a girl of ten years, took specof pecking their heels-a far from ial enjoyment in feeding the birds by pleasant operation for the victim, es- casting out crumbs from the table. pecially if performed by a specimen of She never frightened them, but always one of the larger gulls. They are, in moved slowly, and manifested great fact, birds of great character, each in- gentleness and kindness toward them. dividual having ways of its own .- The By the walk from the front door to the street was an evergreen bush. In this Ocean. a pair of robins built their nest about four feet from the ground. By this nest I daily passed and repassed, taking care not to disturb the bird which The custom of inviting the audience was hatching out her young. Many at private and public (or church) fu- times a day my daughter approached nerals to view the remains is too firmly the nest, but cautiously avoided disseated to be easily displaced, but is turbing the bird. So familiar had her nevertheless objectionable on several presence become that the robin would grounds. It causes great delay, which, sit on her nest till almost touched by on short winter afternoons, is a matter my daughter's hand. When the young house of deceased, of an amount of con- garden. Between the care of the parby force, though the loathing victim, fusion and jostling which must disa- ent birds and that of my daughter, greeably affect all persons who love to the nestlings fattened and grew with rapidity. Soon the little ones recognized my daughter's presence, and opened wide their voracious mouths for the dainty bits she had provided

and ready to leave the nest they sub-

mitted to being handled and caressed

without resistance, and would follow

her around the yard as chickens follow

the mother hen. If the pair, there

were two of them, were up in the trees,

she would call, "Robie! Robie! Robie!"

follow my daughter, but they soon be-

more. - William D. Butler, in the Swiss The Mosquito's Poison Glands.

The bloodthirsty mosquito is not malevolent as he is commonly described, if we may accept the investigations of Prof. George MacLoskie. He has been able by staining and dissection, to show that the poison gland is one of three minute glands (the others being ordinary salivary glands) on each side of the head, and connected with a minute duct which traverses the length of the long pointed piercer which forms an insportant portion of the mouth parts of the mosquito. The writer maintains that this fluid is intended mainly to prevent the coagulation of the proteids of plants which the animal sucks from the tissues, and that its poisonous effect upon other animals is only secondary. If so, it would perhaps follow that it is not introduced into the human flesh as a poison. It is difficult to see what purpose the irritating effect of the bite upon other animals can serve the mosquito, since it must make the chance of its getting nourishment from the blood of other animals many times less than it otherwise would be. It may be worthy of inquiry whether the irritating effect is sional, and due to other causes than the fluid which seems, by analogy, to have another distinct purpose.-St Louis Republic.

-Domingo, the Spanish painter, long resident in Paris, for whose work immense prices have ruled these many years, has had the honor of painting the baby King of Spain and his mother. the Queen Regent, receiving for the former \$25,000.

-The oldest sovereign is Pope Leo XIII., seventy-eight years; the youngest, the King of Spain, not yet three.

-in China people in easy circumornamental pieces of furniture.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHY.

The Wheatstone System and Its Ingenious Prof. Wheatstone, of King's College,

ondon, was one of the several persons who in 1837 claimed the honor of havng invented the electric telegraph. He lest applied for a patent for making he electro-magnet act at long distances. In July, 1837, wires were laid lown from Euston Square to Camden Town Station, in London, and Prof. Wheatstone sent the first message to Mr. Cooke, his coadjutor in the work, between the two stations. The invenion was immediately patented, both in England and America, and it is stated as a curious fact that the American patent granted to Wheatstone & Cooke is earlier in date by just ten days than the first patent obtained by Morse. Killmanjaro. The second line of sta-Prof. Wheatstone has made many inventions and improvements in electrical machines. In 1830 he constructed the first electrical machine for sending several messages at once. The telegraph apparatus now used throughout Great Britain was invented by Prof. Wheatstone. We can not give the full letails of its construction, but may briefly outline it thus: It includes a ounching machine for producing the perforated strips of paper, a transmitting apparatus through which these strips are rapidly passed, and a receiving device which marks on another strip dots and dashes in ink. The punching machine will make the holes in three or even four strips at a time, and in the hands of an experienced operator will punch at the rate of forty words a minute. When the paper is prepared, it is run through the transmitter, which operates to establish a current whenever certain moving rods ean pass through the holes and establish a contact, the currents being alternately positive and negative. If a succession of currents in reverse directions are caused to pass upon the line, the eceiver at the opposite end will record series of dots. To make a dash, one reversal of the current is missed; and, In brief, the function of the paper is to regulate the motion of the transmitter so as to produce reversal or missing of reversal, of the current at the proper moments, and thus cause the current to form, in its movement, dots and dashes. The speed is determined by the rate at which the receiver can receive, because lly in a suburb, a home where birds of the apparatus contains a controlling electro-magnet, which takes time to be was surrounded with forest trees, and magnetized and demagnetized, and hence, if the current reverses too quickyoung unmolested. My daughter, who ly, the marks will run together instead of being s parate and distinct. The maximum useful speed is about 130 words a minute on a short line. One strip of punched ribbon will do for any number of circuits, so that from a central station a single strip disseminates news to many places.-Chicago Inter-

DUTCH WIND-MILLS.

Structures That Seem to Sum Up the Whole Life of Holland.

In some way mills are among the nost suggestive things in Holland; they seem to sum up the whole life of the country. It is hard to define the exact impression they produce; one almost unconsciously assigns to each mill an existence of its own, as if no mere machine could gause the swift rhythmical motion of the sails, that impetuous yet association with nature which gives to the wind-mill its peculiar charm. The strong outline of the sails thrown up against a wind-swept sky carries the magination from the city to the lonely fields, it suggests that poetry of solltude, even of desolation, which all painters since Rembrandt seem to have elt to be the distinctive note of the wind-mill. One of the most curious sights in Rotterdam are the wind-mills rising here and there out of the blocks of bouses, standing like a countryman fresh from the field, and hedgerows in the midst of a crowded city. The Dutch mills almost reach the dignity of archiily as chickens. Not only would they tecture. They seem to possess that curous happiness of design which is came attached to me, and would often only reached by the conscious thought come at my call and perch on my hand of a skillful architect, or else or knees, and swallow the earthworms by the spontaneous working of nature. which I had dug for them. They con-Every thing seems just right, just what tinued with us on terms of perfect it ought to be, no more and no less. The friendship for about six weeks. Cold wind-mills at Dordt are used either for weather came on, and they left for a sawing timber or grinding corn, and warmer clime and we saw them no the two types are very distinct. The timber wills start from a square staging, tapering upward, with gable wings at either end; at the top of this stage the four angles are chamfered back to receive the octagon of the mill itself and at this level a broad projecting gallery, upheld by timber struts, runs round the mill. The upper part is octagon, and usually covered with weath er tiles or a soft velvety thatch, which sets off the sharply-defined lines of the sails and the great spars by which the top is moved. For some excellent reason the lines of the eight angles of the mill are not made straight but have s delicate concave curve. The Dutch builders always had a feeling for the value of a curved line in preference to a straight; the same instinct appears in the fleches to their churches, where the sides of the octagon spire usually have a slight curve on the face inward. The top of the mills which carries the sails is covered with thatch. It is more or less circular in plan, and of an indescribable but most effective form, such as only thatch could cover.-English Illustrated Magazine.

-If church bells did not ring no on would remember that it was Sunday. not incidental and perhaps only occa- That's why they ring, and it prevents lots of men from starting out with fishpoies. - Detroit Free Press.

-The average hotel clerk knows almost every thing, but he can't tell why | may effect a cure every time, but heart a woman will persist in asking what time the five o'clock train leaves .-Hotel Mail.

-Mrs. Hinks--"Has your daughter nade a good match?" Mrs. Winks-"She married a nice man." "Bless her heart. And so she married rich?" Rich?" "Yes: you said she married an ice man."-Omaha World.

-- "Went you give my new play a good puff?" asked an author of a dramatic critic. I hardly think it would stances buy their coffins long before be safe." "Why not?" "Well, it's so pleces."-N. Y. Sun.

EAST AFRICAN MISSIONS

be Comprehensive Work Carried On by

Missionary interests have become very extensive in East Africa. The Church Missionary Society and the Universities Mission, of the Church of England; the Established and the Free Church, of Scotland; the London Missionary Society, the United Methodist Free Churches and the Church of Rome. all have missions on the coast or in the

interior. The Church Missionary Society has two distinct lines of missions-one with its basis at Mombasa, in the English Sphere of Influence, with eight stations, some of which are on or near the coast and some in the interior. One is in the neighborhood of Mount tions is that which stretches from Zanzibar to Uganda There are nine stations in this line, beginning with Mambola and Mpwapwa, nearly due west from Zanzibar, and including Usambiro, Msalala and Nasa, south of the Victoria Nyanza, and Rubaga, in Uganda, at the north of the great lake.

The Universities Mission has twelve stations-one at Zanzibar, four in the Usambara country north of Zanzibar, four on or near the River Rovuma, and three on the east shore of Lake Nyassa.

The two Scottish churches havethe Free Church five stations on Lake Nyassa, the Established Church one on Lake Shirwa, at the south of Lake Nyassa. The route to this region ia by the Zambesi and Shire rivera.

The London Society goes further west than any of the other societies, and plants two stations on Lake Tanganyika and one at Urambo in the Unyamwezi country, south of the Victoria Nyanza, and near the stations of the Church Missionary Society. The route was formerly from Zanzibar through Mpwapwa to Ujiji; now there is another route by the Zambesi and Shire, Lake Nyassa and a road thence to the southern end of Lake Tanganvika.

The United Methodist Free Churches have two missions in the Mombasa region and one in Gallaland.

Three German Protestant societies have five stations—three in Gallaland. one in Zanzibar and one in Dar-es-Salam, where one of the massacres took place. It is the Berlin Society which maintains the last two stations.

These are all the Protestant missions between Wito and the Rovuma river; but there are German and French Roman Catholic stations. There are three French stations on or near Lake Victoria, the most important of which the one in Urganda, under the control of Pere Lourdel; two on Lake langanyika; one at Bagamoyo, near Zanzibar, and one or two others. The Jesuits have also a few stations, and the German Catholics have one at Darss-Salam.

In all, there are thirteen missionsix British, four German and three French. One society, the Church Missionary, alone has spent five hundred thousand dollars in the last thirty years in East Africa. - N. Y. Independent.

HOW SPIDERS GROW.

Carlous Pacts About the Lives of the Interesting Little Creatures. The spider has never been at school a day in his life, he has never learned a trade or read a book, yet he can make the straightest lines, most perfeet circles, beautiful little bridges, and many of his family can spin and weave, some of them can hunt, and swim, and dive, and do mason work almost as well as if they had a trowel and mortar. There is a spider in my garden that makes so many lines and circles you'd think it had been all through geometry. It makes circles, every one little larger than the other, about twelve of them, and then from the smallest circle begins and makes about twenty-eight straight lines going to the putside circle, like the whalebones in an umbrella. It makes this web so perfect and regular that it is called the geometric spider. You'll see late in the summer clusters of its eggs on bushes and hedges. When hatched the spiders will keep together in a ittle ball. You touch this ball and the little spiders will scatter in all directions, but as soon as they can they'll get together again as before. I left my silk dress last night hanging over a chair near the wall, and this morning I found that Mrs. Spider had been there in the night and made a beautiful little bridge of spider silk between my dress and the wall. The spider that made this bridge for me had eight syes. It can not move any of these syes; each eye has but one lens and can only see what is directly in front of it. It had a pair of sharp claws on the fore part of its head; with these little pincers it catches other smaller spiders. When the spider is at rest it tolds these little claws one over the other, like the parts of scissors. This spider has eight feet; most insects, you know, have six. At the end of each foot is a movable hook. It has five little spinners, or spinnerets, with which to make its web. Each of these spinners has an opening which it can make large or small, as it likes. There is a tube like a little hall communicating into each of these openings. In this tube are four little reservoirs, which hold the "gluey substance of which the thread is spun. As soon as this liquid comes to the air it becomes a tough and strong thread.

way T-Growing Age. -A certain actress, says stammering can be cured by gently, but firmly squeezing the band between words The name of the young man who cured the lady is not given. The remedy affection may follow, if the patient is young and pretty-and that is more dangerous than stammering.-Norristown Herald.

I suppose the air acts upon it in some

-Harry (horrified at seeing Kate puffing at cigarette)-"Mercy! you smoke, Katep" Kate-"Not because I enjoy it, Harry. I want to fill the rooms with smoke so that should a burgiar broak in, he'll think there's a man in the house." Harry-"Well, you're only losing your time and soiling your lips. A man never smokes they need them, and exhibit them as weak that a puff would blow it to cigarettes—leastwise no man that a burglar need be afraid of."-Boston Transcript.