RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL -Texas pays out \$460,774 yearly -The Vatican is said to be preparing

a new catechism for universal us -The Christian college at Lucknow, India, has 11,507 pupils enrolled, of whom 2,027 are Christians .- Spirit of

-A popular edition of the Bible in Portuguese is te be issued in numbers, on the same plan that has been so suc cessful in Italy. -The ratio of the gain in converts in

all the Protestant missions in China during the last decade is about 140 per sent.: and in Japan it is over 300 per cent. -There is a movement to make a Ger-

man academy, like the French academy of forty immortals, whose mission it to preserve the purity of the German language. -The Russian Government, after

persecuting the adherents of the Lutheran Church, has decided to suppress it affect about four millions of people.

-A Christian tribe, surrounded by paideas are crude, still they have a priesthood, the cross and other emblems of hundred years ago.

had 17,978 members; in 1869, 12,497; in 1879, 7,258; in 1889, 5.747. The race tact with other nations has not elevated the natives, and the islands are now as much a mission field as ever.

-The Brahmans of India, says the Missionary Herald, are familiar with than that they may oppose their teachings. In the course of a conversation on Christianity, a missionary asked a well-known Brahman in Calcutta whether be had ever read our Bible. The man looked at him and calmly and slowly answered: "I have read the New Testament 83 times and the Old Testa-

-The one book that the student who wishes to do his best in literary art Bible. Says Leigh Hunt: "We will venture to affirm that no one is master her and confide their sorrows, their of the English language who is not well read in the Bible and sensible of its peculiar excellencies. It is the pure well of English. The taste which the Bible forms is not a taste for big words, but a taste for the simplest expression or the clearest medium of presenting ideas.' This opinion has been confirmed in our day, by such writers as Cardinal Newman, Fits Edward Hall, J. R. Green, and by other masters and critics of the rich and abundant crop. On the other literary art .- Prof. Edward S. Allen, in hand, we have most of us seen, perhaps St. Louis Republican.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-The longest pole doesn't knock persimmon till it is ripe.-Life. The man who is most ready to give deal that he failed to use. - Binghamton

-It is not enough to be ready to go where duty calls. A man should stay around where he can hear the call.-N O. Pleavune.

-Dark seasons are never pleasant to us, but are always good for us. A cloudless sky could never produce a good harvest.-Jackson.

You are always saying that your friends desert you at the time you need them most, but they do exactly what you have been doing all your life .-

Atchison Globe. -The one fatal mistake which is com mitted habitually by people who have the scarcely desirable gift of half genius, is "waiting for inspiration."-Hamerton's Intellectual Life.

-Each man makes something of contribution to the character of his time, though usually, to a far greater extent, he is molded by the conditions

amidst which he lives. -The man who is aggressive without being disagreeable, stands the best chance of succeeding in business. But in the arts, sciences and professions, as surance unbacked by brains, knowledge, experience and genius is not a current

-Who that knows what life is can expeet to be perfectly happy? Go, clad in an armor that will enable you to defy the assaults of envy; carry your sun with

-Gossips and back-biters belong to the same family. They are each parain charity, jealous of attention to others, and vicious and malicious in their assaults upon the motives and character of those who are so unfortunate as to fall beneath their displeasure.-Christian at Work.

-The most precious of all possessions is power over ourselves; power to withstand trial, to bear suffering, to front danger; power over pleasure and pain; power to follow our convictions, however resisted by menance and scorn; the power of calm reliance in scenes of darkness and storm.

-We have learned a good deal when we know how to employ our time and faculties. Many of us waste them in idleness and misdirection; some of us put them to overstrain. We have only irrived at the possession of real wisdom when we know how to work and rest, giving to each its proper proportion of

are.-United Presbyterian.
-Not to the content with the winning of any goal or the doing of any work is the duty of every man who wishes to get and make the most out of life. For the real joy of living is to be found, as the greatest of teachers long ago said, not in receiving, but in givng. The real joy of life lies in the ing forth continuously of one's whole strength, lies in the conseas that one's nature is steadily ex-

Abraham Lincoln has not many monunts worthy the name. If the will of ohn Crerar is able to pass muster in the ourts without being broken, he will ing at, John Crerar left \$100,000 to

MONEY IN CHINA A Country Where the Mexican Dollar Is

Not Below Par The chief coin in circulation along the coast of China is the Mexican dollar and the copper cash. It takes from 1,000 to 1,580 cash to make a dollar, and some of the coins in use are so poor that you can break them in two between your thumb and finger. They are of the size of an old red cent, and have a square hole in the center, in order that they may be strung on a string. They are made in different parts of China, and the Viceroy of Canton is now building a mint with modern American machinery, which will turn them out by the million. In the interior of China these cash and silver and gold in the lump form the money. The standard of weight for both is the tael, which weighs about an ounce, and

the money is cast in the shape of a lady's shoe. Ten taels of silver make a lump of about the size of a Chinese lady's foot, and if you want to pay out less than this amount you take your knife or a chisel and pound off as much as you want. It is the rudest way of doing business, but the Chinese are very suspicious of coins, and they like the pure metal. Gold bricks about an inch long and half an inch wide and of the same thickness are also used, but you have to watch these, as you do every thing else in the shape of money in China In South China you will find a chop doltotally in that country. This edict will lar, out of which little chips of silver have been taken, or in which holes have been bored and these holes filled with gans, has just been discovered in the lead. You will find coins under weight heart of Africa. They had never before and chunks of metal which are counseen a white man. While their religious terfeit, and the result is that every Chinese business-house has to keep one man whose business is to detect counter-Christianity. They are believed to have feit coin. This man is called the schroff, been exiled from Abyssinia about eight and all the money of the establishment hundred years ago.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Hawaiian board of missions says the money he takes in. If he makes a that in 1859 the Evangelical churches mistake it is his loss, not that of the firm. You will find these schroffs con-

nected with our Legation abroad, and itself is decreasing, and it is thought they may be called the cashiers of the the language will probably cease to be East. They are always Chinamen, and spoken within twenty-five years. Con- the foreign banks in Asia have all their figuring and their money calculations made by Chinamen. The Chinaman does this with his little box of buttons strung on wires; he never makes a mistake, and he is the great arithmetician the scriptures if for no other reason of the world.-F. G. Carpenter, in National Tribune.

WOMAN'S FASCINATION.

ome of the Reasons That Attract the Stronger Sex to the Gentler.

The power of fascination inherent in women may, moreover, be divided into two kinds. All of us have seen the old lady, generally white-haired, with kindly, pleasant features, on which time has set no unfriendly mark, who still retains must steep his mind in is our English all her attractiveness. Note how the boys and girls adore her; they will go to hoges, their ambitions, even when they would not breathe a word to their mothers. The kindly, loving interest evinced in a lad's affairs by such a one has time and again first implanted the impulses in his heart which eventually led him on to an honorable career.

Quickly, almost by stealth, the good is done by such, and the good seed sown which will ripen in after time into a in real life, certainly on the stage, the fascinating adventuress who, by her enthralling beaute de diable, enslaves men's souls and leads them (on the stage) to dare all for her sake. Such is cettly opposed to the sweet old lady in her old-fashioned chair, and these advice is the one who received a great two form the opposite poles between which the women who fascinate vary.

greater or less degree. She may be innocent of all evil intention, but her position on the scale is not vastly removed from that of the melo-dramatic sorcereas. Or, again, take the instance of the pretty young matron who, while devoted to ome, husband and children, yet has several intimate friends of the male persuasion. But her influence is all for good. Her fascination is exerted in a worthy cause, and she has found out a great truth-that there is no friendship so lasting, so true and so pleasant as one between persons of opposite sexes, where a true feeling of bonne camaraderie exists and there is no pretense of love-making. Such a woman, if she lives long enough, bids fair to develop into a snowy-haired old lady on whose triendship the children will rely .-Brooklyn Eagle.

The Poetry of Eating. That marvelous story-writer Guy de Maupassant says: "A man is a gourmet as he is a poet, or an artist, or simply learned. Taste is a delicate organ, perfeetible and worthy of respect, like the eye and the ear. To be wanting in the sense of taste is to be deprived of an exyou, and have your world within your-self where you are both law-giver and ing the quality of aliments, just as one quisite faculty, of the faculty of discernmay be deprived of the faculty of discerning the qualities of a book or of a work of art; it is to be deprived of an essites of society-narrow in views, small sential sense, of a part of human superiority; it is to belong to one of the innumerable classes of cripples, infirm people and fools of which our race is composed; it is, in a word, to have a stupid mouth, just as we may have a stupid mind. A man who does not distinguish between a langouste and a lobster, between a herring (that admirable fish that carries with it all the savors and aromas of the sea) and a mackerel or a whiting, is comparable only to a man who could confound Balrac with Eugene Sue and a symphony by Beethoven with a military march composed by some regimental band-master." - Harper's

> -A St. Louis woman thinks that mar ried men ought to wear rings on their fingers, as the ladies do, indicating their social status. She says if they did there would not be so many wounded hearts lying around. When a gentleman approaches a lady she could readily determine whether or not he is in or out of the matrimonial market, and demean herself accordingly.

-A brauthul Persian cat living in East Ffty-ninth street, New York, was a great pet, and until recently the queen of the mansion. A visitor came, bringing a parrot. Vashti saw and immediately felt a hungering desire for parrot flesh. She approached and prepared for a spring, when she heard in amazement a sound as of a human voice issuing from the cage, and her ears were shooked with a torrent of oaths such as had never before been heard in that well-regulated have one in Chicago that is worth look- household. The horrified cat fied from the room, which she has never since been induced to enter.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's Plans in Connec-tion with That Institution.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, in an interview in the San Francisco Chronicle, gives many facts hitherto unprinted in regard to plans for the new university at Palo Alto. She says the same attention will be given to girls as to boys, and it is her roose to have an art training-school. like the Cooper Institute, where girls who have a taste for designing may secure instruction that will enable them to earn a good living. If they then wish to study higher art they will have means to support themselves. The chief aim will be to ground the students in elementary studies, and then to give them some practical training by which they may easily support themselves. If then they desire higher training it will be freely given, but the whole spirit of the institution will be against merely ornamental education. To quote Mrs. Stanford's words on this point: "I think it absolutely cruel to give a

young man or woman who must depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood a classical education pure and simple. There is scarcely a week that Mr Stanford is not asked to give employment to graduates of Yale and Harvard He has six of them as sur-conductors on the Market street line now. Of course it is no disgrace to these and they will not remain long, but it is pitiful to wis ness the helplessness of wrongly educated young people."

When asked whether any plans had been devised for the association of the sexes she said: "Yes, indeed. Cottages will be built which will accommofate about twenty students each and these will be in charge of a teacher. where the personal habits, manners and amusements of the students may be under supervision. Every care will be taken to make these cottages homes in the best sense of the word, a place where no creed is taught, but where the lay begins and ends with prayer and where each individual is brought under refined discipline. The cottages intended for boys will be about a mile distant from those occupied by the girls, but the evenings may be passed together n music or social games in the presence of and with the consent of the teachers. "Is it true you intend to give paintngs and curios in your house to the iniversity museum?"

"Quite true, and I am determined there shall be copies of all the old masters added to the collection of paintings. Down in my ball-room is an exact reproduction of 'The Lord's Supper,' painted by Raphael, which was ound during the wars of Napoleon, and which hangs in the cathedral near Milan. King Humbert allowed me to have it copied. Through Mr. Pendleton, our recent Minister to Germany. the young Kaiser has given permission o secure a copy of the famous 'Sisting Madonna' in Dresden, reserving only the right to name the artist. I have ust given an order to have the work

It is expected that the university will e open next fall. The colleges will be provided with ample lecture-rooms and the trustees will be required to offor a high salary for instructors. The higher courses will be free to postgraduates of all colleges and universities, and to such other deserving persons as the trustees may elect to admit.

GREAT EMERGENCIES

The Surest Way of Being Ready for Them

The knowledge of what to do in case a sudden calamity does not generally ome on the spur of the moment or by inspiration-it is already in store and waiting a summons into action. Those who keep their eyes and ears open very lect has some position between these readily learn what is best to be done in two opposites. Take, for instance, a case of fire, or burning, or sunstroke, or case of fire, or burning, or sunstroke, or and may be witty woman who, a broken limb, or a fainting fit, or a sehardly of her own free will, makes vere cut, or sudden and severe illness, every man fall in love with her to a until professional assistance can b brought to their aid. A commonplace book in which modes of treatment in various maladies and accidents are noted down is very useful in helping one to emember what to do.

The surest way of being ready for the great emergencies of life is to meet all its small ones not only with calmness, but with a masterful spirit, resolved to turn defeat and disaster, however triffing, to good account, by learning from them the secret of victory. "To e weak is miserable doing or suffering. and they who cultivate weakness, by refusing to use even the smallest means of overcoming obstacles in their way, cultivate misery. These unhappy souls, when called upon to confront sudden and terrible emergencies, cringe and faint and know not which way to turn, while those who with fearless courage and indomitable will fight the lesser battles of life, are strengthened thereby for those mightier conflicts that call out all their skill and resource, and make them saviors and benefactors to their

associates in trouble. Young mothers envy the unruffled imposure observed in elderly women who have reared large families of children, and who have learned that broken ones will heal, that bruises get well. that there are ways of managing and preventing disease, and that it is always best to keep possession of one's wits. "All things come alike to all." and as Milton says of the affliction which at once darkened and brightened his life: "It is not so wretched to be blind as it is not to be capable of enduring blindness. But why should I no ndure a misfortune which it behooved very one to be prepared to endure if it hould happen, which may in the common course of things happen to every man, and which has been known to happen to the most distinguished and virtnous persons in history.-N. Y. Christian Advocate.

-A horticultural journal advis-Plant an onion beside a rosebush and increase its odor." But who wants the odor of the onion increased? That esculent is fragrant enough for culinary curling up rapidly.

purposes.-N. Y. Ledger. A Hebrew Bible in the Vatican is said to be the most valuable book in the world. It weighs more than 320 pounds and its weight in gold, or \$125,000, has been refused for it, when gold was worth three times what it is now. This was in the days of Pope Julius, or in 1512.

-The query: "Does a lightning rod rotect?" is answered from Ohio. Of the 478 buildings struck by lightning and burned last year, 351 were barns which had this "protection" and of the whole number only sixty were without

rods.-Detroit Free Press. -Whales will be more plenty than orpoises in a few years, new that the ow prices of oil make it less profitable destroy them. Professor True, of the National Museum, who makes whales a pecialty, says they are fast multiplying and that their numbers will increase indefinitely unless some new use for them should be discovered.

IMPENETRABLE FOG.

In It Lies the Greatest Danger to Ocean

The source of the greatest peril to al ships crossing the Atlantic, and that most dreaded by all commanders, is fog. The speed and size of the large steam ers in the hands of competent and vigilant men are conducive in many instances to their safety; and were it not for this bete noire of the sea, ocean travelers would have little to fear.

The importance of a code of marine signals, simple in its arrangements for use in foggy weather, can not be too strongly advocated. A commander standing upon the bridge, his ship enveloped in a dense mass of impenetrable vapor, has but his sense of hearing to depend upon, and can be guided only by that. He stands at his post, every nerve drawn to its highest tension, listening for sounds that for hours do not reach him. At last, from a distance a faint whistle is borne on the ear, and he is then instantly on the alert.

He strains his ear to locate the sound for the for is so dense that he can not see twenty yards away. Is she a slower steamship than his own that he is over taking, or is it one that he is meeting? There is nothing in that one blast to give him any information and he can only wait and listen. He sounds his steamer's whistle once or twice, according as he ports or starboards his helm, and awaits the answering signal. Nothing reaches his ear but the one blast at short intervals. He can only rely on his judgment, and, reducing the speed, keep on the course he has selected.

The sound becomes clearer. The unknown ship is approaching, and he realizes that she is drawing nearer and near er; so near that his heart is beating rap idly, and he almost holds his breath in the intensity of his anxiety. A dark shadowy form passes so close by to him that for a moment his blood runs cold, and every pulsation ceases; but the danger is over. She has disappeared in the fog, and he can breathe again, for his ship and all on board are safe. This is but one of the thousands of

hairbreadth escapes that have occurred on the ocean which have never been recorded and which will never be known. -Captain Kennedy, in North American

MILLIONS OF DEVILS.

One Hundred Imps to Every Person, Ac.

If the children of Utah believe the teachings of Wilford Woodruff, the successor of Brigham Young and John Taylor in the presidency of the Mormon Church, life must present a gloomy outlook to liberate calculation of this aged teacher ple on the earth, which gives 100 imps | sanctuary. o every man, woman and child.

"Now, I want all our boys and girls," said President Woodruff recently to the but the warfare they have to pass through." actual form and can appear in the body before the eyes of men, for he has seen them and battled with them more than once during his eventful career. When ary work for the Mormon Church, he was timent is respectable, no doubt, but it is called upon to labor over a woman who illogical. Just as many people were was in a terrible rage, tearing her dead against the Obermmergau play till clothes and requiring the strength of they saw it, so a great many people were woman fell into a sleep and awoke re- aval fantasy and Catholic legend just stored. But the devil who had lost his saved it from open decunciation, but we lodging remained about the neighbor- can all remember the doubtful shudder hood and soon took up his quarters in which ran through some art circles, as a the body of a little child. The mission- rule not over-squeamish, and all religi-

ary was again appealed to. "I found it," he relates, "in great disress, writhing in its mother's arms, laid hands upon it and cast the devil out of it, and the evil spirits had no power over the household afterward."-N. Y. Herald.

Country of the Upper Nile. For the first five or six hundred miles of its course, from the Victoria Nyanza to a point somewhere north of Lado. the Nile is known to the Arabs as the Bahr-el-Gebel, the river of the mountains. This is the most beautiful part of the river. The country is diversified with mountains and forests; green hillsides and bright brooks. For stretches of many miles the river is broad and slow. In other parts are wooded islands and foaming rapids. About half way between the Victoria Nyanza and Lado the Nile flows through the northern end of the Albert Nyanza. About twentyfive miles above the Albert Lake are the Murchison Falls. Below the lake, for more than one hundred miles, the stream is broad and placid, traversing a comparatively level country, and always navigable for vessels drawing four or five feet. In this part of its course, about forty miles below the Albert Lake, it passes Wadelai, the present headquarters of the Emin's government. -Col. H. G. Prout, in Scribner.

It was a Very Close Call. "It was an Upper Swampscott woman," says the Boston Journal, "who desired an extra safe place in which to put her pocket book and the cash it con tained. It was quite a valuable wallet, and she chose the sitting-room stove, which had not been in use for some time. The money rested safely for a few days until another weman of the family started a fire. The stove was heating rapidly when the owner of the pocketbook remembered her money. Though waxing red hot the stove had no fears for her. She thrust in her hand and pulled out her package, which was was beyond repair, but there was enough left of the centers of the bills to make them still redeemable at the bank, and new ones were obtained. It was a close

Pumpk he were so abundant in New England that a wit seized upon them as a symbol of the country. A chubby boy astride of a large pumpkin and blowing the hollow stalk of the vine for s trumpet was an emblem of some signifi-

-A little tallow well rubbed in will heal a small cut in twelve hours. For ple, a bit of bread, any thing to arous children, who are invariably cutting their my stomach and set it to working, says having little calloused wounds it is in-

-A tree measuring three feet from the ground, twelve feet six inches in cir-Gippsland, forty miles from Sale, Aus- for they are base deceivers

MODERN ORATORIO.

The Place It Occupies Defined by Rev.

At present, standing out in the world, it oks back into the church from whence it came. It is midway between the concert-room and the stage. It is not se-verely hymnal nor strictly devotional, but it abounds in meditation and praise. It is not theatrical, but it is dramatic and at times quite scenic, as when Gounod puts his Day of Judgment and trumpets up in the ceiling. It is not a religious function, yet it is now often eard in the cathedral. It is "the palm branch offered by the church to the ballad-singer on the one side and the actor on the other. In the best and ditions, ever bred on the Sussex downs. highest sense it is the meeting-place and common platform of the church and the world.

But it can not stop there. The dramatic elements surging within the oratorio are even now struggling for a more direct expression. The tendency of the age is toward eclecticism, not in the bad sense of throwing together little bits of different things that can never be weldea into a whole, but in the high-art, Wagnerian sense of welding together a vast number of artistic products which have patiently been worked out apart, but are now drawn together by the attraction of a higher unity. The suggestion of dramatizing sacred subjects, or fitting sacred thoughts and

situations with stage scenery as well as

music, still seems scandalous to some

devout minds. But this feeling will probably subside when the antagonism between religion and the stage is seen to be accidental and not radical, while the objection has been actually overcome at least in one striking instance. No one, whatever his previous feeling against it may have been, ever went to the performances at Oberammergau without being converted. To play Judas Iscariot or Pontius Pilate might seem allowable at a stretch, but to personate Jesus on the cross seemed to many beyond the utmost limits of reverence and decency. But the simple peasant who had prepared himself by devout habits as well as by physical discipline for that strange function at once contrived to disarm criticism. Many a sincere Christian has owned that, familiar as he had been from childhood with the divine tragedy recounted in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, he had never apprehended it in all its deep and terrible reality until he visited the open-air performance at Oberommergau. The critical point of dramatizing the sacred scenes which form the subject of oratorio has thus been generally conceded. The application alone remains to be their youthful eyes, with small hope made. It is this: the creation of a new of salvation at the end; for it is the de- art form which will enable us to write, in addition to sacred drama, sacred that each person now upon the earth is music drama. Now, it may be said we individually beset by 100 devils, whose have stretched a point for the drama; mission is to betray him into torment, we admit the possibility of its conse-It is a matter of simple arithmetic; cration. The Oberammergau play lin-100,000,000,000 devils fell to the earth eally and uninterruptedly comes from with Lucifer; there are 1,000,000,000 peo- the miracle plays and moralities of the pure. The sacred drama has never been corrupted by secular associations, when you come to the mu Mormon children, "to reflect upon this sical drama, the case is different. and to see what danger they are in and Music may have accompanied the moralities in church, but music has al-President Woodruff has an abiding be- ways been hopelessly secular and prolief that these agents of Satan have an fane in connection with the drama out of church. You can not reunite them in any sacred music drama without calling up the most unseemingly associations of ballet, prima donna, and general in Liverpool in 1840, engaged in mission- love-making and pantomime. This sen hree men to hold her in bed. He laid dead against Wagner's great semi-sacred hands upon her and commanded the musical drama called Parsifal till they depart, which it did, and the saw and heard it. The glamour of medious coteries when it was proposed to put the Lord's Last Supper on the stage True, Parsifal does not do quite that, but it is next door to it. The associations are there, the function is there, the communicants are there, even th seenic suggestion of our Lord himself is there, and an incident in His life

finds expression in the person of Parsifal and the woman Kundry, who, in the hour of her penitence, bathes his feet with tears, and wipes them with the hair of her head; and yet no one who has seen Parsifal comes away without the most reverent sympathy for this ideal representation of all that was most pure and elevating in mediæval

Roman Catholicism. - Rev. H. R. Haweis, M. A., in Harper's Magazine.

Burglaries by an Elephant. While Messrs. Sangers' men were pre paring to leave Accrington one Monday morning, one of the elephants got away from the confines of the circus and burst open the door of a warehouse of a neighboring co-operative store, and when an Accrington policeman entered he found the truant indulging in biscuits and jam. A basket of onions stood in the elephant's way, but as these were not to his taste he hurled them in the road. The officer did not attempt to seize the animal, thinking it more prudent to obtain the assistance of its keeper. The elephant was on Thursday morning discovered in another burglary at Chorley. While the circus paraphernalia were be ing loaded up, he slipped away in the darkness and forced open a locked-up grocer's shop in the High street. Here e demolished a whole cheese, two boxes of biscuita and other groceries. and altogether did £10 worth of damage -Eastbourne (Eng.) Chronicie.

-The following communication was addressed to the trustees of a certain library: I desire to make application for curator of the reading room. I am aware that there is no vacancy, but the present curator is a single lady and can ard. support herself in various ways that I can not, having a family to educate and support; also she has had the position eight years, to my certain knowledge, and it is but fair that some one else should have a chance. If it suits your pleasure, I can give sufficient recommendation."

-it is a pity that so many people suffer from insomnia when such a sim ple preventive is in reach. I have a relief which never fails. When I find my self tossing I get up, walk across th floor once or twice, and then get an apfingers, being scratched by the cat, or a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Demo crat. The moment it commences it attracts the attention of the nerves, so to speak; the nerves forget they are "on edge" and are soon soothed in slumber. lessness, not externally, nor with drugs,

STRANGE DELICACIES.

People Who Eat Bats, Pores, Dogs, Rate A species of bat is considered good eat-

ing by the natives of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, Malabar, etc.; it is called by naturalists the edible bat, and is said to be white, tender and delicate, but for all that it is a hideous beast like a weasel, with a ten-inch body, covered with close and shining black hair, and with four-feet wings, when stretched to their full extent. In some countries even the fox is con-

sidered a delicacy: in the Arctic regions, where fresh meat is scarce, when judic iously made into ple, it is considered equal to any rabbit, under the same con-But strange to say, the Esquimaux dogs, which will devour almost any thing else, will not touch fox. Cats and dogs readily find purchasers and consumers in China, where they are hung up in the butchers' shops, together with badgers -tasting like wild boar-and other oddities of food. In the South Seas, too, a dog is a favorite dish, and a puppy stew is a royal feast in Zanzibar; but it is only fair to say that where dog is eaten it is especially fattened for the table, and fed only on milk and such

like cleanly diet. The Australian native dog, or dingo, is eaten by the blacks, but by no on else; and a South African will give a cow for a good-sized mastiff. The American panther and the wild cat of Louisiana are said to be excellent eating; so is the puma, which is so like veal in flavor that one hardly knows the difference. Lion's flesh, too, is almost identical with veal in color, taste and texture. Bear's paws were long a German delicacy; and the flesh is held equal or superior to pork, the fat being as white as snow. The tongue and hams are cured, but the head is accounted worthless and thrown away.

The badger tastes like wild boar: the Australian kangaroo is not much inferior to venison, and kangaroo-tail soup is better than half the messes which pass in London under the name of ox-tail soup. Hashed wallaby is a dish no one need disdain, and there is a small species of kangaroo as good as any hare ever cooked.

An Australian native banquet is an odd mixture. Kangaroos and wallabies, possums and flying squirrels, kangaroorats, wombats and bandicoots represent the pieces de resistance; while rats, mice, snakes, snails, large white maggots, worms and grubs form the little dishes and most favored entrees. A nice fat marmot is a treat-and why not? They The muskrat of Martinique is eaten.

are pure feeders. though indescribably loathsome to a European; but the sleek rats of the sugar-cane plantations make one of the nost delicate fricassees imaginable: so ender, plump, cleanly and luscious are hey. The Chinese are in a rat paradise in California, where the rats are enormously large, highly-flavored and very abundant, rat soup being considered by all right-minded Celestials to beat or tail or gravy soup hollow. The Indians eat the beaver, which is said to be like pork, and porcunine is a fine favorite with the Dutch and Hottentots of the Cape and with the Hudson's Bay trappers, and, indeed, with the inhabitants of all the countries where the creature is found, the flesh being good and delicate, and, moreover, accounted exceedngly nutritious.

Elephants' feet, pickled in strong oddy vinegar and cayenne pepper, are considered in Ceylon an Apician luxury. The trunk is said to resemble buffalo's hump; and the fat is so highly prized by the bushmen that they will go almost any distance for it.

Hippopotamus fat is also considered a uses of butter .- N. Y. Journal.

A REMARKABLE STORY. To Obtain Money a Dashing Woman Mar-

ries a Pretty Girl. An extraordinary story, first published by a Vienna newspaper and then generally disbelieved, has since been conman, calling himself Count Sandor Vay. ting at the wedding ceremony

"The newly-married couple lived towhere the father-in-law was constantly all inventions. The persons he referred was found that the so-called Count was can men from any point of view.—Washin reality, a woman of thirty-six, the ington Capital. Countess Sarolta Vay, daughter of the iate Colonel of Honveds, Count Ladislaus Vay, one of whose daughters, named Sarolta, had been educated as a boy.

"All her life she had worn male attire and recently had appeared in the uniform of the Honveds. She published a collection of poems under the name sandor, and associated with young men. who were not in the secret, in manly amusements. From Pesth, where eccentricities of that sort are hardly a rarity she disappeared about a year ago, after which she was not again heard of till her arrest, on the demand of her nominal father-in-law, at Klagenfurt, It is probable that Father Imre was not a priest, and that the girl, in going through the form of marriage, only xecuted another eccentricity in order o procure money, of which she was in reat need."--Vienna Cor. London Stand-

-The experiment by a Brooklyn surren of making a nose with a chicken's reast bone is said to have been success-

-An exchange chronicles the fact that Mrs. Sophia Bennington, of Xenia. Ohio, aged forty, has given birth to her twenty-fith child.

We shall now see what woman can do with science when she has a clear field and a fair fight. The members of the ollegiate Alumnæ association are gathering a fund for the permanent support in Europe of a woman student who shall how aptitude and desire for scientific studies. One student will be maintained from the fund a certain length of time while making original research in any branch of science she may select. At the end of the stated period she will resign the fellowship to the next comer.

AN EQUENTRIC DUCTOR The Quaint Ways of a Successful

England Medical Man Dr. Charles Wild practiced medicine in Brookline, Mass., in the days when people insisted upon taxing people insisted upon taxing people insisted upon taxing people antimony and countless other drugs antimony and countless other drugs antimony and countless other drugs antimony blistered and bled. The doctor was equal to the occasion, and gave his patients their money's worth of physic and service—when they could secure his attendance.

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For the doctor was a difficult man to find, and, when found, to impress with the idea that he was actually needed. Unless the case was represented as matter of life and death, he was apt to delay his visit until the patient had recovered or died. Those who hunted for him, knowing his habits of going from one patient to another, without going nome for a day or a night, used to go through the streets looking for "eld Sal," his sorrel mare, and his familiar old buggy, standing before some house

But such was the public confidence in him, that in ordinary illnesses people would wait his tardy visit rather than send for another physician.

The author of "Sketches of Brookline" describes him as entering a house in the breezy way, stamping off the snow or the mud, throwing off his overcoat and letting down his black leather pouch, with noise enough for three men. His salutation, uttered in a deep, gruff voice, was likely to be, if the patient was an acquaintance:

"Well! well! what kind of a kick-up have you got now?"

He gave nicknames to the children. and would ask: "How's Nicodemus today?" or: "Well! is Ichabed's tooth ready for the lance this morning?" A friend's child, whose name was Florence, he called "Rome," "Milan." or by several other Italian cities.

A member of his family, while making out the doctor's bills, was perplexed by a charge upon the books of a visit to "Don Sebastian." On inquiry it proved to be the nickname of a child of the Cabot family. When the doctor had studied the case

and given the patient his dose of medicine, he would, if there was cause for anxiety, settle himself for a social visit of two or three hours, during which he told droll stories, and acted them out to the amusement of the children, who were very fond of him. If the case was serious ne was grave and silent, catching flies, if there were any to catch, or walked the room in deep thought.

The doctor was more than a physician, he was the counselor of his patients, who consulted him upon all sorts of matters, from choosing a wife or a husband to building a hen-coop. His opinion was an authority that few disputed, for his good sense was seldom at fault. Hisquaint humor, on leaving a sickroom, would often express itself in some such salutation as this: "Now if you can't sleep well and don't know what to do, you can amuse yourself with taking an emetic."-Youth's Companion

AMONG THE PERUVIANS. The South American Nation Described by

When Hon. John Hicks was appointed United States Minister to Peru he chose as Secretary of Legation a bright Amertean girl. Miss Elizabeth L. Banks. Since being domiciled at Lima, the capital of Peru. Miss Banks has kept her eyes open, and, with instinct sharpened by her connection with various Northwestern newspapers, she has proved a good news-gatherer. Writing to a friend in this city, Miss Banks says:

"Procrastination is the ruling habit of Peru. Ask a Peruvian when he will do treat; when salted it is thought superior row. Nothing is ever done to-day, all to our best breakfast bacon; and the things take place on the 'manana. flesh is both palatable and nutritious, which never comes. This 'manana' the fat being used for all the ordinary habit is, I suppose, breathed in vith every breath of the air that one takes in Peru, and I am afraid I have drawn a good deal of it into my system.

"This is a very interesting old city, and yet the people and the government are very much behind the times, their ideas being those of one hundred years firmed in every particular. "A young the heaven of women, the purgatory of who pretended to have fallen out with last proposition I will heartily assent. men and the hell of asses;' and to the his family in Hungary, married last The city is full of donkeys, and the men August a teacher at Klagenfurt, aged and women who drive and ride them altwenty-seven, daughter of an Inspector ways carry a big chunk of wood with of Woods and Forests there. The mar- them, which they continually apply to riage took place on a lonely farm in the ribs of the poor animals. Some en-Hungary, a certain Father Imre officia- thusiastic writer has called the women of Lima the most beauciful in the world. There are some pretty Peruvian girls to gether for some time, and afterward be met on the streets or saying their visited the girl's parents in Klagenfurt, beads in some of the many churches. Their dark eyes are the kind that would fleeced by the alleged Count. Quarrels make a man jump off Pizarro's bridge arose, and ultimately it turned out that into the river Rimac if his suit hap the young Count's tales of himself were pened to go wrong. The Peruvian men pay a great deal of attention to their to were imaginary, and the inspector personal appearance and pass away was convinced he was a swindler. Some- much of their time in dress suits and thing still stranger, and indeed unpartooth-pick shoes. They are very galalleled, soon came to light. Ere long it lant, but are not half so nice as Ameri-

SPEED VS. QUALITY.

Never Consider Fast-Doing of More Importance Than Well-Doing. Many persons seem to think that speed in work is a higher accomplishment than quality of work. If speed is of the first importance, then it may be an apology for poor quality. If quality is of the first importance, then it may be an apology for want of speed. One says: "I want to learn to write fast." Another says: "I write this very burriedly: please excuse erasures. Would such writers-or workers-rather be thought quick than accurate? Do they place the writing above the written? Even a shorthand writer ought not to write faster than he can write well. Speed follows quality; quality never follows speed. It is a good thing to do good work fast. But it is a bad thing to do fast work badly-and that is the way it generally is done when the fast-doing is held above the well-doing-Bad work had better be done so slowly that it never gets done at all. The only way to attain to high speed is to work for something better than speed .- S. S.

-100 pacations of electricity are becoming bewildering in their number and variety. A recent affair of some local importance in a western town developed the fact that a young woman had purchased a four-light chandelier specially designed to contain a detective camera, arranged to be operated by the closing of an electric circuit, concealed pushers or circuit closers being placed at convenient points, while a miniature reflector directed a portion of the rays of light from one gas jet directly on the plate. The apparatus worked to perfection on the fourth evening that the victim, a wealthy old gentleman, called on

the young woman.