A wearily wan little face,

A feeble, foriorn little smile,
Poor faltering feet,
That must pace their best
For many and many a mile—
A star stealing out in the dusk,
A lamp that turidly flares,
In the wide city's whirl
Just a nameless cirl. Nobody cares

A desolate, dearth stricken room.

A pillow pushed up to the wall.

A flicker that shows.

A face in repose,
Silence, and that is all.

Save ing on the week-proper chase. Save just on the woebegone cheek That look which such raptness wears. That light on the brow.

Ah, who shall say now.

Nobody cares?"
—Cornhill Magazine.

He Traveled with the Lions. "I had an interesting experience," said Mr. George Boniface, Jr. "I happened to be passing one of the dime museums when I noticed a large placard announcing the appearance of the elastic skin a. Having never seen this curiosity I bought a ticket and entered the mu-I was startled by the resemblance which the elastic skin man bore to some one I had seen. I could not recall the name, but the resemblance haunted me like a dim ghost that had come out of While I stood wondering the reporter for a local paper came up to inberview the elastic skin man, and I heard the elastic skin man say: 'My name is D. B. Hodges. In 1837 I was agent for Rumsey & Newcomb's minstrels. Since then I have been idle.'

"In a few moments," continued Mr. niface, "who should come along but rthur Cambridge, Charley Griste and s Pennoyer. They shook hands with e elastic skin man and began talking er old times.

"Let's see. Charley, asked the elastic skin man, what show were you traveling with when I first met you? Upon my word, I don't remember. said Mr. Griste. 'The first show I ever traveled with was a den of performing

s, run .by-well, now, it's curious that I can't recall the name!" "'Was it Van Amburgh? asked the

elastic skin man. "'Bless your heart, no, said Mr. Griste. 'Why, he taught Van Amburgh the business. Funny I can't think of his name. He was a great friend of old Bill Coup's—oh, yes, now I recall the name, it was Daniel!"—Engene Field in Chi-

Where Nobody Starves.

Within a hundred miles of the east seast of Australia no native in an uncrippled condition has ever died from lack of gestible food-a rather comprehensive term in a country where fern roots are boiled like potatoes, and snails and grase hoppers are considered tidbits. Strange to say, the martyrs of that horrid diet get old, as a proof that freedom from care is, after all, the main condition of ongevity. A similar phenomenon may be observed in the villages of Central Russia, where mental stagnation prevails in its ugliest forms, but where charity and parish poor laws protect every native from the risk of actual starvation. - Professor Oswald in Good

Two Famous Men Converse

A young woman was favored with a chance to hear two famous poets converse. She was walking in Cambridge. and saw Longfellow and Lowell strolling a little way ahead. Her quick step soon fore she overtook them she saw a pretty child coming along, and about to meet them. "What are little girls made of?" said one poet to the other. "Sngar and spice and all that's nice, and that's what little girls are made of."-Christian

Canned Fruits in Pompeli.

A curious story is told of the origin of canned fruits. Years ago, when the excavations were beginning at Pompeii some jars of preserved figs were found in the pantry of one of the buried houses On being opened the fruit was found to be fresh and good, thus showing that centuries ago the art of preserving fruit was practiced and that we are indebted to the ancients for many a delicious dish -New York World.

The biggest natural beehive in the world is that in Kentucky known as the "Mammoth Beehive." It is in reality a huge cave, the main compartment of which is 150 feet high, and whose floor covers ten acres in extent. The beehive is of solid rock, the roof of which has been entirely honeycombed by bees

A system of electric railway signaling has appeared in England, in which, if | two engines come on the same section of line, bells are automatically set ringing in each engine by an electric current. The same arrangement allows telephonic mmunication between the engineers and also with the signal men.

One state of the Union, which derived its usages from French and not from English originals, has no counties at all. In Louisiana these subdivisions of the state are still called parishes, both officially and in ordinary speech, though they are now divided into many real parishes of the church.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has had each of his eight children, three of whom are girls, learn a trade. Typesetting seems to have been most popular with them, although one daughter has fitted herself to become an amanuensis, and one son is a locomotive engineer.

One of the largest dynamos in the world is said to be in use in an aluminum works in Switzerland. The com mutator is made of copper, and weight over all tons. The machine has the ca-pacity of developing 14,000 amperes at thirty volts.

Algeria has now about 4,000,000 population. It is not considered a colony wever, but a detached part of France. sh chambers alone have the islating for it.

THE BELL NAPOLEON STOLE.

After a Varied Career It Calls Paterson Children to Their Studies.

When Napoleon I in behalf of France carried war to Switzerland he found in one of the cantons there an ancient convent. During the course of the war this convent was destroyed, and the bell that hung in its tower was carried off as a trophy by the conqueror. The bell was at that time reputed to be several hundred years old. It was cast of copper and silver. The silver, according to the custom of the times, was contributed by the peasants of the canton, who believed that their prayers and prospects concerning worldly and heavenly affairs would be improved in accordance with

their sacrifices. Napoleon carried the bell with him to France, and retained it as a prized curiosity until his downfall and banishment to St. Helena, when he gave it to his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, who likewise being banished brought the old relic to America and hung it in a belfry at his

home in Bordentown. There it remained serving as a dinner bell on the farm, its history remaining unknown until Joseph's recall from exile. Then it was lost sight of and for years forgotten until one day some curiosity seekers rummaging about in one of the subterraneau passages that honeycombed the place came from all sections to visit the so called catacombs and see the historic bell. At that time the Camden and Amboy railroad had just been built, and the old bell was sold to the company, who placed it in their depot at Bordentown to tell the arrival and departure of trains. It hung there for years, but finally, through some channel or other, it fell into the hands of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad company, and was destined to another period of obscurity. At that time the company operated its road by horses, and the bell was hung in the Jersey City station at the foot of Bergen Hill to answer the same pupose that it did at Bor-

When the great railroad revolution took place and steam cars were substituted for the old horse cars the bell was brought to this city. In those days the terminus of the road was where St. John's church now stands. Two trains were run each way daily. A small branch manipulated by horse power, however, ran from the main depot on Market street at its conjunction with Main street. Here the old bell was hung on a post, and its duty was to ring for half an hour before the departure of each train. Passengers could board the horse cars without extra expense and ride to the main depot, whence they could take the train for New York. As time went on, however, improvements developed in the railway service. The Market street (it was then Congress street) branch was abandoned and the old post on which the bell hung rotted and fell down.

But Paterson was also beginning to make great strides forward. Then the only educational facilities were private institutions and subscription schools. The public spirited townsmen finally concluded to erect a public school and selected the site. Here a building was constructed and the old bell was placed in its tower. In years gone by some of our older citizens remember the peals of that bell. Then the pupils grew in numbers and the old school grew too small. Another and more improved building (now known as school No. 1) was erected. brought her near them. She thought to and the ancient bell, whose mellow peals herself. "Now I will get the freshest echoing from the walls of the dizzy Alps peasant to worship, now startles the youths of Paterson from their morning beds. Napoleon's voice may have made the whole world tremble, but the voice of the little Swiss bell rings further than his.-Paterson (N. J.) Call.

Everybody knows what "foolscap" paper is, but everybody does not know how it came to bear that name. In order to increase his revenues Charles I granted certain privileges, amounting to monopolies, and among these was the manufacture of paper, the exclusive right of which was sold to certain parties, who grew rich, and enriched the government at the expense of those who were obliged to use paper. At that time all English paper bore the royal arms in water marks.

The parliament under Cromwell made sport of this law in every possible manner, and among other indignities to the memory of Charles it was ordered that the royal arms be removed from the paper, and that the fool's cap and bells should be used as a substitute. When the rump parliament was prorogued these were also removed, but paper of the size of the parliamentary journals, which is usually about 17 by 14 inches, still bears the name of "foolscap."-Harper's Young People.

Proving Polarisation. The polarization of the human body can be proved by allowing a strong cur-rent to flow through the body from one end to the other, the hands being placed in two basins connected with the poles. The hands are then dried and placed in two other basins of water, connected with the wires of a delicate galvanometer. A current in the reverse direction to the original one is then found to flow from the body. -Boston Transcript.

Settled at Last.

It has finally been settled in Scotland that after a single man and woman have kept company for fourteen years, and have not denied to outsiders that they contemplated matrimony, that the man can be sued for breach of promise, and that no further proof shall be needed by the plaintiff.—Detroit Free Press.

Live up to the level of your best thoughts; keep the line of your life tense and true; it is but a thread, but it belongs to the great republican warp where Time is weaving a nation. You cannot alter its attachment yonder to the pastnor yonder to the unrolling years.-

RELICS OF DARK AGES.

BARBARISM PRACTICED BY MANY CIVILIZED NATIONS.

oners Some of the Fearful Modes in Operation in Bussia and Turkey-Bussians Are Inhuman but Turks Ar Worse.

The examination of accused persons by torture is permitted today in only two European states, Turkey and Russia. The method in Russia is illustrated in the experience of forty-six prisoners recently condemned on political charges at Warsaw. The details may seem incredible, but they are circumstantially given by a delegate from Poland to Western Europe, the accuracy of whose statements there is no reason to doubt.

The charge against the forty-six Poles was that of "belonging to a secret society which had for its object to alter, sooner or later, the existing form of government." This they were told verbally, no written document whatsoever being

shown to them. Political suspects are not allowed to seek any legal advice in self defense. investigation is managed not by judges or lawyers, but by officers of the gendarmerie. The gendarmes are paid double salary while engaged in political investigation, and it is therefore to their interests to protract the process as much as possible.

MAKING A PRISONER INSANE Among the accused was one Ladislas Guisbert. He was a private tutor of good reputation. While in prison he fell ill with a fever and became delirious. Little or no care was taken of him, but on the contrary attempts were made to profit by the disturbed condition of his mind to extort confessions from him. The gendarmes hit upon an ingenious device to weaken his mind by breaking up his rest. Every hal? hour or so during the night they would enter his cell under the pretext of attending to a small oil lamp. They made such a noise and clatter that the prisoner awoke, and then the gendarmes would question him, think-

ing that in his half sleepy condition he might make some imprudent answers. Sometimes Colonel Bielanowski caused this unfortunate man to be brought out of his cell after midnight, so that he might sign the minutes or protocol of questions that had been put to him while he was in bed. Such treatment, inflicted at a moment

when the patient was suffering from fever, so aggravated the delirium that ultimately Ladislas Guisbert completely lost his reason. After a time he became a raving lunatic and was removed to a

Another prisoner, named Ferdinand Zaleski, was asked to give information about the propaganda carried on in the factories of Warsaw and neighborhood. He refused to turn informer. Thereupon the authorities gave orders that Zaleski should be conveyed to another part of the prison and severely flogged. Colonel Bielanowski accompanied the prisoner and took his seat at a little table well provided with writing materials and questioned while being flogged. ONE MAN'S TORTURE

The colonel was ready to take down his answers, and coubtless had these proved satisfactory the severity of the flogging would have been mitigated. Zaleski bravely endured the torture. He word. This man had been cruelly tortured because he would not say only what the gendarmes supposed or guessed he might know. The authorities, now fearing that this modern revival of the old and barbaric custom of questioning under torture might, if known, cause the outbreak of serious disturbances in the town, determined to prevent all further communication between the prisoners and their friends and relatives. permissions for interviews were withdrawn, and it was only at the moment the prisoners were about to leave Warsaw that the authorities allowed them to see their friends. At this interview the truth became known."

In Turkey torture is a regular part of the criminal process, and not, as in Russia, comparatively exceptional. Foreigners, of course, are subject to the juris-diction of the diplomatic representatives of their respective countries, but the natives, whether Christian or Turk, are at the mercy of the sultan and his agents.

Western forms of trial are unknown, and while imprisonment is the nominal penalty for many crimes, Turkish imprisonment is a lingering death. The methods of extracting information from accused persons in Turkey would be almost incredible in a civilized country.

TURKEY EVEN WORSE THAN RUSSIA.

The bastinado is freely applied on suspicion of the most trifling offences. It is true that the beating often includes the penalty of conviction. The magistrate causes the prisoner to be thrashed until he has confessed and then lets him go as sufficiently punished. But suspected political offenders, who in Turkey as in all despotic countries are considered among the gravest, are dealt with in ways that make the bastinado

eem a pleasant pastime.

During the panic in Constantinople on the subject of an Armenian insurrection hundreds of Armenians were arrested and thrown into prison. It has been openly charged that several of them died under tortures applied with a view of obtaining evidence of a conspiracy that had no existence. One man was laid in the courtyard of the prison, in the glare of the sun, bound hand and foot, and his face beameared with some sweet sub-stance to attract flies.

Another was hung up by hands and feet, and still another was compelled to walk up and down, pulled along by soldiers, who relieved each other in de never permitting their victim to rest a moment. A number of the Armenians perished in this way before the Turks came to the conclusion that no insurrec tion was thought of. Then the sultan ordered the wholesale release of all that remained.—Chicago Herald.

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