#### OTHERWISE AND PERSONAL.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS says that no woman can live in the same house with a genius.

HARRY GARFIELD has gone to Bosamateur oarsmen.

THE laws of Japan require six months' notice to be given of intention to publish a magazine and one month's notice for publishing a book.

Boston's famous lawyer, Sidney Bartlett, is 86 years old, and estimated to be worth \$12,000,000, chiefly derived from excellent railroad speculations.

Some of the English newspapers printed on machines that fold and cut the sheet report losses of subscribers, who insist on the privilege of cutting their own newspapers.

AT last Charles Dickens is to have a monument in Rochester, near his own substantially verified. In one miser-Gad's hill, where he wished to be buried and which furnishes some of the best local scenes in many of his

HAVING sailed the Mediterranean sea for sixty years without being responsible for a single accident, an Italian captain recently ran into an English steamer, and at once committed suicide. He was ashamed to live any longer.

EMMA ABBOTT's health has been improved by her season of rest. She is getting a trifle stout, and so has begun to walk six miles a day in the hope of keeping flesh down. She takes the matter cooly, however, and says pleasantly that it will never do for her to become any stouter than she is.

ATTY. GEN. GARLAND is a queer combination of sternness and infinite humor, writes a Washington correspondent. No man in the cabinet can raise a bigger breeze on a shorter notice than he, provided the circumstances justify it, and, again, none of fact, from the published telegrams of his associates can begin to compare with him as a raconteur. His stories are resistably droll. If there is a comical side to anything, you can depend ipon it that Garland will be one of the the general run of laborers. first to see it and give it a twist of his peculiarly dry wit.

CARL ROSA says that while music is his profession, painting and politics re his hobbies. His house is adorned

the works of art, and much of his income is spent in gratifying this taste. Mr. Rosa is now 42 years of age, and is one of the most successful managers in the operatic and concert field. He is notably domestic in his habits, and spends his leisure time in his home, where he has two bright children. His son Herbert, now 3 years of age, is oldest pensioners that the Chinatown said to be quite a little musical genius, | tourists have. As a general rule you much to the delight of his parents.

AT Schwalbach Mme. Christine Nilsson is the chief attraction, says London Truth. A few days ago a concert was given by some wandering Tyrolese minstrels in a little al fresco restaurant in the woods there. Nilsson was present and listened, for a time, with exemplary patience, to the usual excruciating noises, but suddenly she disappeared, and presently, from the heart of the greenery, arose, to the amazement of the Tyrolese and the delight of the Schwalbachians, that voice that has given so much pleasure to thousands, even when they have had to pay a guinea for the privilege of hearing it.

NINETY years old, and for sixty years filling the chair of history in the University of Berlin, Prof. von Ranke still works about eight hours a day, rom 8 to 12 and from 6 to 10. He dictates now to an amanuensis. A friendly physician forbids his leaving the upper story in the house in Luisen strasse, where he has resided for the last forty years. His habits and ways of life are very simple. His little cot reminds one of the equally simple couch of the duke of Wellington. He has a great horror of professional interviews. He says that, after he completes his present work on universal history, he "intends, if it please God, to write recollections of his own life."

MR. HAROLD FREDRIC, who visited the cholera district in southern France last year, calls attention to the strange apathy that prevails at present with regard to the ravages of the disease in Spain. In a communication to The or an arm, or is permanently erippled, Pall Mall Gazette of July 28 he says: the company of which he is a member "We have not reached August yet and sends him back to China, where his there have been in Spain alone about 30,000 deaths. Up to Aug. 22 of last year there were 3,950 deaths in 13 departments of France, and the whole That is the reason that cripples are world was grateful for the news that never seen here." the plague was abating. Up to July 26 of this year, covering almost exactly a month less time, there have been 27,080 choleraic deaths reasons for this, the principal one of in 34 provinces of Spain-and no. which lay in the fact that they avoided body outside of the French Pyrenean country seems to know or care anything about it. Why we should be convalsed with sympathy and horror you will find that two-thirds of the over a few thousand deaths in France broken legs that are treated there are and Italy, and pay no particular attention to tens of thousands of deaths kled in his eye corners (you never hear in Spain, I do not pretend to explain. of a Chinaman taking a week's salary But the fact is there." Statistics are and hiring a buggy and going on a then presented which show that the Sunday toot out to the Cliff house. Indeaths in France from June 14 to the stead they save their money, and play iast of October, 1884, were 6,703 only, tan or go to cricket lights. Then and in Italy 19,622 and in Italy 19,622.

#### CHINESE UNFORTUNATES.

Cripples Cared For, but Lepers and Other Sick People Neglected

During a recent stroll through Chinatows an Alta reporter was asked by an officer, who has grown gray in ton to attend the annual regatta of idea of the reason why there is such that noisesome quarter, if he had any an absence of cripples among the other races, and so stated. "Well, it is so," returned his companion: you can take in the entire town, and I will wager that you will be unable to find a single Chinaman with a missing leg or arm, or so crippled in any way that he is unable to carn a livelihood. I exempt lepers, rheumatic sufferers, and invalids from natural causes, but include all who have been disabled by accident or violent mishap.

Accepting the officer's guidance, the reporter devoted the afternoon to a tour of the quarter, taking is all the hospitals and resorts of the sick, with the result that the assertion was pretty able little hole was found a sufferer from elephantisis, whose distorted limbs were swollen out of all semblance to human form. In a company hospital were two pagans, helpless, and past all care of the loathsome diseases from which they were ailing, and also an emanciated fellow in the last stages of consumption. Descending into the depths of the terrible den known as the "dog-kennel," two stories underground, the pair found an aged woman, whose sightless eyes were almost as good in the prevailing darkness as orbs from which the blessed sense had not fled, and in an adjoining burrow was a paralyzed old heathen, whose only comfort is the opium pipe, which his withered arms are barely capable of conveying to his trembling lips. So on through a long afternoon of horrors. Scores of helpless Chinese were found alone and neglected, calmly awaiting death, but the weakness of all was the result of some ailment; and not a single maimed Chinaman rewarded the search. "How do you account for it?" asked the reporter of his companion when the horrible jaunt finally came to an end. "Chinamen must certainly break arms and legs, like other people. In blasting accidents at points where they are engaged in building railroads and in other works of like character, I should judge that such accidents are more frequent with them than with

"Yes, that is so," returned the officer, "but what becomes of them is a mystery. In all my experience here I have never seen a Chinaman on crutches or with an empty sleeve. As you have just seen, they do not seem to care particularly well for their sick; on the contrary, when they become incurable they are left to starve or subsist on the meager charity of white tourists, as fate may decree. That old man and woman in the dog-kennel have not left their den for years, but as that hole is one of the sights of Chinatown they have numerous visitors and do very well. They are the will not find that their similarly disabled countrymen last very long. Their ailment is aided by starvation, and the combination accelerates their passage to the grave to a rate that soon ends their troubles. But what becomes of the cripples is more than

I can tell. Some further speculation ensued, and then the reporter sought out Lee Yuen, one of the most intelligent and best educated-from an American standpoint—on the coast. Lee is an extensive tabor contractor, and consequently well qualified to speak on the subject of cripples, many of his men having been hurt and killed while building roads in the southern part of the state. When the question was put to him he hesitated some time before answering, but when he did speak he unfolded a phase of the Chinese character that has never been touched on. "The Chinese are a very healthy people," said Lee in the commencement of his answer, "and from the mode of living to which they have accustomed themselves there is little need of their being afflicted with any of the common diseases that make confirmed invalids. Consequently, when they are taken sick their countrymen have little sympathy for them, and do nothing for them, their apathy being based on due to some violation of those laws of hygiene that most Chinamen respect. No matter what the nature of the case, this is almost invariably the course pursued, although often there is no doubt that it is unjust and cruel. Now, regarding the abscence of cripples among the Chinese here, the explanation is equally simple. When a man is maimed by an accident it is a self-evident proposition that it is not his fault. He suffers pain which he can not avoid or could not have avoided in the course of his employment, and his fellows sympathize with him. If his wounds can be entirely healed he is cared for until he is able to go to work again. If he loses a leg relatives, if he has any, support him, and if not he is provided with light employment that his maimed condition will permit of his carrying on.

Pursning the subject further, Lee stated that accidents were not so common among the Chinese as his questioner supposed. I'nere were several many of the dangers which commonly gave rise to fractured limbs. "For instance." continued Lee, "if you look over the receiving hospital statistics the result of riding or driving acci-

than is belitting sure footing, they never try to climb on the front end of a street-car when it is in motion. They don't settle quarrels by roughand tumble lights, Fither, and that is a sort of proceeding that is often productive of broken bones. Their clothing, too, protects them in case of an involuntary tumble. Let a white man in the garb of to day be ever so heavily Chinese. The party addressed had clothed, and, if he gets a fall, his gar-not even noticed that there were fewer ments will not afford him the slightest cripples among the Mongolshere than protection. The soft, loose, thicklyquilted and wadded shirts of the Chinese form a cushion that saves them many bruises.

This exhausted Lee's ideas on the subject, and the search after information and its results are herewith presented .- Alta California.

### Slaves of Quinine.

"Have you noticed the growing use of quinine?" a druggist in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue hotel asked last night. At the same moment he bowed and smiled to a tall, red-whiskered man who strolled in.

"Just watch this customer," he said. The man was very thin and cadaverous looking. Without saying a word he walked up to the soda fountain, and the boy drew out a pill-box, poured three pills into the palm of the customer's hand, set a glass of mineral water in front of him, and turned to the next customer. The tall man swallowed the pills, drank the water, turned on his heel, and stalked away with another pleasant nod to the proprietor.

"That costs him \$1,40 a week," said the proprietor, "and before long it will kill him. He started to take one five-grain pill every night about six months ago, he now takes fifteen grains a night before he goes home, so that it will brace him up for his dinner. Within a month he will be taking twenty grains a night. Of course he takes it at home besides what he gets here. I've gone out of my way three or four times to explain to him that he had a good deal better drink rum, even if he is deacon in a church, but his answer is a simple one; he says quinine makes him feel cheerful and strong, and it has no ill effects. He tried stopping it once, and caved in; hence he wants to know why he should stop. You can't combat such reason-

ing as that.' Have you many such regular cus-

tomers? "Well, to be accurate, we have only three men that come in every day and pay at the end of the week, but there are many others who take their quinine as regularly as most drinking folks take their whisky. It is certainly a great temptation to weakly organized and frail people. All they have to do is to swallow a pill or two, and they feel robust, wide awake, and cheerful, The practice grows on them continually, and it seems to be spreading, for our sales of quinine are continually increasing. A good proportion of the eustom comes from women who grow fatigued or weary while shopping, and who, instead of buying nutritious luncheon or drinking a wholesome bottle of porter or ale, resort to the insidious quinine pill."—New York Sun.

# A Cheertut Visitor.

"Dear me! Yes, Mis Moon, the doctor s jist right about that; you orto be kep perfectly quiet, an' not have nothin' happen to upset your nerves! I was jist sayin' so to Debby Ann! thought I'd run in a minit whilst the dinner was bilin' an' see ef I couldn't eheer you up a bit. I know you feel dreadful down-hearted about bein sick so long, an' havin' things goin' to rack an' ruin down stairs, like they always will when the head's laid up Land o' liberty; why when I got down stairs after that spell o' typus I had, we hadn't a hull dish to eat off of, and the dirt an' water was enough to turn your stummick. But jist keep things like that out o' your mind, Mis Moon, jist bend yourself to gettin' well. Now there was Liddy Ann Crozer; I always thought Liddy Ann'd a got well, ef folks would a let her, but the neighbors, they kep a runnin' in an' talkin' about how things was a goin' on, an tellin' how Philander got to runnin' round nights to saloons, an' places he hadn'tsorter (you know men will do sich things when it hain't cheerful to home). Well, they jist got Liddy Ann worked up to that degree that they tuk her to the asylum in a straight jacket, an' you know she only lasted

six weeks! "Yes, try an' git well, Mis Moon; think o' your children! Think o' them the ground that their sickness must be dear little creeturs Liddy Ann left. Philander'll have a step-mother over them afore long; he's peartin' up wonderful. A father hain't a mother, no-no-Mis Moon, nothin' never was truer. I was a sayin' to Debby Ann this mornin' that if it was Mr. Moon that was laid up instid o' you, little Josie wouldn't a been a paddlin' in the duck pond in his bare feet sich a mornin' as this, an' the diptheery all over the neighborhood; an' Laviney'd had her cough 'tended to afore this, it sounds dreadful holler, poor little thing! No; a father hain't a mother. "Now I'll have to go, or my dinner'll bile dry. I hate to leave you lookin' so down at the mouth, but I'll try an' run in agin soon, an' do keep these awful doieful folks out or you'll soon jine Liddy Ann. '-Detroit Free Press.

# Shake, Comrade, Shake.

Two middle aged men looked at each other very intently on a Third avenue, New York, car for some time, and at last oue of them said:-

"Your face is familiar to me. I must have seen you somewheres.' "I was just going to make the same remark about you. We must have met before. I think I saw you in the army during the war."

"I wasn't in the army," replied the other, grinning.

"Then it can't have been in the army for I wasn't in the army either." "Now I know where we met. It was in Canada. Shake, comrade. The bounty jumper still lives. There are enough survivors to hold a reunion. Where are you going now?"

"I am on my way down town to draw my pension." "So am I. Shake, comrade, shake."

Tacoma, Washington territory, has 826 school children

-Texas Siftings.

#### Secrets of the Trent Affair. & & Cox's "Three Decades of Federal Legisla-

Being upon the foreign affairs com-His presence was almost a surprise, if than an old leather apron. The chance sat John J. Crittenden. He was then had often been discussed on the way chairman of foreign affairs in the House, particularly at breakfast, when w Mr. Seward, with a brusqueness entire- and that he was not likely to com-

"Gentlemen, there is only one man in this country to whom I allowed unrestricted communication with Jefferson Davis since the war, I never asked him what he wrote to Mr. Davis. I trusted his honor and loyalty. He is here, I drink the health of Mr. Crittenden!"

Mr. Crittenden, throwing back his shoulders, as was his custom when pleased or excited, said:

"Mr. Secretary, I never told you what I wrote to Jeff Davis. I will teli you now, sir. I have two sons in the warone is a Union and the other a Confederate general. They are both, of course, dear to my heart. I wrote Mr. Davis: 'For God's sake, sir, since you meant to add that it was after having have the gallantry of one of my boys on your side, don't send him to or against old Kentucky."

This little by-play sent out a gleam of pleasure that sparkled around the here recorded." board. It was intended by Mr. Seward to placate Mr. Crittenden for what was to follow, and it did. Then Mr. Seward, with his exquisite diplomatic savoir faire, said, looking around the board:

"I think I must now trust my guests, as I trusted Mr. Crittenden. I will divulge to you a secret. To-day the order was issued to release Mason and

A dead pause ensued! All awaited the response of the venerable and patriotic chairman of foreign affairs. He was not entirely cordial with the Confederate Ambassadors. With a puzzled At 8:15 o'clock Mr. Beecher, accomlook of anger and chagrin the great Kentuckian besitated for a moment. He seemed held back by the hand of courtesy. He then brought down his dainty glass of sherry with a sudden crash upon the table. The little fragments flew about his plate. The golden contents bejeweled the writer's invest- Mr. Stable came forward and adments. Then pausing another moment, dressing the audience, read a letter half iromcally and jocosely, he re- from Mayor Carrington, in which the

them away none too soon, sir! They were doing much mischief here;" and, regardless of the occasion, a little murky cloud of profanity dimmed the atmosphere about the table. Never, since the days of good old Uncle Toby, was emphasis more excusable. \*

It was not until nine days after the ternational law. It was against British distinctively American doctrine. It would have come well from our government had Great Britain been the aggressor. Mr. Summer, than whom true merits of Mr. Seward's course, delivered a masterly speech in the Senate on the 9th of January, 1862. It set the public mind at ease by showing that we had emerged from the pending trouble not only with honor, but by putting England in a position which neither former diplomacy, nor, as Secretary Seward said. "the arbitrament of war" itself had placed her.

# The English-Russian Trouble.

From London Truth. Although I am no alarmist, I cannot

help thinking that the Russians will play us some trick when our forces are engaged in the deserts of Africa. They are only fifty miles from Herat, and their influence at Cabul seems to be paramount. Their leaving the representative of England waiting in Afghanistan for their representative will be regarded by the eastern world as a studied insult to us. I do not believe that they contemplate invading India; but still we must remember that the native Princes of that dependency can make up between them 250,000 soldiers, with about forty guns; that we are short by 6,000 of our proper complement of 60,000 men; that the Russians understand how to manage Easterns better than we do, for they never interfere with their customs and habits, and so long as they pay tribute do not meddle with them; and that the Indian Mahometans hate us, and the Hindoos do not like us. One cannot, therefore, help wondering what may happen when the last of our available soldiers has been sent to the Soudan, or to Bechuanaland, and the two forces have met somewhere near the equator.

Commissioner Black has issued the following circular: To advance any one pension claim out its of order is to retard by much the adjustment of filing. To prevent the practice of fraudu-lent impositions upon the pension office, no claims will be made special, that is, taken out of their order for expedition, unless such rea-sons are shown in writing as will, in the judgment of the commissioners, warrant such action. Mere statements of claimants themselves, uncorroborated by disinterested per-sons, will not be deemed sufficient to warrant such special action.

#### Persian Bread.

"Persian bread," writes a correspondent now in Afghanistan, "is a very peculiar production; it is made in large flaps, in some cases about a yard mittee of the House of Representatives | long-if ever the Persians reach the when the Trent affair occurred, the advanced state of morning newspapers writer attended a dinner given by the they might have them printed on their Secretary at his then happy home. This bread, so that they could swallow was at a time when men held their everything literally. On seeing these breaths in trepidation, lest Great Brit- large flaps I have often thought that ain and the powers of Europe might they must resemble the blacksmith's make the Trent matter the pretext to leather apron which was the old consummate their recognition of South- standard of Persia; if the bread is not ern independence. Some feared that made after that model they have mana disparted republic would have to give aged to produce an article very like it, way before the jealous encroachments not only in size, but in color and of those who sought to divide our toughness at the same time. We have country, as they endeavored to im- had now nearly two months' exper-perialize Mexico. \* \* On the ience of this material, and it was a right of Mr. Seward was seated delight on coming here to get for our burly English heartiness incarnated breakfast the first morning bread that in Mr. Anthony Trollope, the novelist, was made on a somewhat later model not a satire on the occasion, as it con- of finding a change in the detail of our cluded. At the other end of the table daily life on reaching the indian camp The author was on his right, as he was were hard at work trying to musticate nearer by sympathy to him than others pieces of the leather k nd. One of our on the committee. The dinner progress- party said he knew Maj. Raid, the ed. One incident led to another, until commissariat officer of the other camp. ly prepense upon his part but surpris- away without the means of baking ing tous, drew the attention of all by good bread; but we had been so long used to that Persian kind that these assurances did not inspire much hope. There ad been doubts, but these were dispelled at our first breakfast. Butter actually appeared on the table with the bread. I fear for the moment we either forgot, or thought lightly of, the splendid pillaws in the breaktast prepared for us by the governor of Khorasan's cook at Meshed; or the many delicacies Ali Mardan Khan treated us with at Sarrakhs. One man tried to talk while munching a monthful of bread and butter, -the amount In his mouth slightly interfered with his articulation-but we made out that he meant to say it was almost as good as arriving at Dover; of course he been a long time in the east away from England, but at that moment he had not a moment to spare, and left the sentence in its incomplete form as

#### Mr. Beecher in Richmond. In 1877 Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

came to Richmond for the first time and lectured on "Hard Times." was rather hard times for Mr. Beecher in public sentiment at that time, and lectured to a house full of men. He said then that he would live to return to Richmond and lecture, and to the ladies as well as gentlemen. Last night he did lecture to a crowded house at the theater, and that too, with as full a proportion of our best ladies panied by Mr. Stable, of the theater management, came out on the stage, and took a seat on a sofa which was placed in the center of the stage, flanked by two chairs at each end. After the gas was lighted in the rear of the flat which hid the rear part of the stage, writer gave a good excuse for having "A good riddance, sir! You sent to ask to be excused from his engagement to introduce Mr. Beecher. The mayor took occasion to assure Mr. Beecher, to whom the letter was addressed, of his deep regret at not being able to be present, and expressed the hope that the time would yet come when he could testify his high appreciation of the distinguished visirelease of the prisoners that the public tor, "On this account, ladies and genwere brought to realize what a great tlemen, I have the pleasure of introdiplomatic victory Mr. Seward had ducing the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, won. The demand of the British who will now proceed to deliver his Government had no foundation in in- lecture," said Mr. Stable. Mr. Beecher has not altered any since his precedent. It harmonized only with last visit. He looks healthy and happy, and a self-satisfied smile played on his jocund face as he came forward and in a low but distinct and measur ed voice said: "It gives me great none was better qualified to discuss the pleasure to be in Richmond. Many many men worthier than I desired i long and died without enjoying it. He then alluded to the changes that have taken place, referred to Cleveland's election, and said: "Not as a matter of form, but with deepest sincerity the south and north had stretched out hands to each other, and with their hands had gone their hearts. It had been the earnest desire of his heart to see this country united, and that, too, on a plane of perfect equality to all, and that desire had been realized." This was received with great applause, as was Mr. Beecher's first appearance on the stage. -Richmomd (Va.) Dispatah.

# Water for Blasting Purposes.

The use of water in connection with blasting in mines and quarries is rapidly extending in this country and Europe. A tube filled with water is inserted in the bore hole next to the power cartridge, the tube being of thin plate or even of paper. The usual tamping follows, and when the explosion occurs, the tube containing the water is burst, the explosive violence being increased by the presence of the water and extended over the enlarged interior area of the bore hole, due to the space occupied by the water tube. A much larger quantity of the material to be mined or quarried is thereby brought down or loosened with i smaller quantity of explosive used, while the heat of the explosion converts a portion of the water into steam, which, with the remaining water, extinguishes the flame and absorbs and neutralizes the gases and smoke gen-erated.—Alta California.

# A Building of Glass.

A queer building is in process of erection in Chicago by a Boston man. The walls will be of plate glass, and there will be very little material in the whole structure except glass, cement, ofthousands of others which precede it in order and red slate. The building is to be used for offices, and it is calculated that 75 per cent of the entire space can be made available, whereas so much room is taken up in ordinary buildings by walls, halls, etc., that the available space is only from 42 to 544 per cent. The walls of the new edifice will contain about 370 lineal feet of glass .- Boston Transcript.

### PASSING EVENTS.

A popular preacher at Chattanooga, Tenn., is named Dumbell.

Mito steel is the very latest for can-

non, being extremely tough. Work has commenced on a \$100,000 court-house at El Paso, Tex.

The population of Atlanta, Ga., is ncreasing at the rate of nearly five thousand a year.

A deposit of zinc ore thirty feet thick and two miles long has been found in Marion county, Ark. After a druggist has filled a prescrip-

tion it belongs to him, and not the customer who brought it to his store. A large number of miners are leav-

ng Victoria for new diggings in Alaska and northern British Columbia. The convicts in the Ohio penitentiary ate 4,500 boiled eggs at Easter.

an average of three to each inmate. It is stated that the advance orders for the revised bible already exceed those of the revised New Testament, Distilled water is gaining in favor for table use as well as in the treatment of diseases of the digestive or-

Kentucky has usually been classed as a southern state, but now figures in the geographics as an eastern central state.

A novelty in Long Island farming the present year will be the extensive cultivation of peanuts as an experiment.

It is said that there has not been such a run of shad in the St. John's river, Florida, for ten years as during the present season.

Spiritualists assert that the excessive use of tobacco drives off good spirits and attracts all sorts of bad ones. which work mischief.

The New Yorks Mail says a wellknown society woman gave a large dinner party to celebrate the reception of her divorce papers.

Accident has added more than one weapon and appliance to the armory of war. The discovery of shot is due

to a mechanic's dream. An unusual number of houses are now for reat in New York, and many private residences on Fifth avenue are being converted into stores.

The Philadelphia custom-house comes under the civil-service rules. The mint does not, but in its management the rules are invariably followed.

There are said to be over two thouand postmasters in the United States with a salary of less than \$10 a year. At Redelia, N. C., last year, the salary was 9 cents.

It is comforting to remember that a cold, late spring brings a good harvest. According to the ancient saying: When April blows his horn, It doth good both for hay and corn.

The first fox-hunt of the spring has aken place near Baltimore. After a good day, the club returned without he fox, which went to earth near where it started.

There is a salt lake in Hidalgo county, Texas, which is one mile in length, five miles in circumference, and from three to four feet deep. Its bed consists of crystals of pure salt.

A house at Los Angeles, Cal., was supposed to be haunted, but an investigation showed that an immense swarm of bees had made their home in one of the walls and had stored it with a large quantity of the finest honey.

Every Salvation army officer pledges himself in writing not to court any girl who belongs to his post. Unless the New York Salvation lassies are exceptions to the rule, says The Graphc, we should think the precaution entirely unnecessary.

Fifty-three gold deposits, amounting o 13,030 ounces, were made in the Helena, Montana, assay office up to March 31, 1884. Up to March 31, 1885, 169 deposits were made, amounting to 23,507 ounces, showing an increase over 1884 for the same period of 10,477 ounces.

Two writers, a German and Amerian, have written new learned treatises on the site of the Garden of Eden. The German decides that that resort was the Syro-Arabian desert. The American locates Eden at the North pole. Both results are equally convincing.

That pegged shoes and boots are still quite extensively used might be inferred from the fact that a pegmanufacturing company at Bartlett, N. H., is turning out the little wooden articles at the rate of 1,800 bushels a day, and has orders on hand that will require several months to-fill.

A leading man of a New York theater illustrated the hold which superstition still maintains on many who would be least suspected of the weakness. Going up to a minor actress who felt complimented to be addressed by the prominent actor, he begged a favor. "Do not carry an open parasol on the stage. It is bad luck. play will not succeed if you take on that parasol, I am sure." To oblige, the offending article was closed and the actor's fears calmed.

An Atlanta, Ga., man claims to have discovered a new principle in hydrauiics that will revolutionize pumping. Hitherto it has been an established belief that water will not rise in a cuum to a hight of more than thirty three feet. For that reason pumps are generally set within twenty-six feet of the water. By the new discovery the pumping machinery can be put on the surface of the earth and as far from the water as is necessary. The inventor claims to have pumped water out of an artesian well in Texas six hundred feet deep.

Report has it that a female dentist in Oregon resorted to a novel device to obtain a husband. She had as a patient a handsome gentleman, and one day gave him a dose of ether that confused, but did not make him insensible. Then she sent for a clergyman, and while the subject was under the influence of the drug the two were declared man and wife. When the man recovered his senses he expressed sur-prise, and some disgust, at what had occurred, owing to the fact, not fore known to the fair dentist, that he already possessed a wife.