It springs and it leaps the mill race down, It whispers over the grass, It gurgles under the tree roots brown, It calls to the birds as they pass; Over feathery moss it softly flows Where the pines their bows interlace And the great, gaunt rocks in their calm repose For ages untold have their place.

In the deep ravine, in the summer noon, The lazy leaves scarcely stir; A wayward bee gives a honeyed croon, The crickets faintly whir: The trees grow green in their fallen state, The squirrels run out and in, And the very stones seem to watch and wait

For the life of the mill to begin.

—Marie C. F. Sieboth.

### HE WAS A BLOOD.

A Young Man Pays 85 for a Ride in Street Car. He was young, stylish, and very drunk. As he sat in a corner of a Mission street car last night and surveyed the tips of his patent

leathers through a pair of bleared optics that bulged from their bony orbits, it was evident that he was a typical member of the haut A young lady and an ultra fashionable

chaperone, with a large fan and false front, sat opposite the young man. The young lady seemed to be greatly amused in watching the efforts of the intoxicated individual to appear perfectly soler, while he seemed to be totally oblivious of her presence.

The young lady watched intently; the i. i. biccoughed mildly, and the driver notified the occupants of the car that a fare was due by jerking the bell violently about every

Presently the car stopped, and an aged and decrepit man slowly entered. His arms seemed to be paralyz-d, but he managed to get out a thin wallet, from which he drew a nickel. He gave a pleading look around the car, and the young lady quickly reached over, smiled pleasantly, received the nickel, and deposited it in the box. The aged man bestowed upon her a look of gratitude, and the blase young man appeared to be startled by the trifling incident, Just about this time the driver became tired ringing for the He threw open the door with a bang, and in the regulation car driver's voice commanded the young blood to pay his fare.

The latter started as if the angle worms that precede the large ugly reptiles had met his view. He quickly regained his composure, however, and with his thumb and forefinger took a coin from his vest pocket, Then he cast a beseeching glance at the young lady, leaned so heavily upon the chaperone that she managed to conjure up a blush, and in a voice strained with counter-

feit emotion said: "Would you be so kind?" "Certainly," was the meek rejoinder, and she took the coin and deposited it in the box, just as she had done with the aged gentleman's fare. When it reached the bottom she saw it through the glass, and an expression of pained surprise suffused her countenance. She quickly turned and said: "Why, sir, you gave me a \$5 piece."

He was just prepared to beam forth a smile of thanks, but the announcement affected his breathing. He staggered up to the door, and in a loud voice demanded change for the \$5. The driver had pulled the string that projected the coin to the bottom of the box. He thought that it was only a nickel, as he had only taken a casual glance, and the demand for change phased him. He quietly told the passenger to go and get | vines are also set out in the fall, and that is sober, and when the latter became obstreperous he was told that he would be thrown off the car. He then muttered something about flowers, pansies, petunias, mignonette, helio- edge of the Romany tongue, being, it is said, suing the company, and finally took his departure, but he never again glanced at the young lady,-San Francisco Post,

# The Terms an Inventor Made.

George Stayner, Ives & Co.'s sole remaining partner, got his start through a valuable invention. A man in whom Stayner was interested died suddenly in New Haven, Conn., where Stayner was a small tradesman, and left an invention for engraving the backs of bank notes. Stayner, by some means or other, got hold of the machine and came to New York at once. He went to the New York Bank Note company-a sort of Standand Oil monopoly in this sort of work-and asked to see the president.

"Does he know you?" the attendant asked. "Nop," said the visitor, carelessly, "but you tell him that he'll want to know me pretty darn bad when he finds out what this ma-

chine can do," In a few moments the president and the superintendent looked at the machine, and saw that it could perform the delicate and kaleidoscopic tracery on bank notes in a fashion that put their prevailing methods to the

"What are your terms?" asked the president. Stayner said be wanted a lump sum and a big block of the stock. The terms were staggering, but the machine was a nailer.

"Give us ten days to think it over," said the president, "and we will then give you our Buswer."

"I'll give you just twenty minutes," said Mr. Stayner, dryly. Then he picked up his hat and strolled out. When he came back, the president smiled and said, with forced

"Well, sir, we will pay you your terms. "Well, the fact is," said Stayner, thoughtfully, "I'm not exactly pleased with the terms. I want a larger amount of stock."-Blakely Hall in The Argonaut.

# A Cowboy's Bit of Experience.

I am not dissatisfied, but my foolish notions have been corrected, and I am sure if the young men in the east knew the facts and understood the real work that cowboys do they would be glad to stay at home and earn a living in an easier manner.

The work is fully as hard as a sailor's. It has its redeeming features, of course, and a cowboy has good health and is independent to a certain extent. If I were asked to advise a young man about a cowboy's life and the chances of success, I should tell him the life was hard, and that without capital the

chances were poor. Then, if he insisted upon trying it, I should tell him to go out on some big New England farm, put on a pair of overalls, do all the hard drudgery and then multiply his work by two, and he would get an idea of a cowboy's life. - Youth's Companion.

# The Aristocracy of Mind.

He-Charming youth, that young Bellamy such a refined and cultivated intellect! When you think what he's risen from, it really

does him credit! She-Why, were his people—a—inferiah? He-Weil, yes. His grandfather 's an earl, you know, and his uncle 's a bishop; and he nimself is heir to an old baronetcy with £80,000 a year!-London Punch.

Dog eat dog-A canine eating bologua .-The Epoch.

#### THE ART OF MASSAGE.

Its Early History-Several Kinds of Ma-

nipulations-How Practiced. The art of massage is of great antiquity Giere are always some kind folk who will take the time and trouble to search deep down into the annals of the past and transmit to us the facts they there find recorded. On the question of massage, those who have traced out its history tell us that this system was practiced in very early times by the Chinese, and that the Greeks and Romans also resorted to its aid, evidences of which appear in the literature of those two great countries. This ancient art has been revived, in the present day, on the Continent and in America, as well as in England, and is being very extensively practiced.

I have spoken of massage as a mechanical mode of treatment-and so it is; but those who undertake to perform it ought to have some head knowledge concerning their work as well as finger dexterity. The masseuse has to make herself acquainted with the structure and the function of the tissues and muscles on which she is called upon to operate, and therefore some study of books on this part of the subject is required. Then there are the necessary dexterous manipulations to be acquired; these particular movements can only be learned from actual demonstrations, and nothing but patient practice will attain the manual dexterity needful to perform the process. The general term of massage includes several kinds of manipulations; these are also designated by French names. One of these is known as effleurage; this consists in gently stroking the part under treatment, which stroking increases in strength, and terminates in a firm rubbing of the skin with the palm of the hand. Under dryness of the skin give way to soft was, and the effect is very soothing.

Another form of treatment is named petris sage. This process consists in pressing and kneading and rolling the skin and musclesa torm of massage brought into use in cases accident from taking bodily exercise. The advocates of massage affirm that the use of petrissage also soothes and reinvigorates the overtired and fatigued limbs of those who have gone through an unusual amount of physical exertion. Tapotement is a rapid mechanical movement used as a stimulus for rousing into action organs which are inclined to remain dormant. Massage a friction may be described as a series of circular rubbing with the finger tips, performed in a rapid manner, the object of which process is to squeeze out the waste products formed in the tissues of joints.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

Seedsmen Busy All the Year. "What does the seedman do in winter?" A gentleman connected with a prominent house which deals in plant germs, roots, seeds, bulbs and slips, repeated this question of a reporter the other day.

"There seems to be a general impression, which is erroneous," said he, "that there is nothing for the seedsmen to do through the winter, but it is far from being the dullest season of the year with them. Really, the only busy season is from March 1 to June 10, although some of the market gardeners who start their early vegetables under glass, purchase their stock of seeds as early as Feb-

"The very dullest season is in the middle of summer, which nature designed for the growth and fructifying, and not the germina-tion of vegetable life. During that part of the year no seeds are put into the ground. Until the ground is frozen pretty stiff there and crocuses. Currants, berries and grape of the bar of that city, May 6, 1851. Literahe season, too, when the perennials, daisies, carnations, digitalis, hollyhocks, cardinal trope and verbenas are sown for early

flowering. the seedsman has much less to do than those of the late fall and winter."-New York Evening World.

# In an English Car.

Now, the American car and the English carriage run on two different principles. The English railway manager expects you to do a great deal for yourself. He expects you to buy a rug to wrap around your legs, and you do it. He expects you to buy a shawl to put around your shoulders, and you do it. He expects you to buy a reading lamp if you are to travel by night, and you do it. He doesn't provide you with any drinking water, as he expects you to buy a glass of beer if you feel thirsty, and you do it. A traveler in winter in an English carriage sits muffled up so that he can hardly move. He dresses for the occasion as I would if I were going to enjoy an afternoon sit down on the banks of the Detroit river with the thermometer below zero. Now, an American doesn't like that sort of thing. If the car is not hot enough for him to sit in his seat in the same costume he would use in his own house he travels by some other road. If the lamps are not bright he blows up the conductor, and if there is no water in the tank all that section of country will hear from him.-Luke Sharp in Detroit

# Darwin's Mental Relaxation.

Charles Darwin found backgammon a great mental relaxation, and he was very fond of novels for the same purpose. The ting in a large horse hair chair by the fire, upon a board stretched across the arms. When he had many or long letters to write he dictated them from rough copies written on the backs of manuscripts or proof sheets. He kept all the letters he received—a habit caught from his father. When his letters were finished he lay on a sofa in his bedroom and had novels read him, while he smoked a cigarette or regaled his nostrils with snuff .-Harper's Bazar.

# A Fiendish Thought.

Little Sister (angrily)-Now you do what I Little Brother-I won't. "You, won't, chf Oh, don't I just wish we was grown up an' you was my husband."-

# Success at Bootblacking. A New York professional bootblack

Omaha World.

says: Now, you see I employ a dozen boys, and they are always busy. To what do I attribute my success? Gentlemanly manners and a good shine. When it was found that courtesy was the rule in my place my business increased. I pay my shiners, who are worthy colored men and boys, \$1 a day. Many, however, who make themselves agreeable to customers and do good work, often earn nearly double the sum. The work performed is

#### pleasant .-- Chicago Times. Searest to the South Pole.

Sir James Ross, in command of two expeditionary vessels, the Erebus and Terror, reached a point nearer the South Pole than any other man before or since. On Feb. 25, 1842, he reached latitude south 78 degs, and H mins, on a large island, which he named Victoria's Land. He was only II degs and 49 mins from the pols.

## THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Charles Dickens' Grandmother - The

Source of the Novelist's Gift for Story. Mr. T. Wemyss Reid writes in The London Daily News of the grandmother of Charles Dickens, repeating what was told him long ago by the first Lady Houghton. "Old Mrs. Dickens," he says, "was not nurse but housekeeper at Crewe in the time of the first Lord Crewe, the grandfather of the present holder of the title, and of his sister, the first Lady Houghton. I well remember Lady Houghton speaking to me with enthusiasm of Mrs. Dickens' wonderful powers as a story teller It was her delight as child to listen to the tales which the old lady was able to relate with so much dramatic force and feeling; and it was with the greatest interest that, later in life, Lady Houghton recognized in the illustrious author of 'David Copperfield' the grandson of the favorite of her childhood. Old Mrs. Dickens had one grievance which Lady Houghton still recalled when she told me about her. It was the conduct of her son John-Charles' father-against whose idleness and general incapacity she was never tired of inveighing. There have been many conjectures as to the source from which Dickens derived his wonderful gift as a story teller. It is hardly a far fetched tancy to suppose that he inherited his special gift from the old housekeeper at Crewe.

Suez Canal Statistics. The number of vessels which have passed through the Suez canal since it was opened in December, 1869, up to 1885 was 30,621. Of this number 1,513 were men of war, 22,009 were freight steamers, 5,396 were mail boats, 128 were yachts and 289 were sailing vessels. One million four hundred and fifty-eight the effect of this treatment hardness and thousand six handred and seventeen pasgovers have passed through the canal in the sixteen years in which it has been opened. Among these were 166,522 pilgrims to lice a. 6,864 Russian convicts, 5,505 Siberian colonists, 640 Chinese coolies. There were also 812,000 soldiers and 204,465 general travelers. where the patient is deprived by infirmity or | The receipts of the canal for the entire period of service are 14,970 704 francs. Vestels of 2,000 connage readily pass through the capal, while 4,000 tonnage vessels experience no unusual difficulty in making the passage. The largest (broadest) vessel which passed through the Suez canal was the iron coad Agamemnon, which has a beam of sixty-six feet, and made the passage in 1885 in 147

#### An Old Couplet.

The couplet For he that fights and runs away

May live to fight another day, will be found in Goldsmith's "Art of Writing Poetry on a New Plan." Butler's "Hudibras," written about 100 years before Goldsmith's version, contains the following:

For those that fly may fight again Which can never do that's slain. Ray's "History of the Rebellion" (1752) and Udell's translation of Erasmus (1442) express the same idea in almost the identical language of Goldsmith, allowing for the more primitive state of the language in Udall's time. Ray gives it:

He that fights and run away May turn and fight another day. In Udall's translation from Erasmus the couplet is:

That same man that runneth awaie Maie again fight another daie The last is the earliest English expression of the thought, which can be traced to Tertullian, who lived in the Second century.

## Hans Breitmann.

This is the nom de plume of Charles Godis considerable for us to do. We put on our frey Leland, but is now little used by its origstock of new seeds and sell some. Up to inal bearer. Mr. Leland was born in Phila-Thanksgiving people set out bulbs, hyacinths | delphia, Aug. 15, 1824, and became a member ure, rather than law, has proven his vocation, and to it he has for many years devoted his time. He is distinguished for his knowlthe only American who has mastered the speech of that strange nomadic people, the "There are several months of the year when gypsies. The diligent study of and acquired miliarity with the history and customs o this interesting people, which distinguished George Barrow in England, likewise disting guishes Charles Godfrey Leland, who is also widely known through his Indian researches, especially for his works upon the language and legends of the Algonquins. Mr. Leland. is at present residing abroad.

# A Wedding Ring Motto.

The word Mizpah is of Hebrew origin, and, literally translated, means beacon, or watch tower. From this it has come to mean the memorial or reminder of a covenant. The earliest mention we have of this word in the Bible is when Laban, pursuing the fleeing Jahob, finds and becomes reconciled to him. and the heap of stones piled up by them both on Mount Gilead served a double purposeas witness to the covenant between these two and as landmark of the boundary between them. Laban called the place Mizpah; for, said he, the Lord watch between thee and me when we are absent from one another. The word Mizpah is frequently, in the signification thus expressed by Laban, engraved in engagement or wedding rings, both as a token of the covenant and as a prayer that the watch angels of God will hover over the

# The Great London Fire.

It lasted four days, commencing Sept. 2, 1666. It broke out accidentally in a house near London bridge. A strong east wind caused it to spread with great rapidity, and thus London was given up to the flames great naturalist did most of his writing sit- Two-thirds of the city was destroyed-eighty nine churches, including St. Paul's cathedral, and more than 13,000 dwelling houses. One good result came from this fire-it purified the city and rid it of a plague that was far more fearful even than the fire. We are told in the "Dictionary of English History" that the fever dens in which the plague lurked were burnt, and the new houses which were erected were far more healthy and better arranged."

# An Old Saying.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." This is a very old aphorism, dating back over 200 years. Its origin is attributed to Franck's 'Northern Memoirs," written in the year 1658. These memoirs, however, were not printed until 1694, and twenty-two years before the appearance of said publication (1672) the idea was expressed in Wycherly's "Love in a Wood," act iii, scene 3. George Farquhar also makes use of it in his "Twin Rivals," act i, produced in 1705.

# Jay Gould's Yacht.

The following are the dimensions of Mr. Gould's water palace: Over all length, 250 feet 3 inches; water line, 233 feet 3 inches; draft, 26 feet 4 inches. Cramp & Son, Philadelphia, builders.

# A Charge Not Sustained.

It is claimed that Thomas Campbell plagiarized the line, "Tis distance lends en-chantment to the view." The original interpretation from Dyer's "Grouger Hill" shows that the charge of plagiarism cannot be sustained. As you summit, soft and fair,

Cled to eclors of the air, Walen to those who journey near, Extrem, erown and rough appear; Still, we tread the same coarse way, The present's still a cloudy day.

### PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Why Some People Wear Eye Glasses. Various Practical Items for Every Day. Spectacles are much more worn than they vere half a dozen years ago. It is no longer a matter of surprise to see them on children of 8 to 10 years of age. An oculist being asked if diseases of the eye are on the in crease, thinks they are not, but that vanity outs many people into spectacles. Only an oculist can have any idea how many people wear eye glasses because they think it adds to

their personal appearance. In regard to young people, they study and read by dim lamp light, and, of course, the eye becomes somewhat weakened; then the parents rush off and get a pair of spectacles, and often patronize men who will sell them any kind of glass, just to get the money. This carelessness is dancerous and sometimes fatal to the organs of sight.

The Proper Treatment of the Hair. Dr. G. T. Jackson, of the New York County Medical society, sums up the proper treatment of the hair, which is a preventive of baldness, as follows:

The scalp should be kent clean by an occasional shampoo of soap and water, borax and water, or some such simple means. This should not be repeated oftener than once in two or three weeks; and after the washing the scalp should be carefully dried, and vase line or sweet almond oil applied. Women should dry the hair by the fire or in the sun, and not dress it until dry. The hair should be thoroughly brushed and combed daily, for five or ten minutes, with vigor sufficient to make the scalp glow. For this a brush hould have long and moderately stiff bristles, set in groups widely separated from each other. Such a brush will reach the scalp, and brush out the dust. A comb with large, smooth teeth should be used with the brush

to open up the hair to the air. Pomedes should not be used, and the daily sousing of the hair discontinued. Women should not use bandoline, nor pull or twist the hair, nor seorch it with curling irons, nor smother it under false heir.

### How to Woo Gentle Sleep.

A woman who has tried them advocates the following remedies for sleeplessness: When about to retire, wet a soft linen towel in cold water, and wring as dry as you can, then fold it lengthwise, so there will be three thicknesses, and place it around the neck, having one end folded smoothly over the other at the back of the neck; over this placea dry flannel or cloth. If you have a headache wet a similar towel, fold it cornerwise and tie around the forehead, so that the lower part

of the fold will rest lightly on the eyelids. Read nothing exciting during the evening. If you read a story, let it be an entertaining or diverting one, and do not finish it, but when you close your eyes to sleep, think how you would end the story if you had written it yourself. And my word for it, before you have disposed of the hero or heroine, you will be in slumberland. If the compress around your neck causes you to feel chilly then do not keep it on. If you wake in the night and it feels hot and uncomfortable wet it again in cold water. In the morning remove it and wash the neck in cold water and rub briskly.

## Backward and Dreamy Children.

Growing children should seldom be hurried or pushed forward in any way. Neryous diseases of the most obstinate and baffling type, affecting the whole life of the individual, are sometimes brought on by the injudicious forcing of the child. Those children who develop slowly and steadily will usually prove strongest in nerve and mind, just as the most enduring trees are those of slow growth. If a child inclines to day freams let your interference, if any, be of a very gentle character.

# Cures for Warts.

Following are remedies for warts, any one of which often proves effective: Moisten the warts and rub salammoniae on them night and morning.

Wet the wart with vinegar and cover with cooking soda, lotting it remain on ten minutes, do this several times per day. Rub till they are green with a bean leaf.

Cover with a cloth wet with diluted tineure of thuja; two days later pull out by the roots.

# SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

#### A Plea for Improvement in Our Public Manners. The subject of behavior in public places

is of interest to everybody, and the sins of the American woman in this respect have been much remarked upon. Harper's Bazar asserts that she has no sense of etiquette in public piaces. She talks and laughs at the opera when an artist is singing. She behaves worse at a matinee than any other woman in the world. She crowds, shoves, shows temper and a lack of good feeling. She does not in her opera box always behave quietly and like a lady. She gets up, turns her back on the audience, adjusts her dress, laughs and talks audibly to her cavalier.

The same authority makes other pointed comments, some of which are, in brief, as

follows: A young American prima donna used to be invited by an American lady to go with her to the opera and sit in a conspicuous box. She took her manners with her, talked, laughed, ate sweetmeats, threw papers into the next box, and behaved as if she were ipsy. Christine Nilsson sat in a box near Gravely, silently respectful to the singers was the great Swedish genius. She did not do any of these things. She looked mournfully at the American. The best and the highest are respectful. The lowest in rank are impertinent and poor in manner and in style.

In society, in a crowd, we need les convenances; they help us to keep our natures in check; they make the world a fit place to live in. When we are exposed to the brutality of ill mannered people we learn how uncomfortable the world would be if there were no etiquette.

The best book of etiquette should bear the motto: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

Foreigners say that decorum in public is not a peculiarity of the American woman. Americans can do everything well. Why cannot they learn to behave decently in public places! Why should not an American gentleman infuse into his correctness a cer tain fresh originality, a vivacity and wit, and instead of being a dead copy of an English swell, have a flavor of his own? And why should not an American woman be low voiced, thoroughbred, quiet, polite, as well as well dressed, original and beautiful?

### Church Etiquette. A little hesitancy as to the proper thing to

do sometimes disturbs a gentleman when strangers are usbered into a church pew which he with one or more ladies is occupying. Therefore, it may not be amiss to say that if the strangers are a lady or ladies, accompanied by a gentleman, all that is necessary is for the first party to move toward the inner end of the pew and make room for them, but if the newcomers are ladies alone, the gentleman should step into the aisle and allow these to pass in first.

## A FAD IN JEWELRY.

Hiding a Lady Love's Likeness in the Heart of a Silver Dollar. "I gave you a silver dollar for some cigar

half an hour ago. Will you look over you: money drawer and see if it has been passe-

It was in a Chestnut street cigar store late Saturday afternoon. A well dressed young fellow was the speaker; his face were a wor ried and anxious look, and betrayed consid erable peturbation of spirit over the loss of the silver dollar. The dealer found that h had just eleven of the coins, and he spread them in a row on the counter. The young man took them up one by one, weighed each in turn in his hand, and an expression of vexation overspread his face as he laid the last down very carefully and murmured:

"I knew I couldn't tell that way." Then he went at them again. This time he grasped the dollar firmly with one hand and pressed his nail upon the letter "E" in "states." At the eleventh dollar, to which he applied the nail of the little finger, all the others having been broken in the fray, there came a sudden change in the appearance of the coin. Half of it slid one way and half the other, and in the lower half, covered with a flat crystal, was the miniature of an extremely pretty girl. The young man heaved a sigh of relief, laid down a greenback in exchange and left the store, ruefully regarding his

broken finger nails. He was one of the numerous victims of a fad that has lately struck Philadelphia with all the vigor of oddity and expensiveness combined. The pocket pieces are made of two coins, hollowed out and fitted together with such exactness that they cannot be distinguished from a genuine coin even by a mi croscope. A picture of the owner's best girl is the correct thing to go inside, and the faddist may pay from \$6 to \$55 for the fame.-Philadelphia News.

#### Lieut, Zalinski's Dynamite Gun.

A reporter happened to meet Chief Engineer George H. Reynolds, of the Pneumatic Torpedo Gun company when he was dilating upon the recent successful experiments, and it was evident that he had lost nothing of his well known enthusiasm. The peculiar Yanker smile of triumph overspread his handsome visage as he exclaimed:

"Yes, the newspapers and everybody else on both sides of the water, have found out that the gun is a thing that has come to stay now! 'Nothing succeeds like success,' does it, in this world, ch! There is one thing about our gun, though, that the papers haven't got to understand yet, and that is what we can do with an ironclad. Now I don't care how many feet thick the plates are on the sides of a vessel, that isn't where we are going to shoot. The shot that did the business for that schooner we knocked into splinters the other day exploded right under her, didn't it! Just where Lieut, Zalinski meant that it should, and it lifted her bodily out of the water. If he had wanted to hit her deck he could have done it by slightly elevating the range. Now the heavier the armor upon the sides of the ironclad the less she will be able to carry on deck and on her bottom. Take one of those big foreign war vessels, 400 feet long and seventy feet wide, what a target it would make for our gun.

"We wouldn't shoot at her sides; her deck and her bottom, where her plating is neces sarily thin, would be where we would explode our shells; and whether the shell exploded on top or underneath, the result could only be destruction. Great Scott! what a smashup there would be! I tell you, boys, that ship would go to hunt the fish in a hurry, and all the people aboard would have to go along! -New York Tribune.

#### A Louisiana Sugar Plantation. A sugar plantation is divided by main

ditches and roads into sections known in some parishes as "cuts," in others as "strips" and in still others as "blocks," These have names familiar to all the people on the place. At Magnelia they talk of the "Polly Garden strip," the "Molly Shanty strip," the "North Front strip," the "Big Oak strip," etc. Each of there sections is subdivided by small ditches into fields containing an average of about twenty-five acres. Every well managed plantation is carefully mapped, and the planter, running his eye over the man in his office, will tell you just what fields are in plant cane, in stubble cane or in cow peas, He plans his operations on his map as a gen eral does a campaign. It is a stirring, fascinating business, which keers a man on the alert, mentally and physically, and develops the most intelligent type of the country gentleman to be found in the south.

The cane cutting season begins the 1st of October. It would be advantageous to wait longer, for the canes are constantly sweetening their juices, but there is danger that the crop may not all be harvested before the frosts come. In Cuba, where there is no frost, the planter can continue to cut and grind until the new sap begins to flow in the stalks. Not infrequently it happens that a Louisiana planter raises more cane than he can work up in his mill before the cold weather of January sets in. The next year he reduces his acreage. The amount of land he can cultivate must depend on the capacity of his mill.-E. V. Smalley in The Century.

# Street Car Statistics.

Few people who use the Broadway horse railroad ever stop to consider the large number of men, horses and cars which the road must employ and the number of passengers carried by these cars.

In a conversation with one of the officers of the road the following interesting facts were learned: The stables of the road contain 2,100 horses, and for each of them two sets of harness must be provided. The average street ear horse is short lived, three or four years' work generally using him up. There are, of course, horses that have proved themselves capable of twice that length of service, but they are exceptions. One of these old stagers, if the word is not a misnomer, died last year at the age of 20 The 215 cars of the company make 1,075 trips a day and carry or an average 59,550 passengers. During the last year the report shows that the largest number of passengers carried during one month was in October, the number being 2,017,136. Feb ruary is the dullest month in the year for the horse railroads. The Broadway road during that month carried only 1,480,032 passengers -New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### Naming a Guiana Town. The story of Maracaibo's christening

runs thus: It was almost 400 years ago. when Spanish invaders came sailing up the lake to see what stores of gold or precious stones might be plundered from the rulers of its shores, and found where the city now is a native town called Comivacca, governed by a powerful chief named Mara, who resented the coming of foreigners with flerce warfare and many battles. But mail clad soldiers were more than a match for naked Indians, and one by one the villages succumbed, until the last one only remained. A determined stand was made here, and in the heat of battle the chieftain fell. Seeing his death a Spanish soldier raised a cry of victory that resounded throughout the attacking force, Mara cayo! Mara cayo! "Mara has fullen!" And around the spot where Mara fell, the fair town has grown that perpetuates his name. - Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in The American Magazine.

## DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Women carpenters have appeared in Lon-

Maria Mitchell has discovered eight comets, and has never worn a Worth dress.

Mrs. Mackay will be in Newport next summer, and intends to entertain on an elaborate

St. Louis has a mining company composed entirely of women, who own a mine in Col-Twenty-eight women are now studying at

Columbia college, and co-education is likely to be the rule there in the near future. Aunt Matilda Riley, of Raywick, in Nelson

birthday. She is still spry and active. Mile, Zuechi, a celebrated Indian dancer, who has been the leader of the ballet at the Eden theatre in Paris, is about to be married

Lady Colin Campbell, writes a London correspondent, is now to be seen in the black stuff dress and white cap and apron of a hospital nurse at St. George's hospital.

Mrs. Frank R. Stockton is said to be a fair, erene, happy tempered woman, whose nature is in strong contrast to that of her husband, which is nervous and restless.

ower in the land, is to marry the Marquis l'Adda Sanahara, of Milan. The pen in ber case has been mightier than the title.

ard is hard on the sex. Journalists are alvays glad to welcome the ladies. A Portland woman has read the Bible

nd has read it at least once every year. The queen of the Belgians excels in the art f producing bowls of fish from handkerhiefs, and causing coins, watches and other

peticles to vanish into thin air. In other vords, she is a practiced adept at conjuring.

Probably no cotillon in this country has qualed in splendor that recently given in aris by Mme, Ovagne, of South America. Among the favors were sunshades covered vith real lace, real fur boas, gold pencils,

lever, well bred, well informed, and might ival in accomplishments, culture, and conersational powers their sisters of the west.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is 69. Turpie, of Indiana, is 57. Allison, of Iowa,

Pugh, of Alabama, is 67. Jones, of Arkan

Cockrell, of Missouri, is 53. Vest, of Misouri, is 57. mont, is 60,

Vance, of North Carolina, is 57. Sherman, of Ohio, is 64. Cullom, of Illinois, is 58. Voorhees, of

Colquitt, of Georgia, is 63. Saulsbury, of Delaware, is 70.

Vebraska, is 57. Louisiana, is 55. Evarts, of New York, is 70. Hiscock, of

New York, is 53.

Rhode Island, is 46. Call, of Fiorida, is 54.

of Pennsylvania, is 54. Raddleberger, of Virginia, is 43. Kenna, of West Virginia, is 39. Leland Stanford, of California, is 64. Bowen, of Colorado, is 52.

The total number of Shakers is 24,000. The total number of Adventists is 97,711. The total number of Mormons is 250,000. The total number of Moravians is 10,686. The total number of Unitarians is 20,000. The total number of Mennonites is 100,000.

The total number of Swedenborgians is

23,000. The total number of Friends Orthodox is 70,000.

is 418,531. The total number of Lutherans of all classes is 930,830.

is 3,727,037. The total number of Reformed Episcopali-

ans is 12,000.

The total number of Presbyterians of all classes is 1,082,436. The total number of Friends Non-affiliating Orthodox is 12,000.

The total number of Roman Catholics (estimated) is 7,000,000. The total number of Reformed (both Dutch

The total number of Jews who are mem bers of the Jewish church is 13,063. The

county, Ky., has just celebrated her 121st

to a Russian prince.

Miss Lucy Hooper, whose pen has been a

Frances E. Willard thinks it funny that nen are willing hat women should enter any profession except their own. Miss Wil-

brough eighty-five times; she is 75 years old and began when she was 7. She reads from he same book with which she first began,

xpensive fans and other substantial knick-Modern Greek women excel not only in personal refinement, but in general intellionce and desire for self-improvement. The reek women of the upper class are generally

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has been bliged to give up his old habit of answering ersonally all letters addressed to him. A orinted note which opens as follows is now requently received by his correspondents: Dr. Holmes regrets that impaired eyesight and the large demands made upon his time oy distant and unknown friends oblige him o contrast his hitherto extended correspondnce and to avail himself of an assistant in vriting."

## SENATORS' AGES.

Morrill, of Vermont, is 77. He is the oldest

438, is 48. Hale, of Maine, is 51. Gorman, of Maryland, is 48.

Reagan, of Texas, is 60. Edmunds, of Ver-Ingalls, of Kansas, is 54. Beck, of Kentucky, is 66,

indiana, is 60.

Spooner, of Wisconsin, is 45, Paddock, of Blackburn, of Kentucky, is 49. Gibson, of

Davis, of Minnesota, is 49. Walthall, of Mississippi, is 56. Jones, of Nevada, is 58. Blair, of New Hampshire, is 53. Hoar, of Massachusetts, is 61. Stockbridge,

of Michigan, is 61. Quay, of Pennsylvania, is 54. Aldrich, of Hawley, of Connecticut, is 61. Wilkinson Mitchell, of Oregon, is 52. Don Cameron,

Chandler, of New Hampshire, is 52. Mc-Pherson, of New Jersey, is 54.

# CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of Universalists is 35,-

The total number of Friends "Hicksite" is

The total number of Congregationalists is The total number of Protestant Episcopals

The total number of Baptists of all classes

The total number of Methodists of all classes is 4,532,658.

and German) is 259,974.

Jewish population is 250,000.